

Announcement: December 29, 2011

INTERACTIVE WORKSHOP ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

**IIASA-TIFAC-NEERI Workshop
6th to 9th February 2012**

Back Ground of the Workshop

In developing countries survival is still a concern for a majority of the population. Economic development creates jobs, feeds families, injects capital into the system and empowers governments and thus often pollution prevention takes back seat as compared to developmental activity. Global warming, Climate Change and increased environmental pollution is no longer considered just as an environmental issue but as one cutting across our economy, development and domestic and foreign policy agendas. These issues can be looked upon as an opportunity to address the challenges of achieving sustainable development, rather than framing it as an environmental problem.

The Greenhouse gas – Air pollution Interactions and Synergies (GAINS) model has been developed by the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) as a tool to identify emission control strategies that achieve given targets on air quality and greenhouse gas emissions at least costs. GAINS considers measures for the full range of precursor emissions that cause

negative effects on human health via the exposure of fine particles and ground-level ozone, damage to vegetation via excess deposition of acidifying and eutrophying compounds, as well as the six greenhouse gases considered in the Kyoto protocol. In addition, it also considers how specific mitigation measures simultaneously influence different pollutants. Thereby, the GAINS framework allows for a comprehensive and combined analysis of air pollution and climate change mitigation strategies, which reveals important synergies and trade-offs between these policy areas. This state-of-the-art interdisciplinary model builds on a scientific tool that has already proved its utility in reducing air pollution across the European continent without compromising economic development.

The workshop attempts to focus on

- What are the current and projected trends in Indian megacities with respect to greenhouse gas emissions, ground-level ozone pollution, energy use, sulfur dioxide aerosols, and population in the next 20, 50, and 100 years?

- Should air pollution and climate change be treated as separate issues?
- How much of a risk does air pollution currently pose to human health in India?
- What are the prospects for the future?
- Is there an array of cost-effective options available to simultaneously address the issues of human-induced climate change and air pollution?
- Exploring available cost effective control measures.

Objectives

The workshop will offer insight into the methodology and practical hands-on experience to users of IIASA's GAINS (Greenhouse gas – Air pollution Interactions and Synergies) model. The primary audience includes national and regional experts who analyze and process data for the whole air pollution cycle at national and regional level. Presentations and training will introduce the GAINS methodology of calculating emissions of air pollutants and GHGs, costs of emission control strategies, and the resulting environmental impacts.

To facilitate the design of emission control strategies that balance emission control measures across the various sources in the most cost-effective way, the GAINS model brings together knowledge on emissions, their driving forces, their atmospheric dispersion and their environmental impacts. The model applies scientific knowledge from a wide range of disciplines to real-world data in such a way that practical conclusions to support national and regional air quality policies can be derived. Therefore, the workshop shall dwell upon GAINS Models for integrated assessment of air pollutants and greenhouse gases, environmental control strategies for air pollutants and greenhouse gases, cost estimates for environmental control technologies, and associated environmental and health impacts and would eventually enhance role of integrated assessment in decision making process.

Venue: NEERI Nagpur

Dates: 6th February 2012 to 9th February 2012

Who should attend

Representatives of regulatory authorities like central and state pollution control boards (CPCB/SPCBs)

Representatives from state nodal agencies (GEDA, MEDA, PEDA, etc.)

Researchers involved in air pollution and climate change studies

Academicians and consultants

Language

The workshop will be conducted in English

Application Process

Closing date for application is 20th January 2012. The application may be submitted on plain paper with complete biodata highlighting experience in air quality modeling and monitoring. The application should also be accompanied with nomination from the organization to which the candidate belongs.

Accommodation

Guest House for the participants shall be arranged .

NEERI(CSIR)-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute



AN ISO 9001:2008 Organization

NEERI, a constituent laboratory of CSIR endeavors to provide Leadership in environmental science and engineering for sustainable development. NEERI dedicates itself in the service of mankind by providing innovative and effective solutions to environmental and natural resource problems.

The R&D activities of the institute centre around environmental monitoring, modeling, biotechnology & genomics, system design and optimization, impact & risk assessment and policy. Increasingly, the institute performs advisory role for environmental management in industries, central/ state govt, ministries/boards, judiciary and represents in national/ international organizations and programmes.

NEERI's focus areas in Air Pollution are:

- Ambient Air Quality (AAQ) – Urban AQ data-bank, Source Apportionment Analysis, Analytical Techniques,
- Source Characterization, Emission Inventory, Air Quality Modeling, Cost Effective Control, Conservation and Delineation of Air Environment Management Plan
- Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) – VOCs, Monitoring, Health Impacts, Public Awareness and Training.

For more information on NEERI (CSIR), visit website: <http://www.neeri.res.in/>

Nagpur

Nagpur is second capital of Maharashtra and geographically in the centre of India. It has mostly dry weather with very less humidity in most of the seasons except monsoon. It is well linked by all the major means of transport and are easily accessible from the rest of the country. The city airport operates both domestic as well as international flights. The two important roads in the city are the NH 6 and 7. It has a railway junction which is situated on the railway routes of the south-eastern and the central parts of India thus linking it with many major places of India.

IIASA - TIFAC



The International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), in Austria is an international research organization supported by member organizations from different countries. IIASA conducts inter-disciplinary scientific studies on environmental, economic, technological, and social issues in the context of human dimensions of global change and specializes in natural and social scientific research methods and models valued by policy makers, the scientific community and the public worldwide. India joined IIASA in January 2007 with TIFAC as the National Member Organization (NMO).

As the Indian NMO for IIASA, TIFAC's role is to primarily identify, initiate and catalyze collaborative activities that utilize IIASA's strengths through the India-IIASA Programme which is guided an Indian National committee chaired by Dr Kirit S Parikh, Member Planning Commission. The major activities include:

- Indian scientists working at IIASA on issues of mutual concern and interest.
- Organization of relevant activities in India (workshops, conferences, seminars, etc.) on ongoing research activities at IIASA.
- Participation of Indian scientists in scientific events at IIASA or events organized by IIASA outside India/Austria
- Joint collaborative research and development projects between Indian scientists from Indian S&T organizations and academic institutions and IIASA on areas on mutual concern.

An important part of the programme includes capacity building for Indian scientists by way of facilitating participation of talented Indian scientists at IIASA in their programs like the Young Scientists Summer Program (YSSP) and Postdoctoral Programs. As the Indian NMO, TIFAC facilitates participation of Indian Scientists in IIASA's programs selected through IIASA competitive process. In addition, TIFAC also facilitate development of collaborative projects between Indian and IIASA scientists in areas of mutual interest.

Coordinators

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