

CASE STUDY SUMMARY

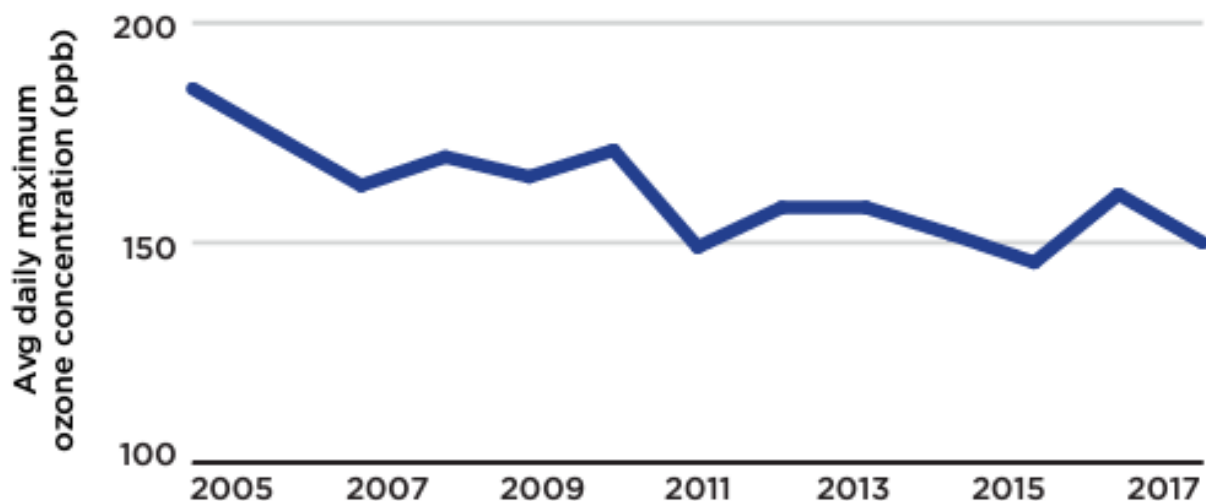
ProAire Programme

Location: Mexico City, Mexico

Date: 1990-2020

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

IMPROVEMENT OF AIR QUALITY IN MEXICO CITY 2005–2017³



Since 1990, the Mexican government has created four Comprehensive Programs Against Air Pollution, which have become increasingly ambitious and include strategies for transport, planning, environmental education, and reforestation. The programme is led by Mexico City in collaboration with the Metropolitan Environmental Commission involving 5 academic institutions, 7 business associations, 20 local, 6 state and 10 federal governments, 1 healthcare secretariat and at least 10 NGOs.

Project Goals:

- Improve air quality and reduce ozone concentration levels
- Reduce health risks from air contaminants

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions

ProAire III, the third phase of policy, ran from 2002-2010 and called for \$12-\$15 billion in public and private funding. The more than 80 initiatives under ProAire III included closing the most polluting industrial facilities and improving public transportation to decrease vehicle emissions. This included:

- Expanding the subway system
- Launching a suburban train system for the sprawling metro area
- Starting the largest bike-share program in Latin America, EcoBici
- Launching Metrobus, a bus rapid transit system running on a fleet of clean, fuel-efficient buses that now carries over a million people each weekday

The last phase of the programme, ProAire IV, contained 81 measures and 116 actions across eight themes. Specific initiatives include fuel quality standards, a no-driving-day program, bus fleet renewal, subway and bike-sharing expansion, and air monitoring system modernization.

Impact: particulate pollution has declined by 60.4% since the introduction of the 1990 ProAire policies. Whereas pollution in Mexico City in 1990 is similar to what it is like today in Kolkata and Chhatarpur in India and even more polluted than the most polluted areas in China today, it is now comparable to concentrations in Milan or Warsaw. In terms of life expectancy, that implies a difference of 3.3 years.

LINKS

<https://www.centreforpublicimpact.org/case-study/mexico-citys-proaire-program>

<https://aqli.epic.uchicago.edu/policy-impacts/mexico-city-proaire-1990/>

<https://img.climateinteractive.org/2018/01/Proaire.pdf>