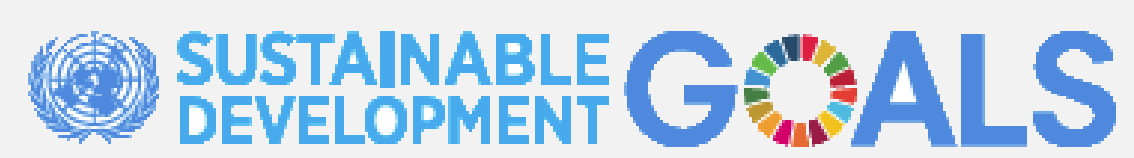


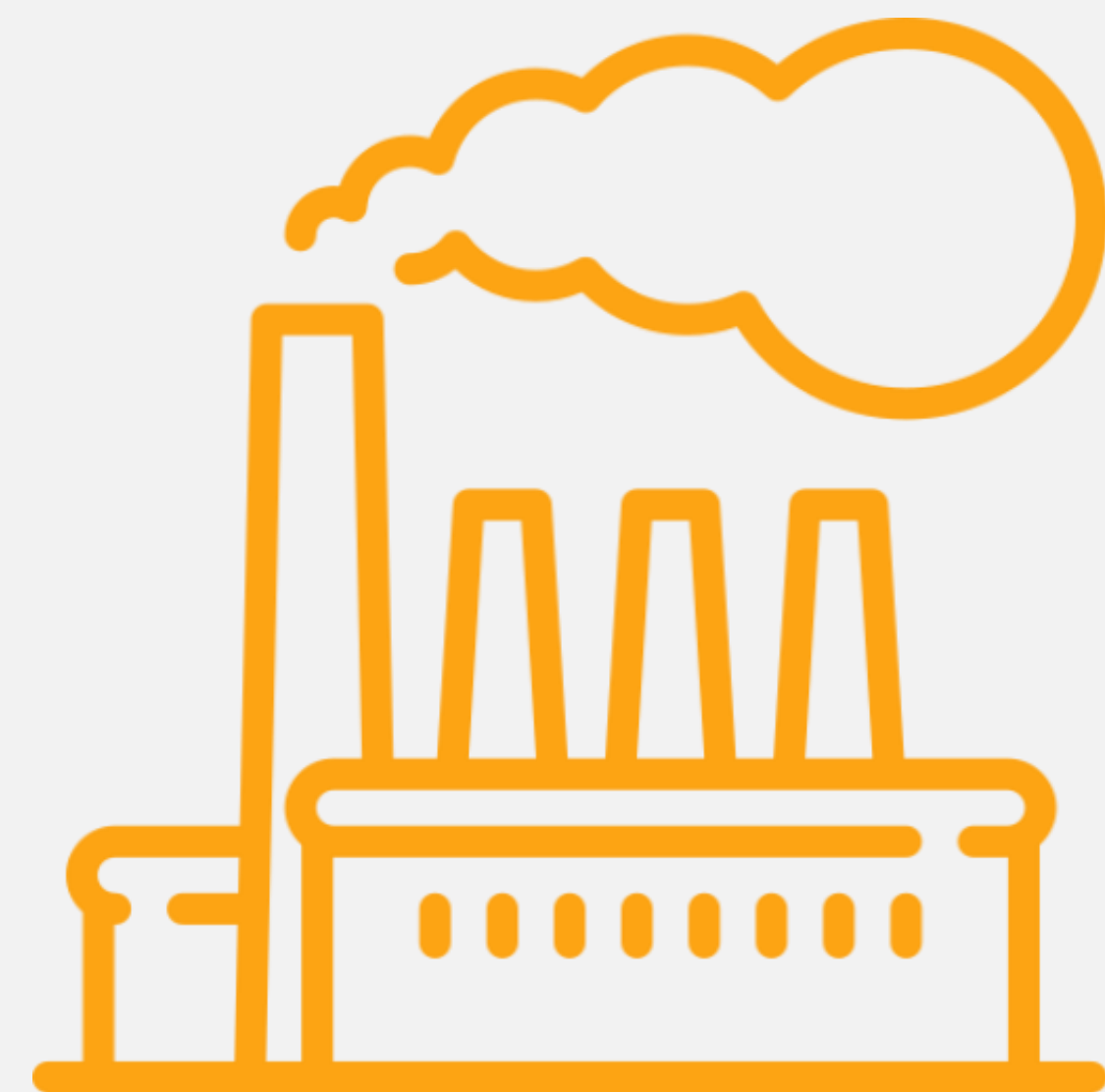


## Background



**SDG 11. Target 6.** By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to **air quality** and municipal and other waste management

In 2016, **4.2 million** people died from ambient air pollution



Up to **4 years** could be added to the lives of people living in the cities of China and India if the air quality levels were to meet global air quality standards

## Objective

To examine a possible contribution of the radionuclide monitoring technology of the IMS to the WHO studies



## Results

The exchange of data and joint study could pave the way for the update of the **Air quality Guidelines** and putting radionuclides on the list

The cooperation between the CTBTO and WHO should be aimed at encouraging authorities to follow **regulations and standards**

The cooperation between the organizations could give an impetus to **raising awareness** of people on the major causes of air pollution, especially in big cities

CTBTO could facilitate the WHO research on recognizing **health impacts** of radionuclides through sharing equipment and data from radionuclide stations

**80 radionuclide stations** could provide the WHO with information on radionuclide levels with a view to investigating its concentration in the atmosphere and detecting exceeding indicators

