



Air pollution in the State of Qatar



QATAR'S INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

As a party to the Paris Agreement, Qatar must also set a specific GHG emission reduction target and strategy by 2030, rather than limit its contribution to economic diversification. The UN has urgently stated the goal of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5C and reducing global GHG emissions to 45% by 2030. In order to fulfill those obligations, however, drastic measures should be taken, including regulations to limit the amount of air pollution. Regulatory compliance is another vital strategy, where Qatar should encourage consumers to change their behavior and use green energy.



DESPITE QATAR'S PROGRESS AND DETERMINATION TO REDUCE GHG EMISSIONS IN THE PAST YEARS, QATAR HAS NOT PLEDGED TO MAKE A SPECIFIC GHG EMISSION REDUCTION TARGET UNDER THE PARIS AGREEMENT. INSTEAD, QATAR'S NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (NDC) HAS BEEN TO REDUCE EMISSIONS THROUGH ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION WITHOUT SETTING A TARGET, MAKING ITS CONTRIBUTION UNMEASURABLE AND INSUFFICIENT.



In contrast, the EU under a new climate law, had set an ambitious new target to cut carbon emissions by at least 55% by 2030. Furthermore, the EU has an aviation strategy that proposes maintaining high EU standards by contributing to a resilient energy union and climate change policy. In 2019, the EU and Qatar entered into an aviation agreement that would include provisions regarding environmental matters and joint contributions in making aviation more sustainable. With Qatar being ranked 7th among countries with the most polluted air according to IQAir, Qatar needs to set a clear target to reduce GHG emissions in accordance with the Paris Agreement and the EU-Qatar Comprehensive Air Transport Agreement.



Recommendations and solutions

01

BY CREATING MANY REGULATIONS FOR LIMITING THE AMOUNT OF POLLUTION IN THE AIR. SUCH AS THE EU POLLUTION REGULATIONS

This sets strict limits on the number of pollutants put into the air. For example, In the 1950s, the Clean Air Act (1956) was very effective in reducing the visible smog's from cities, such as London. The act banned the burning of coal in domestic homes in major cities

02

BY CHANGING CONSUMER BEHAVIOR ANOTHER STRATEGY WOULD BE TO ENCOURAGE CONSUMERS TO CHANGE THEIR BEHAVIOR.

1- For example, raising awareness of the environmental costs of leaving on heating/air conditioning. The government could also use "Nudges" from behavioral theory to encourage different behavior which discourages pollution. For example, signs at schools 'please turn off the engine' when waiting to pick people up' - a simple reminder encourages people to turn off engine reducing pollution.

03

USE OR CREATE CLEAN ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY THAT DECREASE MECHANICAL SMOKESTACK OUTFLOWS

helps the management of urban and agrarian waste, including capture of methane gas radiated from squander destinations as an elective to waste (for utilize as biogas).

conclusion

Qatar and EU signed many agreements, including the Paris Agreement to reduce global GHG emissions. Lately, Qatar began to take action to combat climate change by working on projects to reduce the environmental impact of GHG emissions. Reducing air pollution has become a priority and listed in Qatar's National Vision of 2030. However, instead of committing to a specific target under the Paris agreement, Qatar has opted to reduce its GHG emissions through economic diversification. So, Qatar has to have a clear target to reduce its GHG and the strategy should also include regulations to limit air pollution. In contrast, the EU has set an ambitious new target to cut greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030.

This target is part of the EU's climate law, which also sets high standards for aviation. Creating regulations help set limits on the pollutants that enter the air. They are also enforced by various governments and organizations. Encouraging people to change their behavior in a way that reduces pollution. Also, usage or creation of technology that can reduce or capture mechanical smokestack that outflows from urban and agrarian waste.





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