

# GROUP 6

Data

# The target audience and narratives

	Local	State	National
Public			
Media			
Bureaucracy			
Political Class			
Judiciary/NGT			

# Types of Data

- **Long Term Data**- Emission Inventories, Source Apportionments etc

*Tools for policy formulation*

- **Short Term Data**- *Real Time Data*,

Used for public communication, real time action on hyperlocal sources

# Importance of Data

- Data to counter the narrative.  
(ex- Air pollution mitigation is bad for the economy, it takes away livelihood etc.)
- Data to support effective solution.  
(ex- how to promote effective solutions ex- cycle tracks)
- Data to counter false solutions  
(ex- Smog Towers, mist canons)
- Data to improve overall transparency.  
(CEMS data, Activity data etc)

# Data Requirements

- Health Data- In addition to mortality data, benefits data (economic benefits & overall health benefits)
- More data highlighting the medical cost, time lost due to illnesses etc.
- Periodic **activity data** that enables monitoring and evaluation of
  - mitigation measures
  - To understand the causes behind changes in AQ levels

# Data Transparency/Availability

- CEMS Data
- Changes in the Sameer app
- NAMP Data
- Integrated Data (averaging of CAAQM and NAMP Data together)
- Prana Portal (self-assessment reports etc.)
- Common research repository for papers regarding Air Pollution

# Hyperlocal Data Generation

- Pushing the acceptance and broad guidelines on LCMs.
- Why we need Hyperlocal Data
  - To engage on local issues with local communities.
  - Support or oppose the solutions.
  - Can be used to nudge behaviour.

## - Types of Data

- Exposure Data
- Local source data ex- crematoria, traffic junctions etc.
- Data regarding effectiveness of implemented solutions (mist fountains, road sweepers etc.)
- Crowdsourc Data (open burning activity)

- Creating citizen science guidelines for generating hyperlocal data with LCMs backed by some reputed institutes.
- Guidelines for crowdsourcing data.