

GEC Model United Nations

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Global Air Pollution



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Letters from the Chairs

Dear delegates,

I am Junho Son, a freshmen at the Korea International School Jeju serving as chair for WHO. It's my great honor and pleasure to welcome you to the first middle school committee in GECMUN history. I started my MUN experience when I was in 7th grade, as a delegate for the Tri-School Conference (now known as JejuMUN). I was timid, mostly an observer, and didn't really have the courage to speak up. However, in subsequent years, by participating in various conferences such as GECMUN, CMUNCE and JejuMUN. I've gained expertise and a greater understanding of how to contribute in a conference. However, I still remember the struggles I had as a delegate to stand out in the crowd, and hope to utilize my past successes and failures to help guide young delegates in the right direction. I know how hard it would've been for young delegates to stand out from the crowd, and participate in the discussion. As chair, we hope to make your experience at GECMUN V to be both thought-provoking as delegates, and meaningful.

I am (Richard) Taeuk Kang, a freshman at Korea International School Jeju. I started MUN three years ago, beginning with the tri-school (JejuMUN) conference. It was demanding, sitting in a room full of people wearing suits who are talking and writing at the same time; however, this experience will greatly help you in a lot of aspects. This spring, I will be part of GECMUN IV as a chair and I look forward to the vibrant and interesting debates to take place in our World Health Organization committee.

I am (Riley) Eunsol Park, a freshman at Korea International School Jeju. My first experience in MUN was in 7th grade, solving an issue about mediterranean pirates as a delegate. Since this is my second official conference, I understand how demanding it is to speak in a formal situation. However, as a chair, I want help and encourage young and inexperienced delegates to participate during discussions. I hope this conference could be a interesting experience for young delegates to share ideas and collaborate with other delegates.

Being the youngest committee, we are certainly not the most well experienced, but we are the committee with the most potential.. We as chairs looks forward to not only the extensive debates and the creative solutions delegates will provide to solve this complicated issue, but also your growth as young delegates throughout the conference. Do not be intimidated if this is your first time being part of MUN; we will try our best to make the committee inclusive. Remember, we are here to help, so do not hesitate to reach out to us through email.

Best Regards,

Your chairs

Junho Son

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Guide to Document Writing

Position Papers

Required / Due: Sunday, March 3rd at 10:30 PM

Please take note that the position papers are required to be submitted in prior to March 3rd to be considered for awards.

A position paper is a document describing the agenda, your country's stance, and call to action, and should be formed by three paragraphs. It's an excellent opportunity to demonstrate your knowledge on the topic. Although a position paper should demonstrate a basic understanding of the topic, focus most on the call to action, as that's the primary purpose of a position paper. Your explanation of your country's stance must be longer than our explanation which is given below. In order to qualify for any committee awards, delegates are required to submit a position paper by Sunday, March 3., 2019 at 10:30 PM.

The position paper must be one page long. It must be formatted in Times New Roman font, size 12, and single-spaced. It must be shared with all three chairs (jhson22@kis.ac, tkang22@kis.ac, esolpark22@kis.ac) through Google Docs with "Can comment rights."

The purpose of an earlier due date for position papers in the middle school committee in comparison to other committees is so that we can provide timely feedback on your papers. This is especially important given that many of the delegates are novices and may need extra guidance from the chairs a week or two prior to the conference.

Elements of a Good Position Paper

1. Do not use personal pronouns.
 - Always refer to yourself, and others as the delegate/delegation of _____,
 - Do not use personal pronouns such as I or We,
 - This also applies to regular committee sessions.
2. Focus on the *Call to Action*.
 - Do not spend too much of your time just describing the topic. The chairs wrote the background guides, and assume that your audience is knowledgeable of the topic.
 - Make the description of the issue specific to your country
Ex) "Coal, China's main source of energy, " is better than "Coal creates air pollution"
3. Write in detail when it comes to your "resolution".
 - Be specific in your language. For example, the phrase "strongly encourages" can have an entire different framing when compared to the phrase "mandates".
4. Represent your country
 - Include your country's stance, past actions, current actions, and future plans
 - Include some potential solutions that your country would support
5. Past UN Actions
 - Research any resolutions that were passed in regards to solving air pollution
 - Find flaws and holes within it that you can fix in a potential resolution that you may be writing during the conference

Opening Speeches

Required / Due: Thursday, March 7th at 10:30 PM

An opening speech short speech where delegates should mention their position in regards to the issue, and how they plan on resolving it. You will be given a maximum of 90 seconds. Think of it like a shortened version of your position paper. It can include a summary of the topic, but please make it brief and unique to your country. A common error by newer delegates is that they spend a minute speaking about the issue itself, and leave little time to share resolution ideas.

During the conference, the chairs will add delegates to the general speaker's list, and you will deliver your opening speech to the group. The chairs recommend your speech to be approximately 60 ~ 90 seconds. You will have a 90 second time limit, so keep that in mind. The following is a generic structure of an opening speech. Keep in mind, this is just a guideline, and you shouldn't rely on this format. You can use this to get a general idea of the format of an opening speech, but don't just fill in the blanks.

[Hook, if possible. A hook can include interesting facts, statistics, the language of the country you're representing] Good morning/afternoon/evening, fellow delegates, and honorable chairs. The delegate of _____ is pleased to be part of today's conference regarding _____. As everyone is aware, _____ is an important issue. [Evidence that proves the previous claim] of _____ being a [Adjective] issue. Your options include, but are not limited to: interesting statistics, quotes, or graphics] The delegation of _____ thinks [attitude towards this issue]. The country of _____ have utilized [Measures of your country to solve agenda] to solve this issue. However/As a result, [The measure your country attempted] turned out successful/ to fail. This was because _____. The country of _____ wants to [Call to action] [Your call to action will include, but are not limited to: finding allies, writing a new resolution, executing a new policy, implementing the policies you mentioned]. [Then describe your call to action, and briefly analyze why it would be successful].

Elements of a Good Position Paper

1. Don't use personal pronouns.
 - Always refer to yourself and others as the delegate/delegation of _____,
 - Do not use personal pronouns such as I or We,
 - This also applies to regular committee sessions,
2. Focus on the *Call to Action*.
 - Do not spend all your time on describing the topic, the chairs wrote the background guides, and everyone (should've) read it, so assume everyone has a good general idea on the agenda
 - Make the description of the issue specific to your country. For example, "China's main source of energy, coal" is a better phrase than just "coal energy."
3. Practice, practice, practice.
 - Practice makes perfect. Make sure to practice as much as you can before the conference itself,
 - Practice on your own in front of a mirror,
 - Practice in front of a friend or two in a low pressure atmosphere, and ask them for honest constructive feedback,
 - Practice in front of your MUN team and your MUN coach to get advice,
 - Practice the morning of the conference in front of a mirror, at the very least, make sure that your opening speech is at least 60 seconds long and no longer than 90 seconds.

Resolutions

A resolution is an action plan. It's not a shortened version of your position paper/opening speech, it's a document specifying what, and why you're going to execute that plan. The first item is the header, which includes the title, agenda, committee, and countries contributing to the resolution. The portion specifying why the resolution is suggesting what it's suggesting is called the Preambulatory Clause. The Preambulatory Clause is placed after the header. You should look up preambulatory phrases to use when starting a new clause. Then the last and most important part of the resolution is the Operative Clause. As the name suggests, the operative clause describes the action plan. The operative clause should not include any reasons why you're taking that action (that should be explained in your preambulatory clause), but only what is that you are planning on doing. Now do not get worried about all this complicated languages of different "clauses". You will have access to all types of possible preambulatory and operative clauses, your goals should be to come up collaboratively a way to solve the issue. Again, do not feel pressured with all the MUN jargon, you will have full access to the various preambulatory and operative clauses you can use.

A resolution is not an individual effort. It requires a group of delegates to write. The roles of delegates vary from the main submitter to signatory. The roles of each delegate are organized in the table below.

Submitter	Roles and Regulations
Main Submitter	<p>The main submitter not only participates in drafting the resolution but also presents the resolution at the end.</p> <p>There can only be one main submitter. Often the decision in regards to who is the "leader" is organic. There is no official policy, and sometimes there may be some tension in regards to who is the main person verse who is the co-submitter. Our advice would be. Do not worry about the details. We are watching carefully in regards to who is talking, who is helping and who is collaborating. We can assure you that the difference between being the main submitter and co-submitter will not be the difference between Best Delegate and Outstanding Delegate (However, it is very important that you are at least the co-submitter, if you want to be considered for awards).</p>
Co-Submitter	<p>The co-submitter participates in drafting the resolution, but doesn't present the resolution. It's important to at least be a co-submitter for a resolution to qualify for awards.</p> <p>To be eligible to vote upon a resolution, a resolution should have less than 3 co-submitters.</p>
Signatories	<p>A signatory is a delegate who doesn't participate in the drafting of the resolution, about but wants the resolution being discussed. A signatory doesn't have to vote for that resolution.</p> <p>In order for a resolution to be voted upon, it must have at least 4 signatories.</p>

In GECMUN V, pre-written resolutions are out of order. If caught, the delegate will be expelled from the committee. Do not write resolutions at home. You will only be writing resolutions during the conference.

The following is a [sample resolution](#) for a MUN conference, written by the UN Information Centre for India and Bhutan. Please review you this document to better understand how resolutions are written.

Parliamentary Procedures

Motion for a Moderated Caucus

A moderated caucus is the most basic form of discussion in the committee. After raising a motion to move into a moderated caucus, and when the motion is passed, delegates can speak freely by raising their placards without the need of creating/following a general speaker's list. Delegates can ask questions, or suggest ideas related to the topic under the progression of the chair. To propose a motion for moderated caucus, delegates should suggest the total speaking time of a session and individual speaking time. One thing to be careful of is that the individual speaking time should correctly divide up with the total speaking time (For example, a motion for a 15 minute moderated caucus must have speaking times of 60 seconds or 90 seconds. A motion for 15 minutes moderated caucus with 120 seconds of speaking time does not work. This motion requires a simple majority (> 50%) to pass.

Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus

An unmoderated caucus is a form of debate where delegates are allowed to walk around the room to freely discuss possible topics without the chairs leading the debate. To raise a motion for an unmoderated caucus, delegates need to recommend the total duration and the purpose of the unmoderated caucus. You can also use this motion later when delegates need time draft a resolution. We would strongly recommend that delegates motion for long unmoderated caucus (Sometimes as long as an hour) in order to provide delegates with ample time to write resolutions. This motion also requires a simple majority (> 50%) to pass.

Motion to Introduce Unfriendly Amendments

Amendments are minor changes delegates want to the current resolution being proposed. There are two types of amendments: friendly amendments and unfriendly amendments. Friendly amendments are where members of the original motion suggest the amendment and are automatically passed once all the sponsors sign the amendment. However, unfriendly amendments are amendments in which sponsors of the draft resolution do not agree. To incorporate an unfriendly amendment, the motion to introduce unfriendly amendments must pass a vote before being incorporated into the resolution.

Point of Inquiry

As the name suggests, a point of inquiry can be raised after the previous speaker yields his/her time to point of inquiry. It is usually used to ask questions after presenting opening speeches and resolutions.

Point of Order

A point of order can be raised when you think another delegate (or one of the chairs) is not following the correct procedures. A point of order can interrupt the current speaker (including the chairs). This will not be used frequently.

Point of Personal Privilege

This point allows the delegate to solve their personal discomfort such as the temperature of the room to going to the bathroom. A point of personal privilege is allowed to interrupt the current speaker.

Introduction to Committee

The World Health Organization is a specialized agencies in the United Nations that is aiming to improve health, particularly among developing nations since 1947. As of 2016, the group has 194 member states, and acts as one of the main agencies aimed to maintaining global health.

Ever since the second industrial revolution, air pollution has been continually growing to become a n issue. The second industrial revolution led to the increase of gas emission from motor vehicle and factories. Currently, WHO data shows that 91% of the whole world's population is exposed to an environment in which the air pollution level exceeds WHO limit. As a result, an estimate of seven million people are dying every year because of respiratory diseases created by air pollution. Although the WHO has set a limit of 70 to 80 micrograms per cubic metre. Only 3% of the people in poor countries are living in a moderate air pollution level.

In GECMUN V, delegates will discuss both short and long-term solutions to global air pollution problem. Air pollution problems are present in most of the countries regardless of rich and poor, and delegates should figure out solutions not only for the most affected areas, but also the mildly affected areas too.

Background Information

Origins of Air Pollutions

Air pollution is the proliferation of chemicals or particles in the atmosphere that poses a threat to the general well being to both people and the environment. It causes roughly seven million deaths annually according to the UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme). There are two main origins of the pollutant: natural causes and artificial causes. While natural causes of air pollution do occur during events such as volcanic eruptions, and forest fire, the main cause of air pollution comes from artificial causes. Man-made air pollution comes from agriculture and industrial causes. This committee will focus only on artificial causes, as it's the only origin of air pollution that can be controlled.

Types of Artificial Air Pollution

Types of artificial air pollution could be classified as greenhouse gas, smog, and toxic pollutant. The types of air pollution are organized in the following chart.

Greenhouse Gas	Mostly created from the combustion of fossil fuels, greenhouse gases trap heat from the sun, ultimately increasing the global air temperature. Greenhouse gases aren't directly toxic, but can combine with other pollutants to create toxic effects. Ex) Carbon Dioxide, Methane, Fluorinated Gas
Smog	Smog is a type of air pollution that not only limits visibility, but also very harmful to the inhaler of smog. Smog is not a single substance formed directly from human impact such as PM2.5, but nitric oxide, VOC compounds and sunlight creating a chemical reaction to form smog particles. Ex) Nitrogen Oxide + VOC Compound + Sunlight
Toxic Pollutant	Toxic Pollutant occurs to particles that are chemically dangerous by itself. Well-known examples of toxic pollutant are radioactive dust, arsenic, or lead. Ex) Radioactive Particles, Arsenic

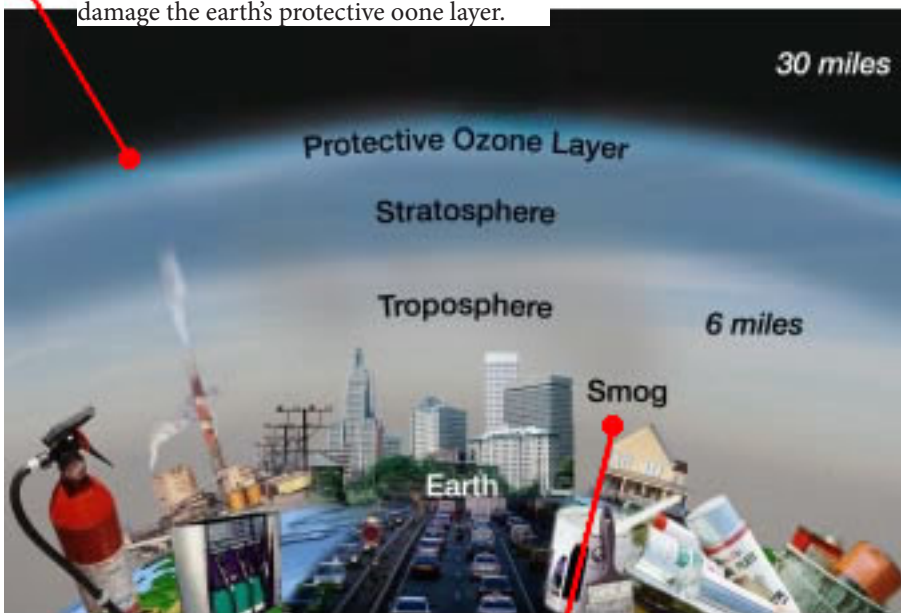
Respiratory Disease from Air Pollution

Annually, over 4.2 million die annually due to exposure to air pollution . Worldwide ambient air pollution accounts for 29% of all disease/deaths related to lung cancer, 17% of of all disease/deaths related to minor respiratory infections, 24% of all disease/deaths related to stroke, 25% of all disease/deaths related to ischaemic heart disease, and 43% of all disease/deaths related to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. The potential diseases caused are listed below.

Lung Cancer

Although smoking is the main cause of lung cancer, air pollution is known for its relationship with lung cancer. Long term exposure to combustion related fine particles (mostly referring to PM2.5) can cause lung cancer and cardiopulmonary diseases.

Too little there... Many popular consumer products like air conditions and refrigerators involve CFCs or halons during manufacturing or use. Over time, these chemicals damage the earth's protective ozone layer.



Too much here... Cars, trucks, power plants and factories all emit air pollution that forms ground level ozone, a primary component of smog.

Ozone Related Disease

Ozone (O₃) is common know for the ozone layer which reflects harmful ultraviolet radiation from the

sun. O₃ is 'good' because it helps protect us from the cosmic rays entering earth, but only when it forms a layers at the stratosphere. However, when ozone is released at the troposphere, the lowest part of the atmosphere, this O₃ causes crop destruction and irritates the human lung. Tropospheric ozone is know to be related to cause Asthma. Ground level ozone is created in cities with lots of CO₂ emission.

Glossary of Key Terms

SMOG	A noxious mixture of particulates and gases (fog) that is the result of urban air pollution
PARTICULATE MATTER	Also abbreviated as PM; microscopic solid or liquid matter suspended in the atmosphere of Earth (fine dust)
PM ₁₀	Particulate matter below the size of 10 micrometers
PM _{2.5}	Particulate matter below the size of 2.5 micrometers; ultrafine dust
OZONE	A colorless unstable toxic gas that fills a layer in the Earth's stratosphere
NITROGEN OXIDE	Gases (including nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide) that contribute to the formation of smog and acid rain
SULPHUR DIOXIDE	Gas that comes from coal burning, oil power plants, or copper smelting

Stances of Major Parties

AUSTRALIA

Australia has established the [National Clean Air Agreement](#) to control air pollution. While Australia as a whole maintains good air quality overall, certain areas are high in coal use with higher levels of air pollutions than other parts of the continent.

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh has one of the world's worst air quality. Five among the top ten causes of deaths in Bangladesh are from air pollution. High sulfur content in old diesel vehicles is one of the reasons it is attributed to. Also, [brick production](#) in Bangladesh is contributing over 60% of particulate air pollution as old kilns do not have pollution control.

BRAZIL

Brazil is a country which heavily relies on ethanol fuel. Heavy industrialization in the recent decades is also contributing to the quick deterioration of air quality. Also, smog is a huge factor that has been affecting Brazil's air pollution.

CANADA

Canada's air quality is one of the best in the world. However, some factors contribute to some air pollution both naturally, such as combustion engine, industrial building, wood burning and forest fires.

CHILE

Chile's air pollution creates massive smog throughout their major cities. The increasing number of vehicles and industrialization worsens the air, and the mountains that surround the city trap polluted air. Hospitals were crowded as a result of patients affected by the pollution in recent years.

CHINA

China has one of the worst air qualities in the world. Cities in China set multiple record-high levels coal combustion, emissions from the power plants, and traffic emit particulate matter. To improve air quality, the Chinese government banned highly polluting cars coming into Beijing and focused on the development of clean energy sources.

ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia faces a rapidly increasing air pollution problem due to cars that do not follow emission standards. Another major problem that Ethiopia faces is the [indoor air pollution](#). As a lot of slum neighborhoods in Ethiopia relies on traditional biomass fuels, it produces pollution indoors as proper ventilation do not take place. This is known to cause over 5% of total diseases in Ethiopia.

FINLAND

Finland has the best air quality in the world. Environmental protections have been set in industrial sectors, and cars are relatively cleaner when compared to other countries.

FRANCE

The main source of pollution in France is from factories, agriculture, transportation, and heating. An estimate of over 48,000 people die from air pollution each year.

GERMANY

Air pollution in Germany decreased over the past decade, as a third of the power source in Germany switched to renewable energy. The government of Germany is hoping to continue a reduction in air pollution through the German Climate Action Plan 2050.

ICELAND

The air quality of Iceland is above the average in comparison to global standards. Most areas of Iceland are unpopulated and these areas are seldom affected by any type of air pollution. However, in urban areas, the cars with studded tire and gravel roads with sand cause a considerable increase in pollution levels of air quality.

INDIA

India's city of Delhi is the world's most polluted city. 80% of households in rural areas burn biomass for cooking and heating, and agricultural practices create smoke that waft over major cities. In urban areas, cars, factories, and construction dust combines to create a massive amount of air pollution.

JAPAN

Most of Japan's air pollutants comes from industrial factories in major cities of Japan. As a result, the Japanese government plans on increasing cardiovascular health systems to prevent deaths from air pollutants.

MEXICO

Mexico is considered the most polluted country by the United Nations. Currently, Mexico's population has increased from 3 million to 20 million since 1950. As a result, the proliferation of vehicles has increased by 3.5 million, creating pollutants such as PM10 and ozone. To stop the health effects caused by these pollutants, the Mexican government implied policies such as banning private car use and vehicle certification.

PAKISTAN

Pakistan's air pollution is growing due to vehicle use and garbage combustion. Current status shows that Pakistan's air pollution rate is 4 times higher than WHO's limit with a rate of 130 PM2.5 in urban cities. This led to an increase in respiratory diseases and loss of vegetation. The government of Pakistan has not taken specific action to solve this issue other than reducing industrial factory gas emission.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Republic of Korea has the worst air quality level among the 50 wealthiest countries set by GDP per capita. Coal-fire plants are the main contributors of air pollution and the South Korean government is currently enforcing carbon dioxide capture and storage system (CCS) to reduce the effect of coal-fired plants. In addition, the government has enforced a tighter carbon dioxide degree to stop the increasing air pollution level.

RUSSIA

Over 200 cities in Russia exceeded the air pollution limit set by WHO, exposing 15% of their population to air pollution. Recently, Russia's vehicle gas emission has exceeded the industrial gas emission, causing an overall increase in Russian air pollution level. The higher air pollution level led to health effects, causing 41% of respiratory diseases.

SINGAPORE

Singapore's air pollution level has nearly doubled since the past six years, but it is still at a moderate level. The major contributors of Singapore's air pollution are gas emissions from industry and motor vehicles.

Currently, Singapore's government is integrating urban and industrial planning with a development control system to minimize the effect on air pollution.

SWEDEN

Over the past twenty years, Sweden has focused on reducing nitrogen and sulfur dioxide. However, Sweden's air pollution level still remain at the same level. 5,000 people per year are estimated to die because of the respiratory diseases created by air pollution. Most of the air pollutants comes from other polluted European countries like United Kingdom.

THAILAND

Thailand is one of the eleven countries that did not meet the WHO air pollution level. Due to industrial gas emission, Bangkok's air pollution level is getting worse. Recently, a haze of ultra-fine dust has hit Thailand which doubled the safe limit. The government plans on a new motor vehicle project to permanently reduce gas emission and a 11 year long project to slowly reduce air pollution level.

UGANDA

Over 80% of the population in Uganda is breathing polluted air. Uganda's minister had suggested that old vehicles and waste burning are major factors of air pollution. Also, Uganda has problems with indoor air quality since firewoods and charcoal are used for cooking. As a result 34% of respiratory disease comes from indoor air quality in Uganda.

USA

The United States of America's air pollution has been decreasing since 2005. New technological innovations and changes in regulations has led to the decrease of nitrogen dioxide created by industrial factories. Although the pollutants created by motor vehicle still remains the same, United States of America's government plans on a new technological improvement for motor vehicles in order to reduce its gas emission.

VIETNAM

Air pollution level is at an alarming state for major cities in Vietnam. 85% of Vietnam's air pollutants comes from motor vehicles along with deforestations and poor urban planning. Due to these reasons, Vietnam has frequent smog which caused 1.5 million people to suffer from cardiovascular diseases.

Solutions

- Create solutions to replace old motor vehicles that do not meet diesel emission standards
 - Provide financial support when purchasing environment-friendly cars
- Create traffic organization systems that could reduce individual transportations
 - Promote public transportation system
 - Set limits or raise taxes for individual transportations
- Promote renewable resources (alternate sources of energy)
 - Limit any new creations of power plants that heavily rely on sources that leave carbon footprint
 - Replace the fossil fuels used in developing countries with clean energy such as solar, hydro, and wind energy
- Develop frameworks to provide education of risks of air pollution
 - Inform the public on the effects of lung diseases brought by air pollution and how to prevent it
- Find ways to improve people's health affected by air pollution
 - Encourage tax reductions to organizations researching and developing to find ways to reduce air pollution
- Create enforcements to limit industrial activity in high-polluting areas
- Develop methods to help reduce the environmental effect of urbanization in developing countries
- Join forces with the United Nations Environment Programme to further develop ideas and solutions
- Raise funds to launch new programs from organizations such as
 - The World Bank;
 - The Green Climate Fund;
 - The United Nations Capital Development Fund;
 - Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development

Questions to Consider

- What kind of solutions can be passed which help all stakeholders involved?
- Should certain countries be prioritized over others? If so, how?
- What kinds of air pollution factors are present in all countries?
- How can the financial cost of the solution be funded? Who should carry the burden? Should it be distributed evenly, or should countries with higher levels of pollution take on a heavier burden.
- Which industries contribute the most to air pollution? How can they be regulated at an international and domestic level?
- Nuclear reactors do not create any air pollution when operated correctly (they only emit steam). However, when nuclear power plants fail, catastrophic amounts of radioactive pollutant is released into the atmosphere/ecosystem. Can the danger of a potential disaster be justified with the clean and cheap operation costs?
- What type of rules and regulations should exist in regards to pollution crossing borders?

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