## Air Pollution and Health Index

| Category | Score Band | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Excellent | 81–100 | Low levels of pollution within WHO-prescribed guidelines. Public health implications for pollutants monitored are limited and hardly noticeable. |
| Good | 61–80 | Relatively low levels of air pollution but considerable impacts to sensitive groups. |
| Moderate | 41–60 | Elevated levels of air pollution with aggravated symptoms for sensitive groups and contributing to onset of risks for exposed healthy individuals. |
| Poor | 21–40 | High levels of pollution with significant health effects to vulnerable populations and contributing to increased risks for exposed healthy individuals. |
| Very Poor | 11–20 | Extremely high levels of pollution affecting large share of population. |
| Critical | 1–10 | Critical levels of air pollution resulting in adverse health effects to public in general. |

## Clean Air Management Capacity Index

| Category | Score Band | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Excellent | 81–100 | Air quality management (AQM) and climate change mitigation is comprehensive and institutionalized in a dedicated organization under the city administration. Other stakeholder organizations are also engaged in collaborative activities within the city. |
| Good | 61–80 | AQM activities are comprehensively covered with initial activities on mitigating climate change in dedicated organization in city. |
| Moderate | 41–60 | Systematic emissions management procedures established in an identified unit or office. |
| Limited | 21–40 | Initial systematic procedures to reduce emissions are applied and integrated in general environment activities. |
| Minimal | 1–20 | Air quality management activities (*i.e.,* monitoring, emissions inventory, health impact studies) are often project-based or *ad hoc*. |

## Clean Air Policies and Actions Index

| Category | Score Band | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Excellent | 81–100 | Use of market and economic instruments for reducing emissions. Roadmaps for tightening of standards and target emissions *at par* with international standards and best practices established. High technology application. |
| Good | 61–80 | Maturing of cleaner processes and use of cleaner fuels. Stringent emission controls and standards covering different emission sources. |
| Moderate | 41–60 | Some standards for ambient air quality, emissions, and fuel quality are in place. Emission control regulations for industries and stationary sources exist. |
| Limited | 21–40 | Policies relevant to emissions reductions are limited to general environmental laws. |
| Minimal | 1–20 | Measures and activities to reduce emissions are project-related or *ad hoc*. |

## Overall Clean Air Score Category

| Category | Score Band | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Fully developed | 81 – 100 | Key components of clean air management complete. Strong mandate for air pollution and GHG management and strong sector-based and integrated policies, regulations and institutions to address major sources of pollution (*e.g.,* transport, industry, energy and area sources). Policies and actions contribute to achieving levels equivalent to prescribed WHO guidelines and interim targets for air pollution. |
| Maturing | 61 – 80 | Key Components of clean air management complete and some integration with other major sectors (*e.g.,* transport, health and energy sectors). Policies and actions have achieved some success in reducing AP/GHG emissions but air quality levels still exceed healthy levels prescribed by the WHO. Management efforts in all sector sources need to be intensified to bring down emissions further. |
| Emerging | 41 – 60 | Majority of key components of clean air management are in place. Policies and actions to reduce emissions from identified major sources need to be enhanced. Sector-based institutions need to upgrade technical and management capacity. |
| Developing | 21 – 40 | GHG and AP emissions are increasing and air quality declining. Clean air management activities are scattered in different organizations with limited collaboration. Needs to invest in strengthening components of basic air quality management and collaboration between stakeholders. |
| Underdeveloped | 0 – 20 | *Ad hoc* clean air management; lack in emissions and ambient air quality standards; Needs to build capacity for basic air quality and GHG emissions management. |