

# October's Pollution Scores

No Trick,  
Just Toxic:

***a 50% Increase Over Previous Year***

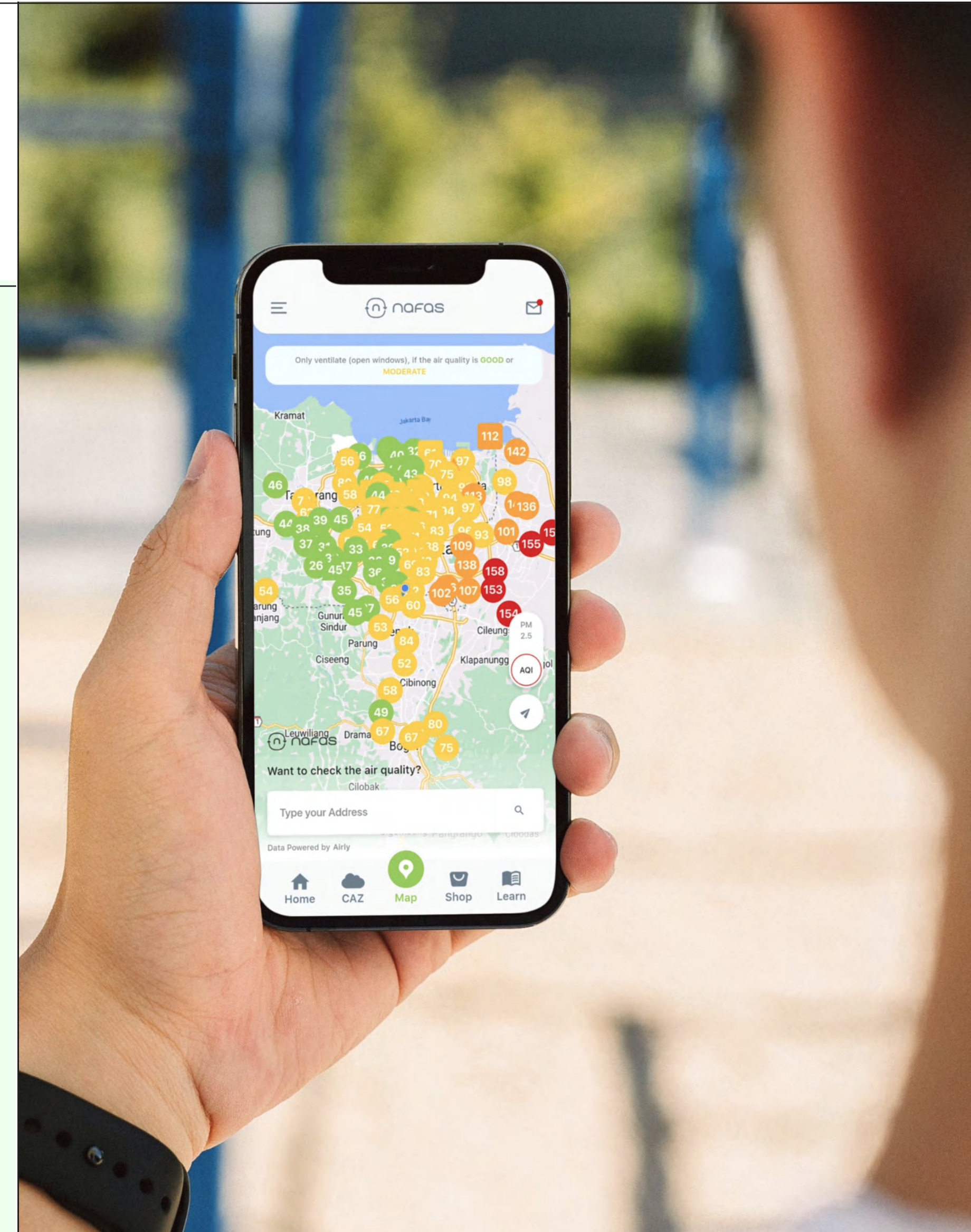
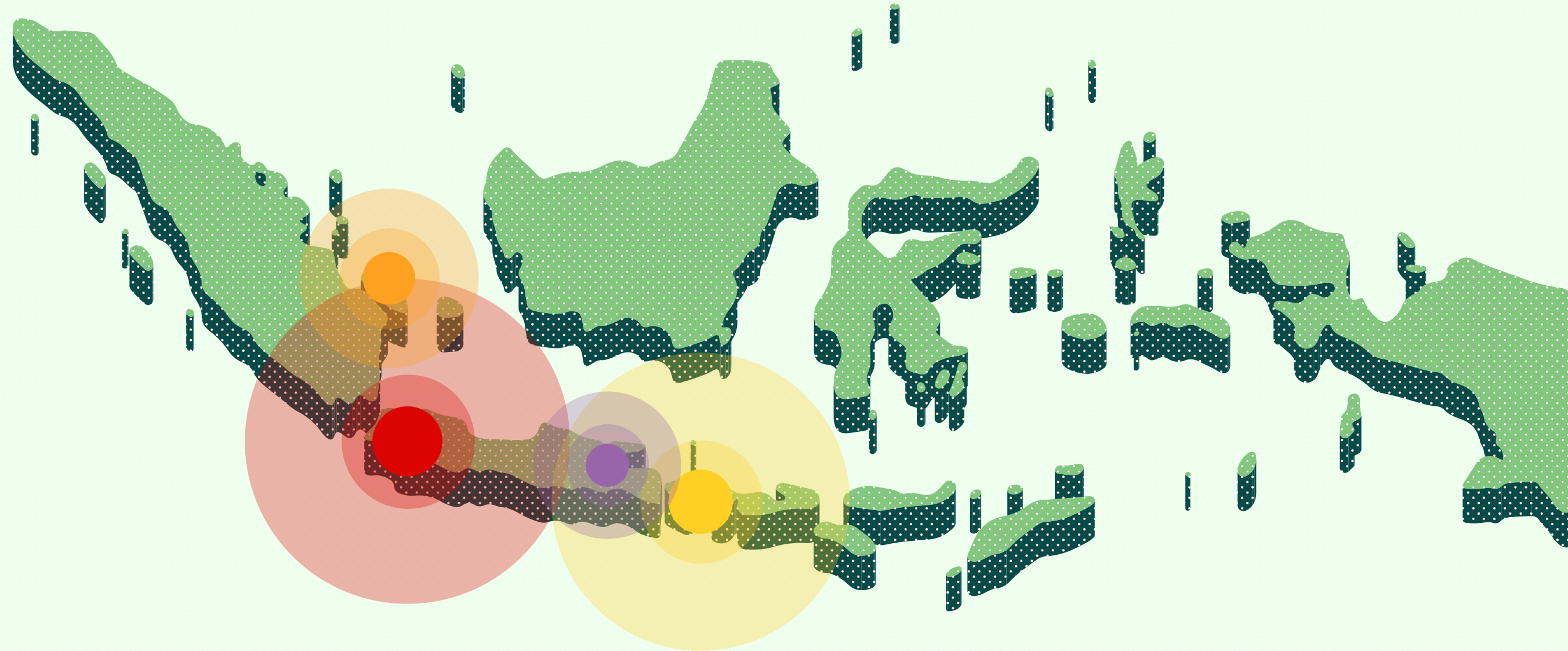
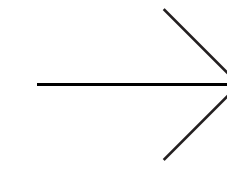
An abstract graphic on the left side of the page. It features a horizontal line across the middle. Three vertical lines extend upwards from the horizontal line. The leftmost vertical line has a green dot at its top. The middle vertical line has a black dot at its top. The rightmost vertical line has a green dot at its top. The background is white.

01

**nafas &  
air quality**

# What is nafas?

Nafas is an air quality health and wellness company, developing technologies to help urban citizen breathe healthier air



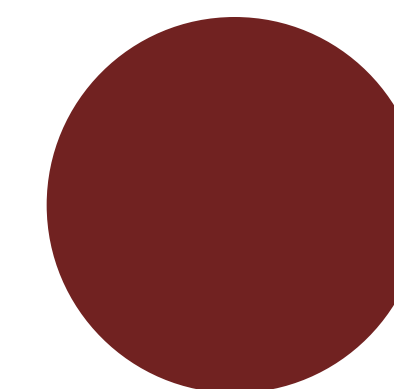
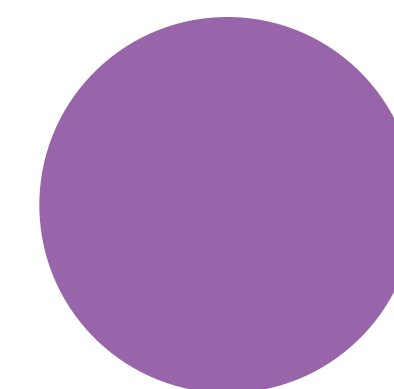
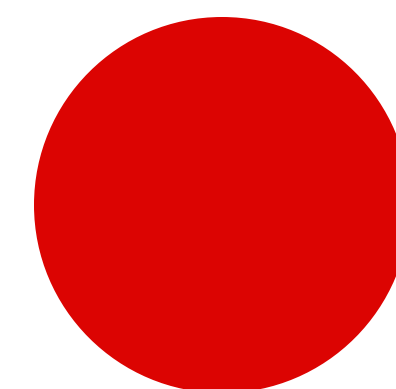
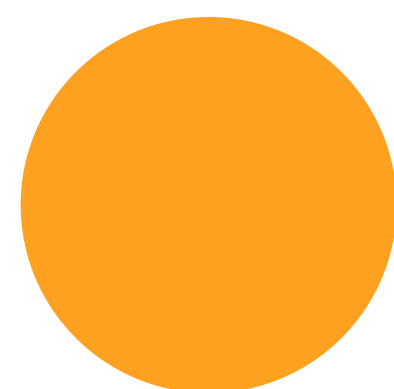
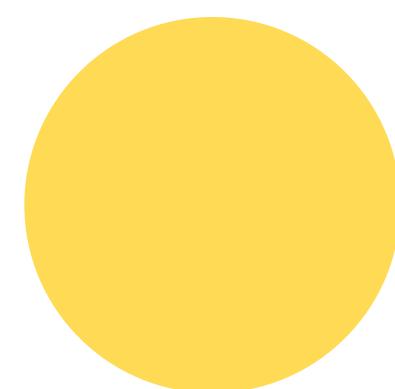
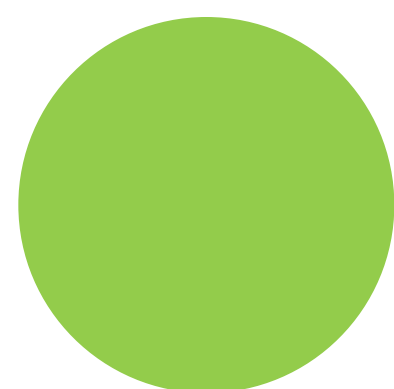


# How does nafas interpret the air quality data?

Nafas interprets air quality data using PM2.5 as the primary parameter, following the guidelines set by the US EPA. The results are measured in the unit  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .

## AIR QUALITY INDEX

The Air Quality Index, developed by the US EPA, provides a color-coded system to help us easily understand the quality of the air we breathe.



Good

Moderate

Unhealthy  
for Sensitive Groups

Unhealthy

Very Unhealthy

Hazardous

0 - 12

12.1 - 35.4

35.5 - 55.4

55.5 - 150.4

150.5 - 250.4

>250.4

# What is PM2.5?

PM2.5 refers to air pollution particulate matter with a diameter of less than 2.5 micrometers. This size is about 36 times smaller than the diameter of a grain of sand.

Diameter in milimicron

**<2,5 μm**

PM2.5

**<10 μm**

PM10

**~90 μm**

A Graind of Sand

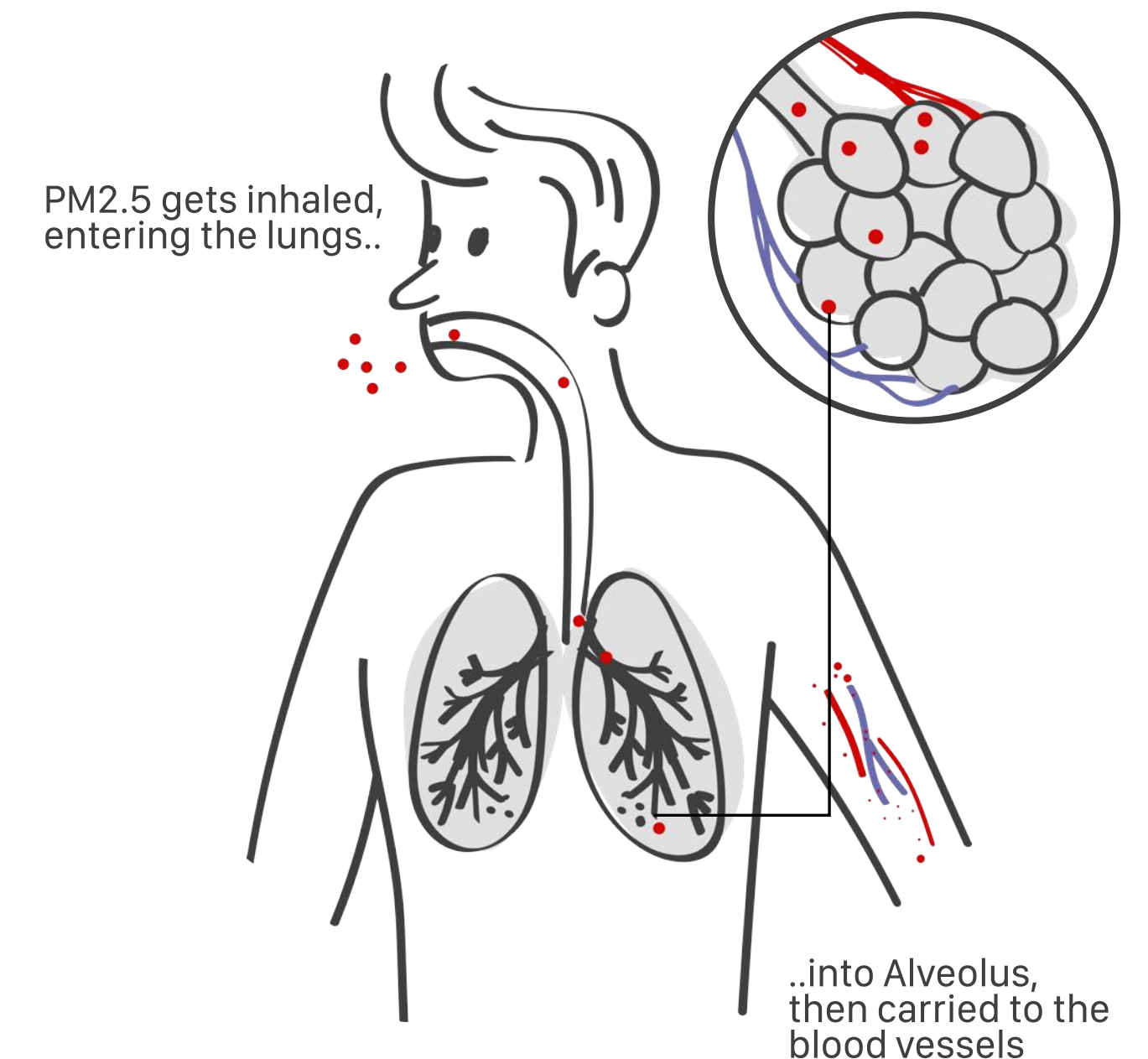


Combustion particles  
Organic compounds  
Metals

Dust  
Pollen  
Mold

## WHY IS PM2.5 HAZARDOUS TO US?

Due to its microscopic size, PM2.5 particles cannot be effectively filtered by our body. Inhaling PM2.5 can lead to serious health issues, including **premature birth, asthma exacerbation, coughing, respiratory distress, coronary heart disease, diabetes, and even lung cancer.**



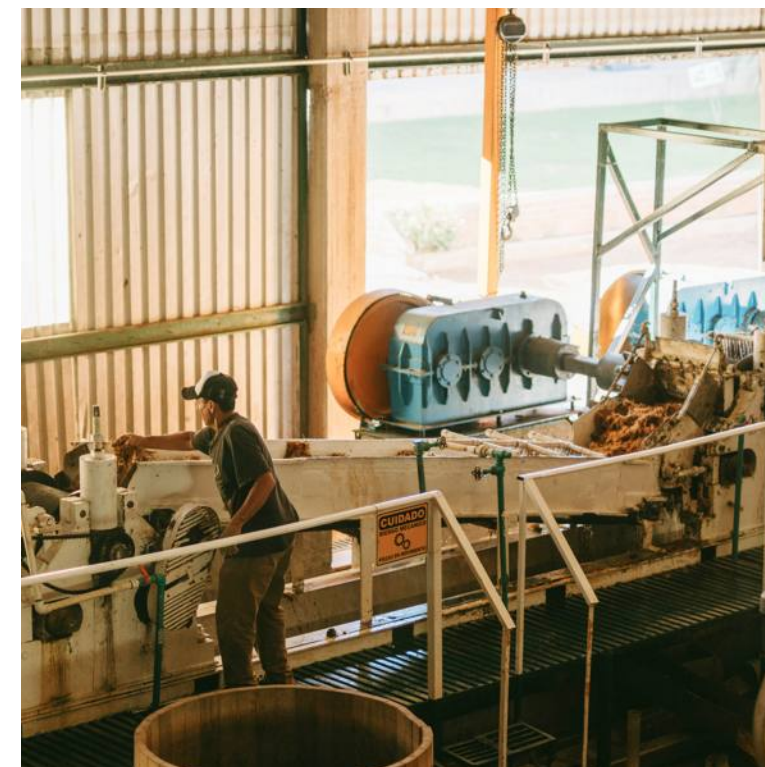
# Sources of Air Pollution

A significant portion of air pollution results from human activities. What are these activities that emit pollutants?

**How we mobilize**



**How we produce**



**How we generate power**



**How we manage our waste**



**Nature can also be one of the sources**



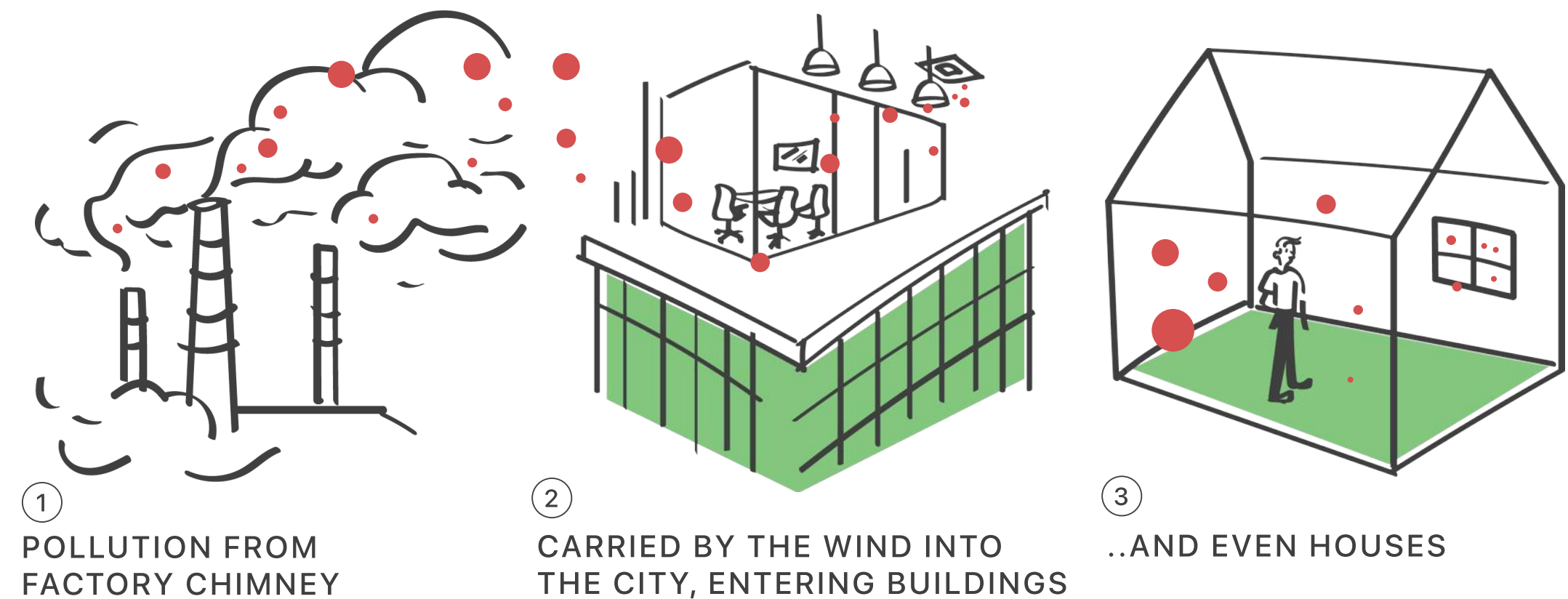
# Properties of Air quality

## HYPERLOCAL



Air pollution can change rapidly, increasing when there are pollution sources in the vicinity and the atmospheric conditions are conducive to the buildup of pollutants.

## TRANSBOUNDARY



Wind can transport pollutants from their source, carrying them from one area to another, often crossing regional or national boundaries.



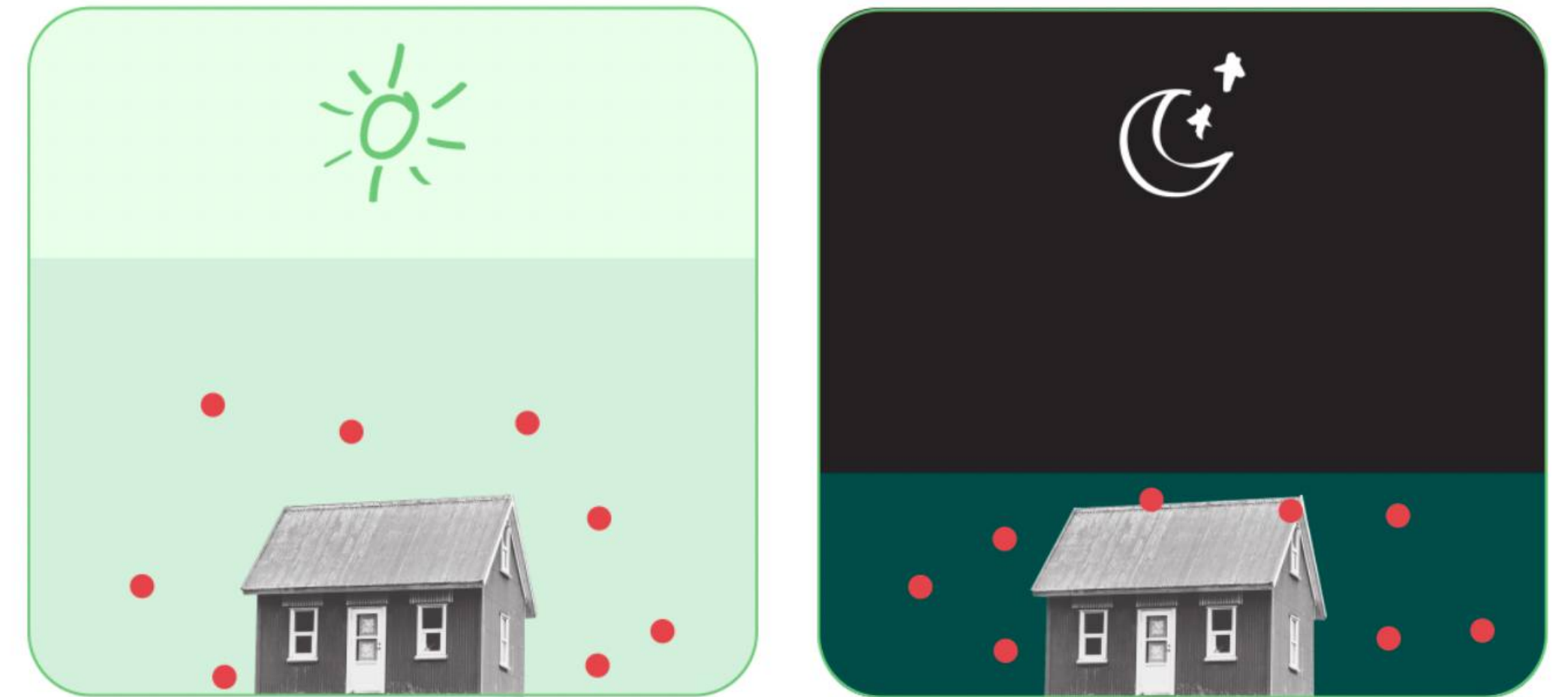
# The Influence of Atmospheric Conditions on Air Quality

## WIND AND RAIN



The direction and speed of the wind, coupled with rainfall, can either enhance air quality by dispersing pollutants or contribute to the decline of air quality by accumulating them.

## PLANETARY BOUNDARY LAYER



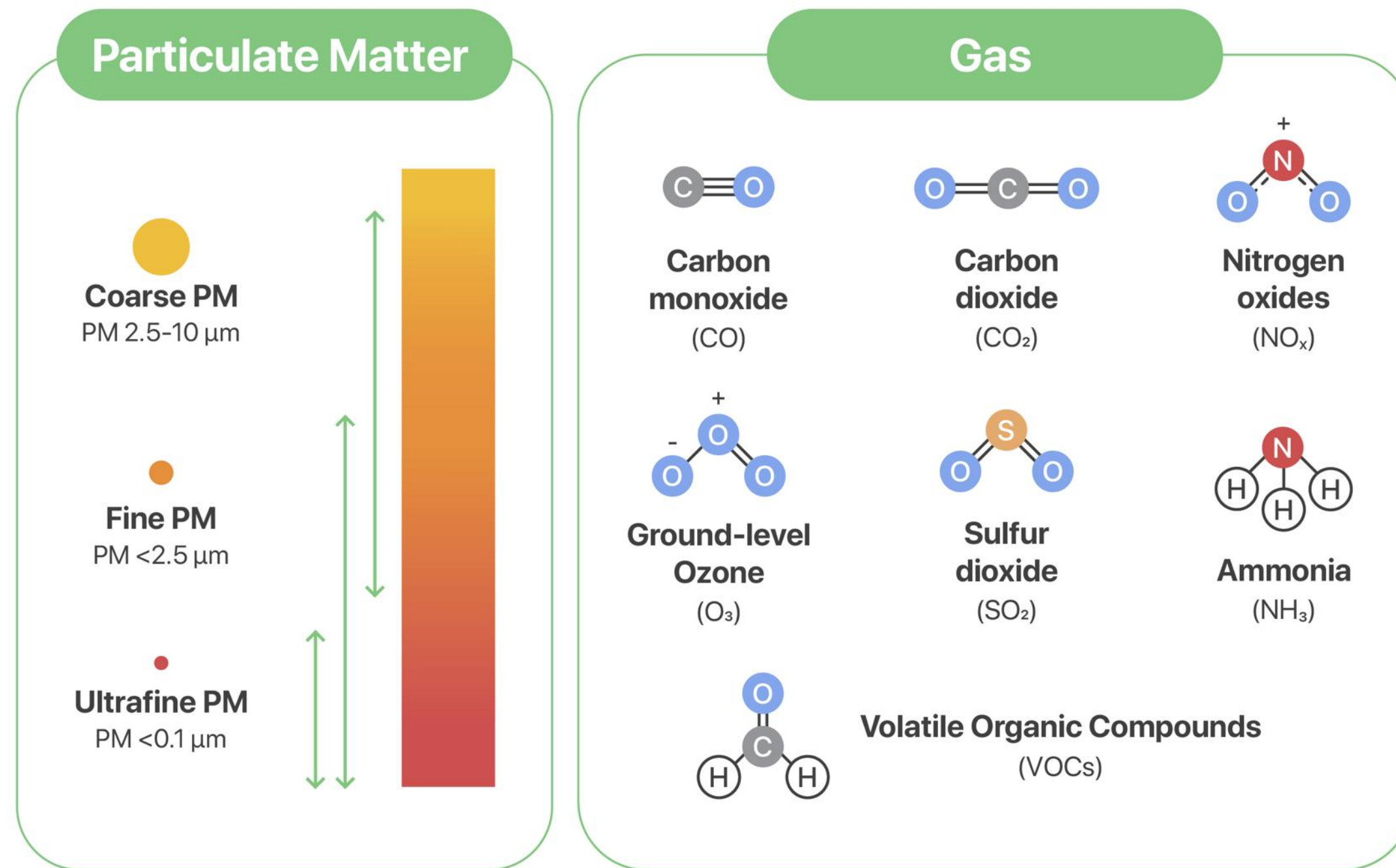
The Planetary Boundary Layer is an atmospheric layer that extends from the Earth's surface up to 800 meters.

The conditions within this layer vary between morning and night. As the sun sets, the layer's altitude decreases. This reduction causes a higher concentration of pollutants due to the accumulation and limited vertical dispersion.

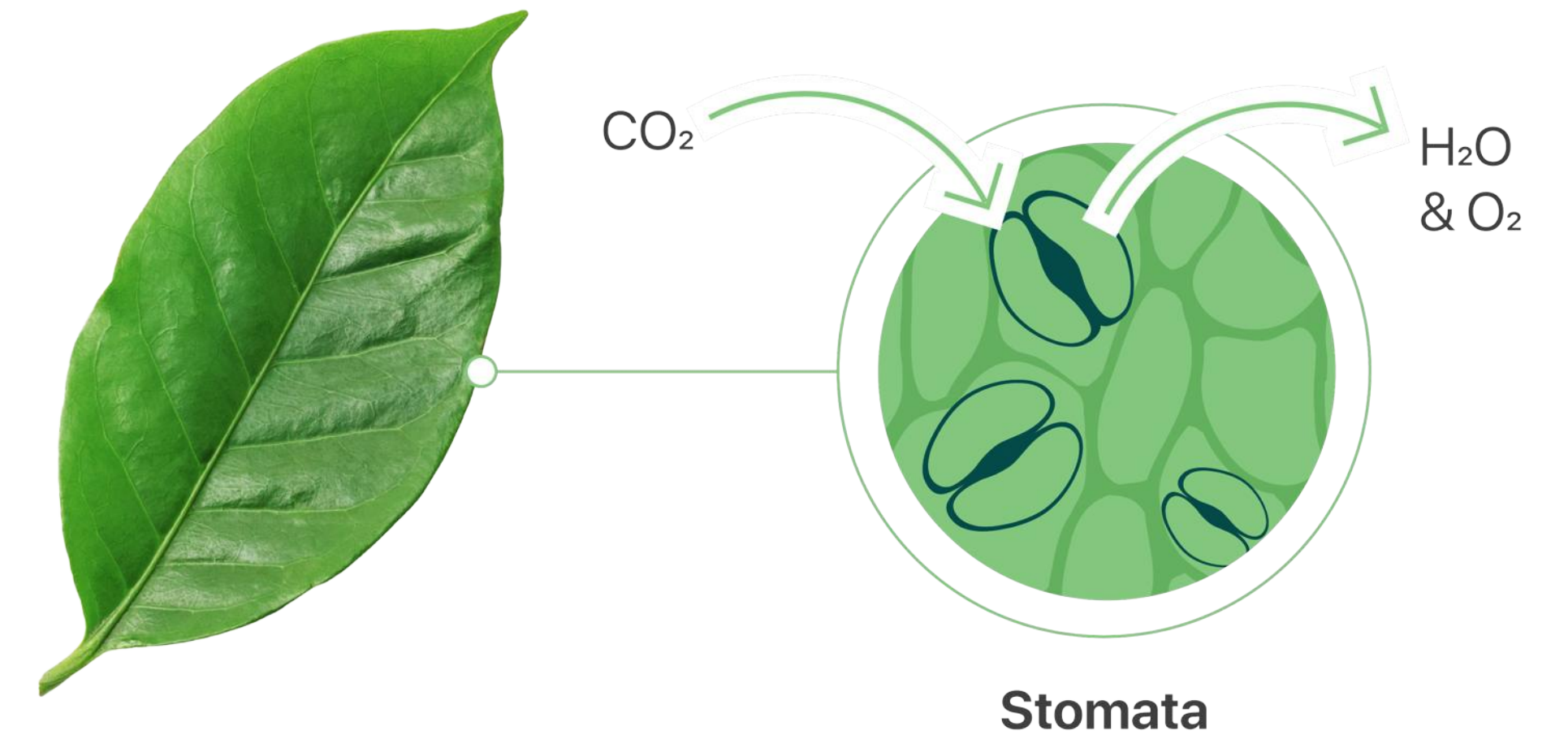
# Why 'Greening' Isn't Sufficient to Combat Air Pollution

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Air pollution exists in two primary forms: particulate and gaseous.



Plants and trees can only absorb the gaseous form of pollutants.



However, when these plants take in excessive amounts of certain gaseous pollutants, such as SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, and CO, **they can weaken over time**. This is because they are not inherently equipped to handle such a 'burden.'

## IMPORTANT TO NOTE

### Deposition

Deposition is the process where a substance transitions from a gas phase directly to a solid phase without passing through a liquid phase. This mechanism enables plants to 'trap' particulate pollutants, like PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

# Why 'Greening' Isn't Sufficient to Combat Air Pollution

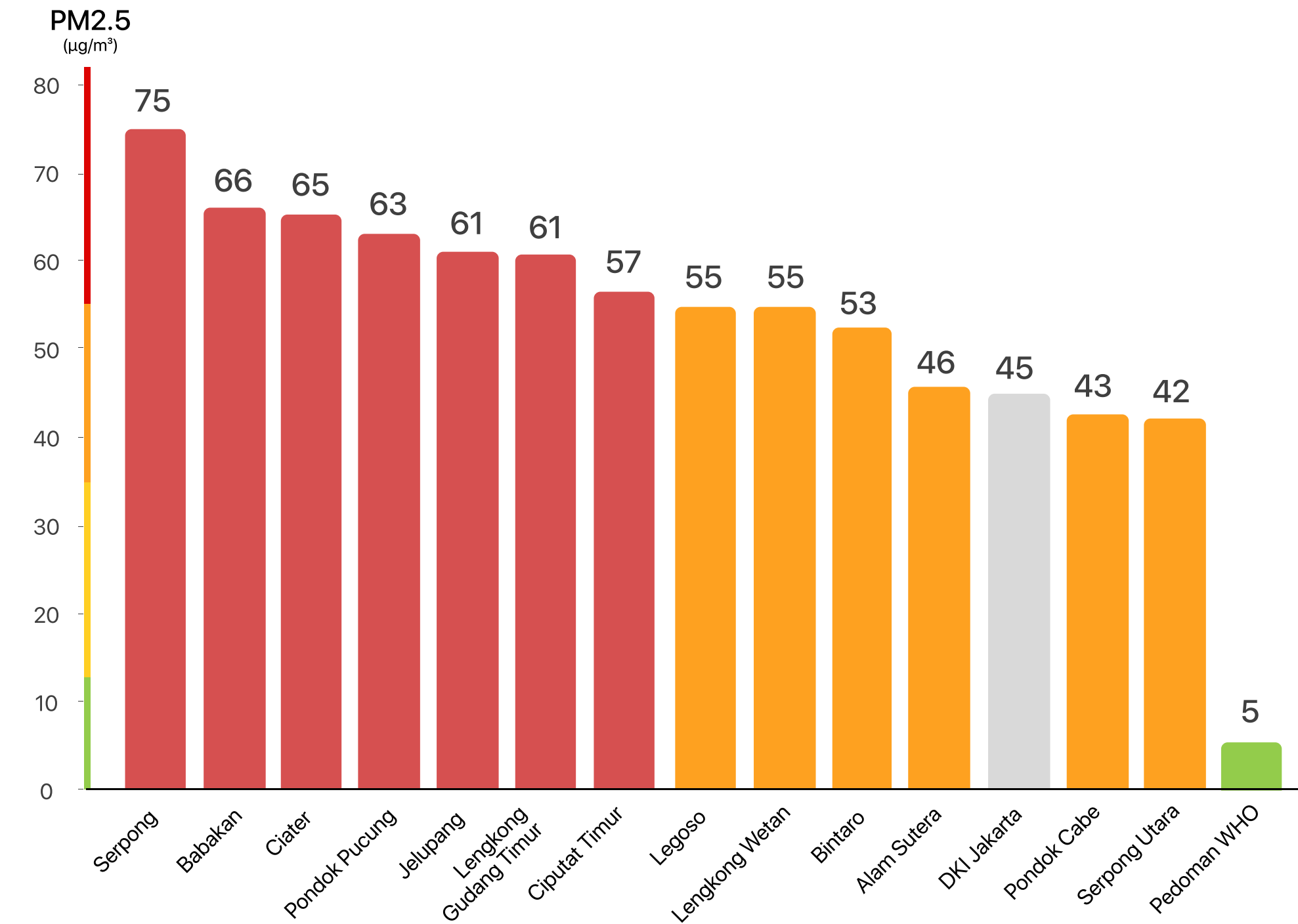
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**A study from the US EPA indicates that trees remove only about 0.24% of PM2.5 from the air.**

Satellite imagery shows an abundance of green areas in South Tangerang, particularly on the west side.

However, according to the Nafas monthly report from May 2023, despite South Tangerang being synonymous with 'green' residential areas, pollution levels remain high.

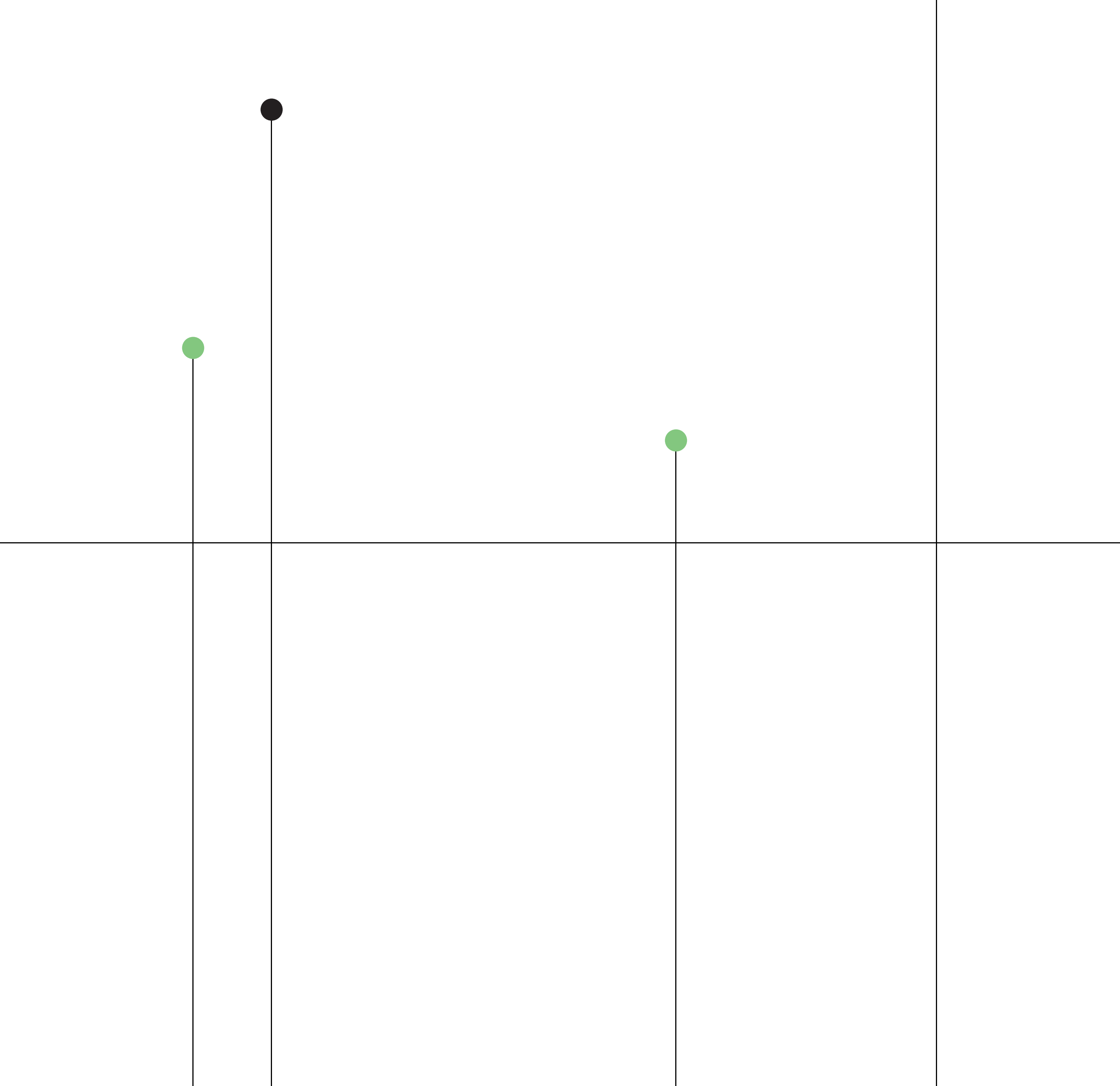
Sumber: [fs.usda.gov](https://fs.usda.gov)



● Good ● Moderate ● Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups ● Unhealthy ● Very Unhealthy

What is the conclusion?

**SIMPLY GREENING AN AREA IS NOT AN EFFECTIVE SOLUTION TO THE AIR POLLUTION PROBLEM.**



**Thousands of studies have conclusively demonstrated that prolonged exposure to air pollution can adversely affect the physical and cognitive development of children.**

# Health Impacts of Air Pollution

## SHORT-TERM EFFECT

### Brain

ADHD (From infancy to childhood)

### Respiratory

Influenza, Rhinitis

### Heart

Heart attack, arrhythmia

### Lung

Asthma, Bronchiolitis

### Skin

Atopic dermatitis (eczema), acne, early aging

## LONG-TERM EFFECT

### Brain

Alzheimer, Parkinson's, stroke, cognitive degradation

### Lung

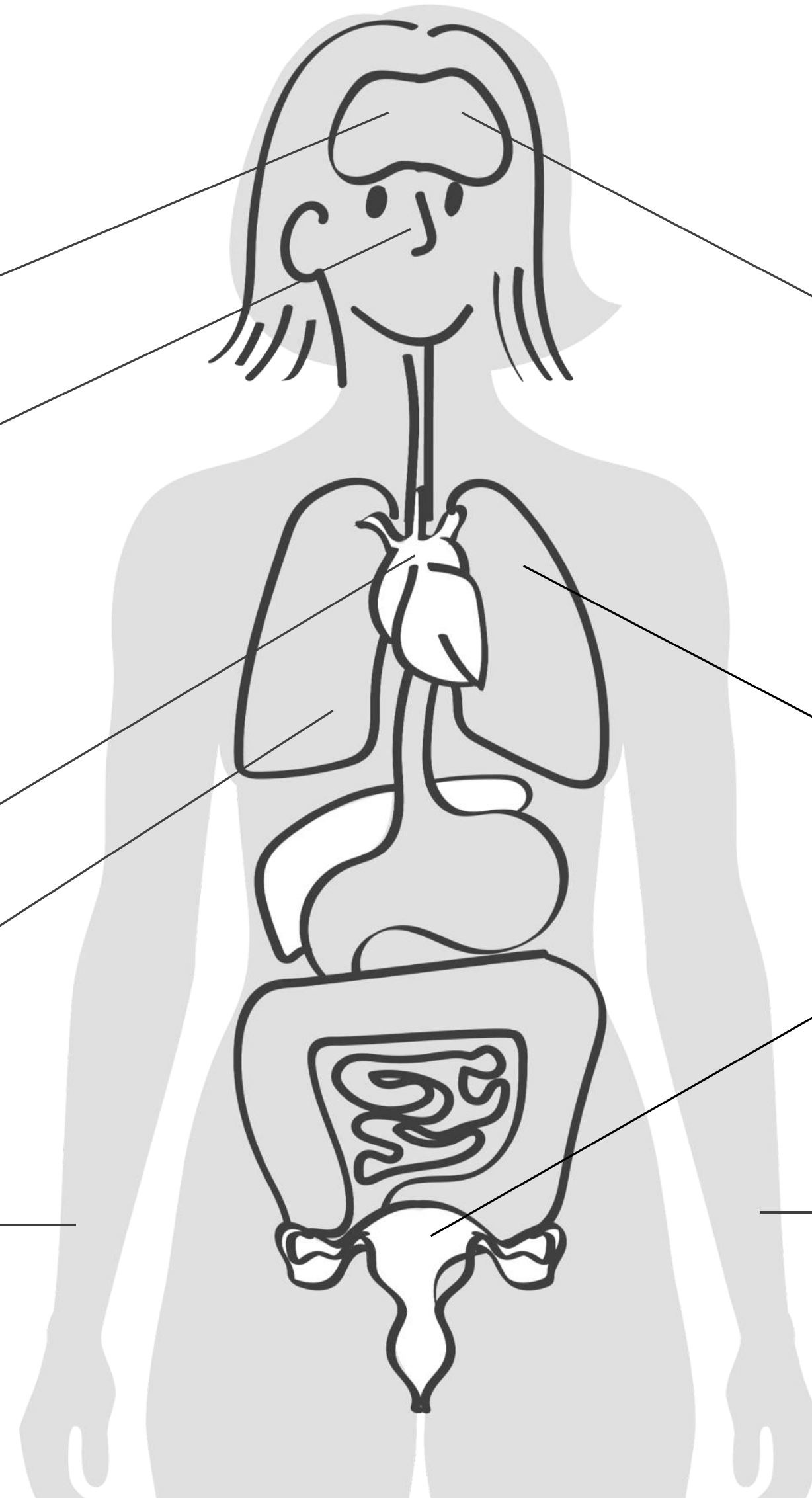
Pneumonia, lung cancer, asthma

### Ovary

Premature birth

### Whole Body

Blood blockage



Source: Compiled from various research journals.

\*This content is for educational purpose. We recommend to consult directly to medical professionals if one or more symptoms appear.

# ADHD, influenza, and heightened asthma attacks are just three of the numerous adverse effects of PM2.5 on children



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**16**  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

**15%**

**3.6%**

## Increased risk of ADHD

Children exposed to PM2.5 concentrations of  $16 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  during their first three years have heightened risk potentials. This risk escalates further when PM2.5 levels surpass  $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .

Source

## Increased risk of influenza

There's a 15% higher risk with every exposure to PM2.5 levels exceeding  $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  over a span of 6 days.

Source

## Increased risk of asthma attack

There's a 3.6% increased risk for every  $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  rise in PM2.5 exposure.

Source

# Glosarium

## a

### **ATMOSPHERE**

A layer of gases that envelops our Earth. We reside in the lowermost layer of the atmosphere, known as the troposphere, which extends from the Earth's surface up to about 12 km.

## b

### **ANNUAL THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE**

This is an air quality standard established by the World Health Organization (WHO). In 2021, the WHO revised the annual threshold limit value, reducing it from  $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  to  $5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . The daily threshold limit value (covering a 24-hour period) is set at  $15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .

### **BOUNDARY LAYER**

This atmospheric layer extends from the Earth's surface up to 2 km and can vary over time.

## g

### **GROUND-LEVEL AIR POLLUTION**

Refers to air pollution that is found very close to the Earth's surface

## h

### **HYPERLOCAL POLLUTION**

A phenomenon where air pollution is highly concentrated in a specific, limited area due to the presence of local pollution sources within that vicinity.

## p

### **PM<sub>2.5</sub>**

articles in air pollution that are 2.5 micrometers in size, which is about 36 times smaller than the diameter of a grain of sand.

## s

### **SENSITIVE/VULNERABLE GROUP**

This refers to individuals who are particularly susceptible or at a higher risk of being affected by certain conditions. Examples include children, the elderly, individuals with allergies, and those suffering from asthma.

## t

### **TRAPPING LAYER**

An atmospheric layer that has the capacity to hold or trap pollutants near the Earth's surface, thereby increasing detectable pollution levels in that area. This is commonly known as the inversion layer.

Nathan  
Roestandy

Co-founder &  
CEO of nafas

Piotr  
Jakubowski

Co-founder &  
CGO of nafas



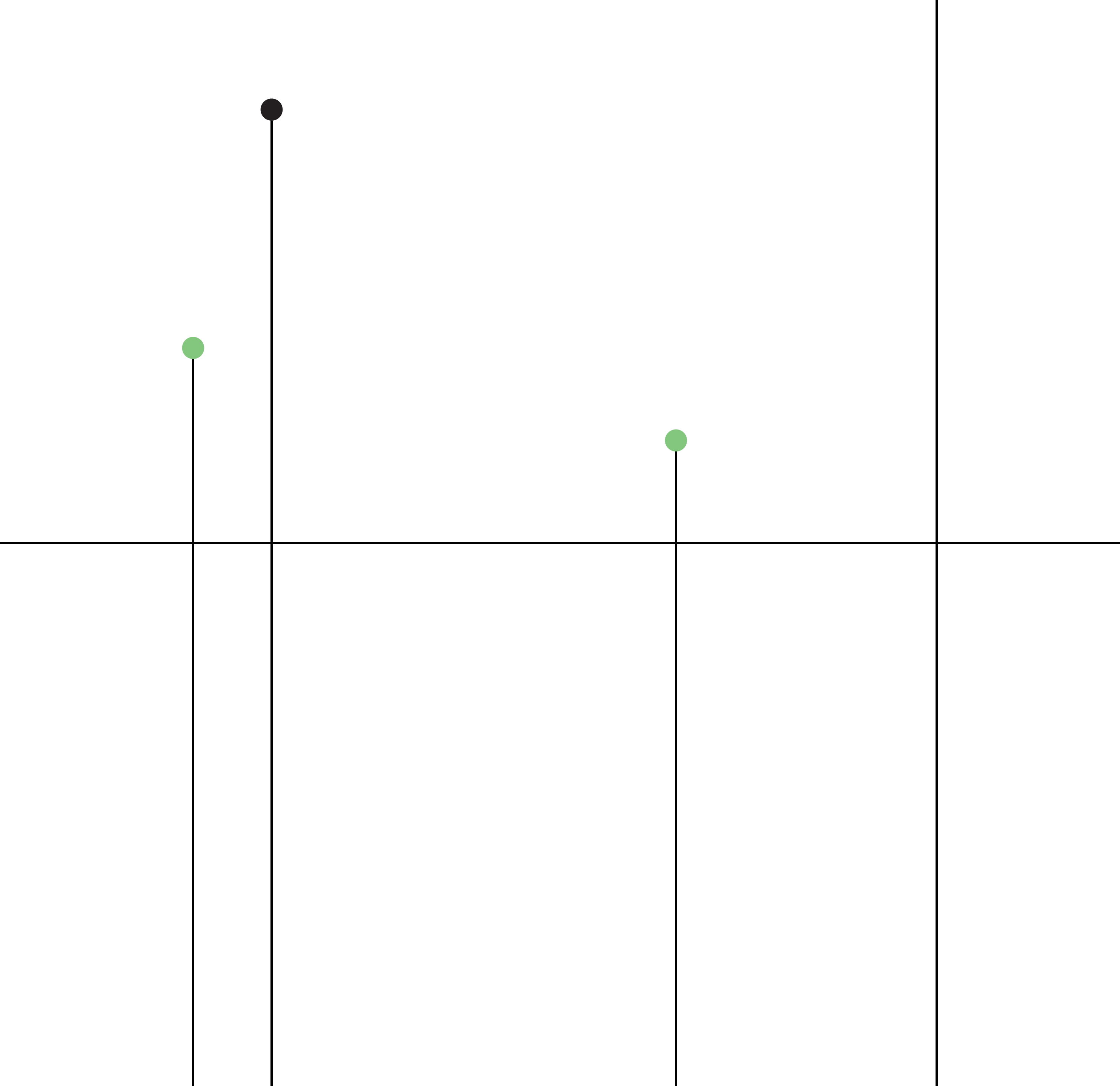
As we move into the final quarter of 2023, we transition into the inter-season. This year's dry season has stretched longer than in previous years, with its impact keenly felt across widespread droughts, an increase in fire incidents, and rising levels of air pollution. This October, in particular, has seen a **record-breaking surge in pollution compared to the previous year.**

The journey towards clean and healthy air is still a long one. Stay vigilant and always check the air quality before engaging in outdoor activities!



02

october  
2023  
air quality  
data

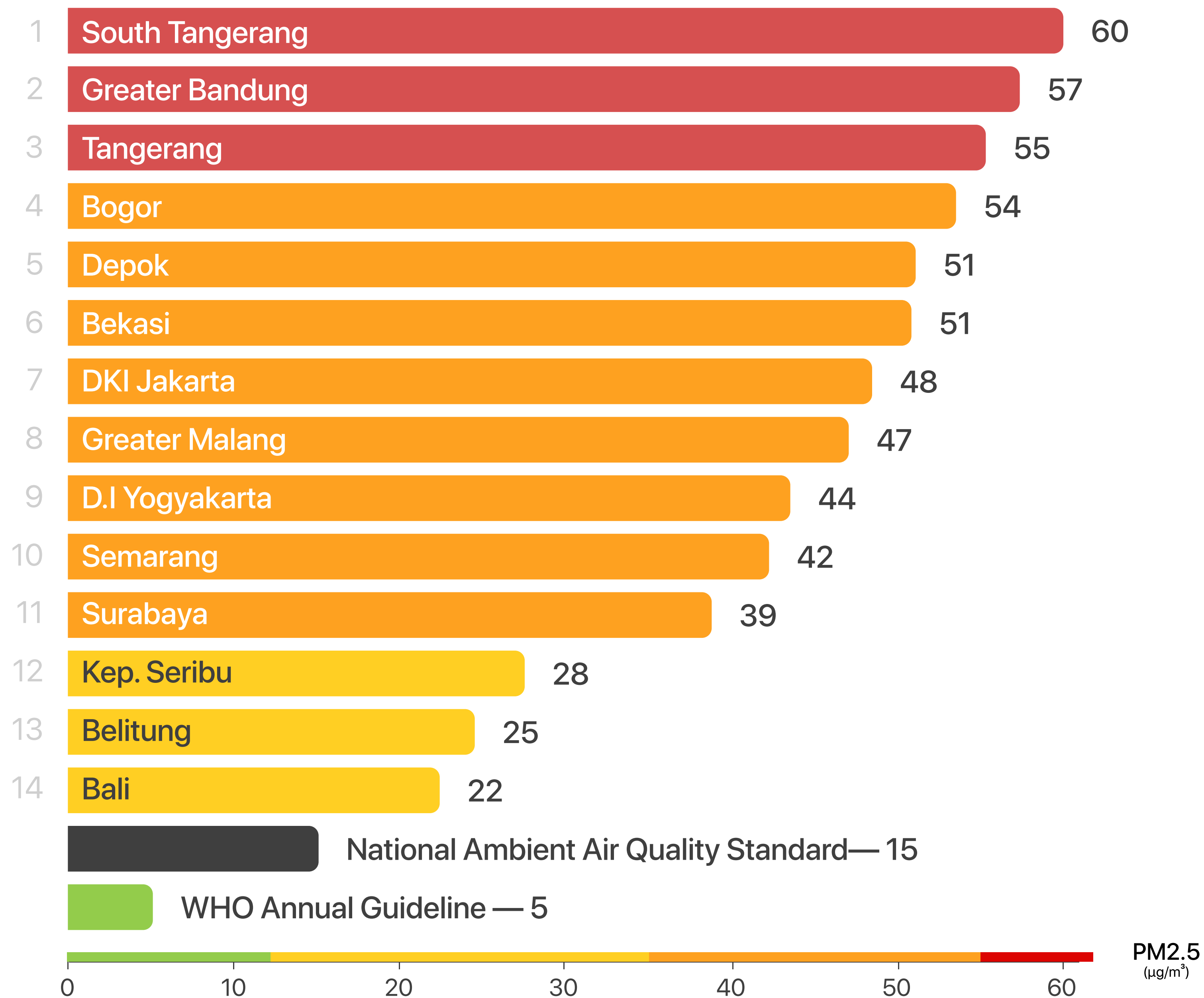




# City Rankings

This ranking is determined by the cities with the highest PM2.5 concentration levels in October 2023.

- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy

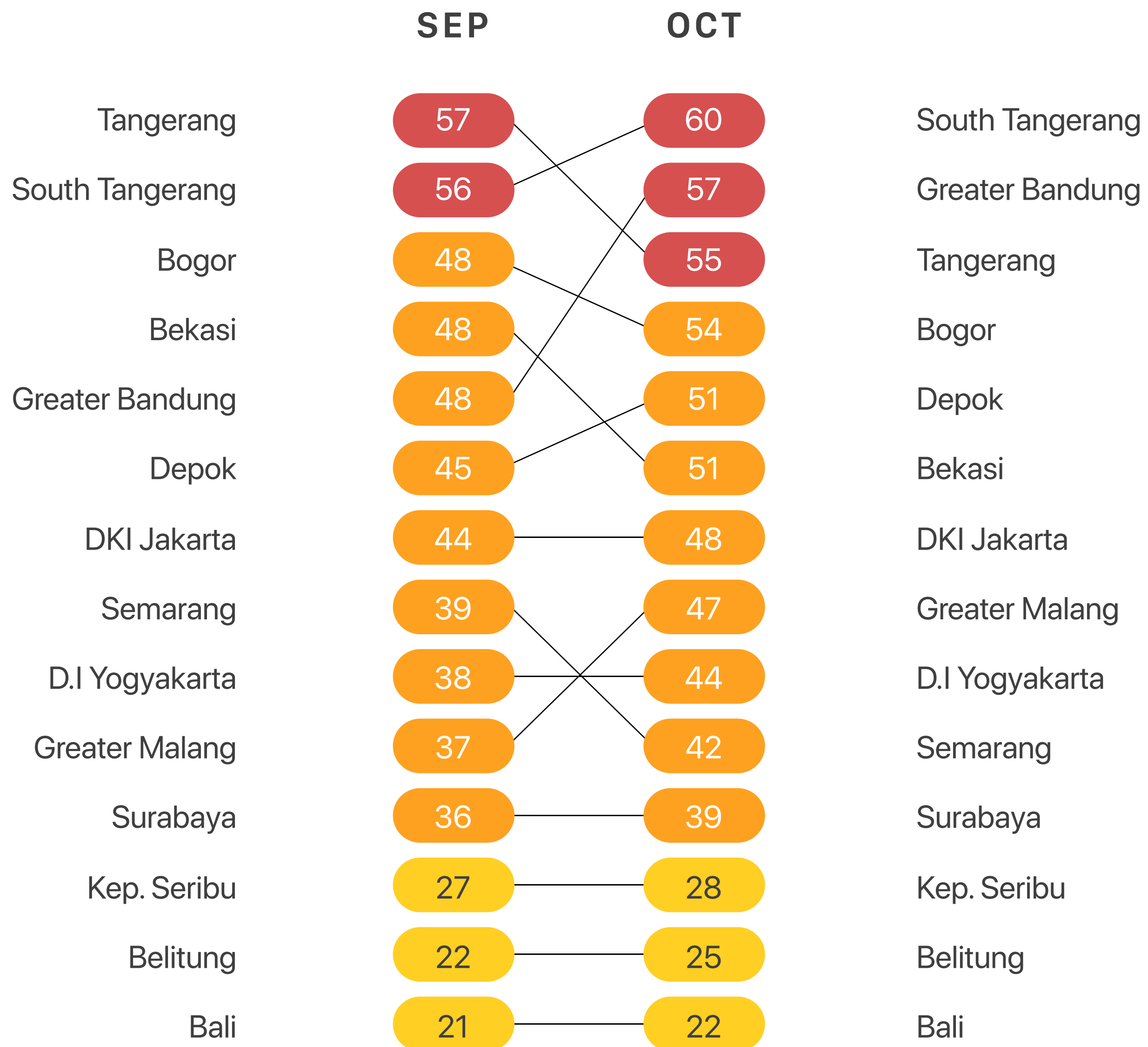




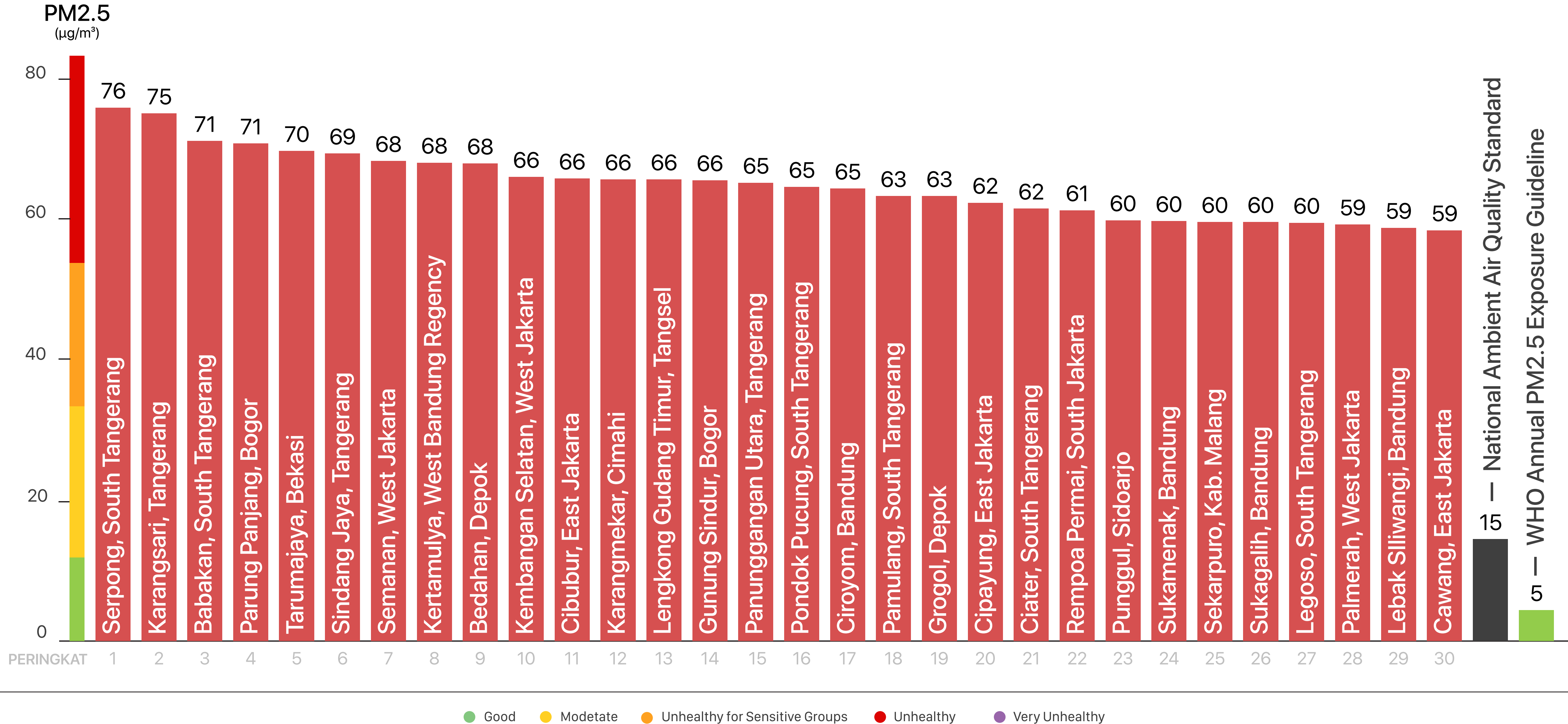
# City Rankings

This displays the rankings of cities based on their PM2.5 pollution levels, providing a comparison with the previous month's data.

- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy



# 30 Most Polluted Locations





# Top 10 Most Polluted Location

This ranking identifies the sensor points with the highest PM2.5 concentrations in October 2023 and compares them with the conditions from the previous month.

- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy

## THIS MONTH'S RANK

			PREVIOUS MONTH	FREQUENCY	
1	↑	Serpong, South Tangerang	76	4	8
2	=	Karangsari, Tangerang	75	2	2
3	↑	Babakan, South Tangerang	71	6	6
4	↓	Parung Panjang, Bogor	71	3	5
5	=	Tarumajaya, Bekasi	70	5	6
6	↓	Sindang Jaya, Tangerang	69	1	2
7	↑	Semanan, West Jakarta	68	RE-ENTRY	3
8	↑	Kertamulya, West Bandung Regency	68	NEW	1
9	↑	Bedahan, Depok	68	RE-ENTRY	9
10	↑	Kembangan Selatan, West Jakarta	66	NEW	1

■ National Ambient Air Quality Standard— 15

■ WHO Annual Guideline — 5



# Cigarettes Equivalence

October 2023

The equivalence to cigarette smoke is determined by the daily average of PM2.5.

A concentration of  $22 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  is equivalent to the exposure from one cigarette.

\*) Measurement methodology is based on [berkeleyearth.org](http://berkeleyearth.org)



## NUMBER OF CIGARETTES



1	Serpong (TANGSEL)		107
2	Karang Sari (TNG)		106
3	Babakan (TANGSEL)		100
4	Parung Panjang (BGR)		100
5	Tarumajaya (BKS)		98
6	Sindang Jaya (TNG)		98
7	Semanan (JAKBAR)		96
8	Kertamulya (BDG)		96
9	Bedahan (DPK)		96
10	Kembangan Selatan (JAKBAR)		93

# Cigarettes Equivalence

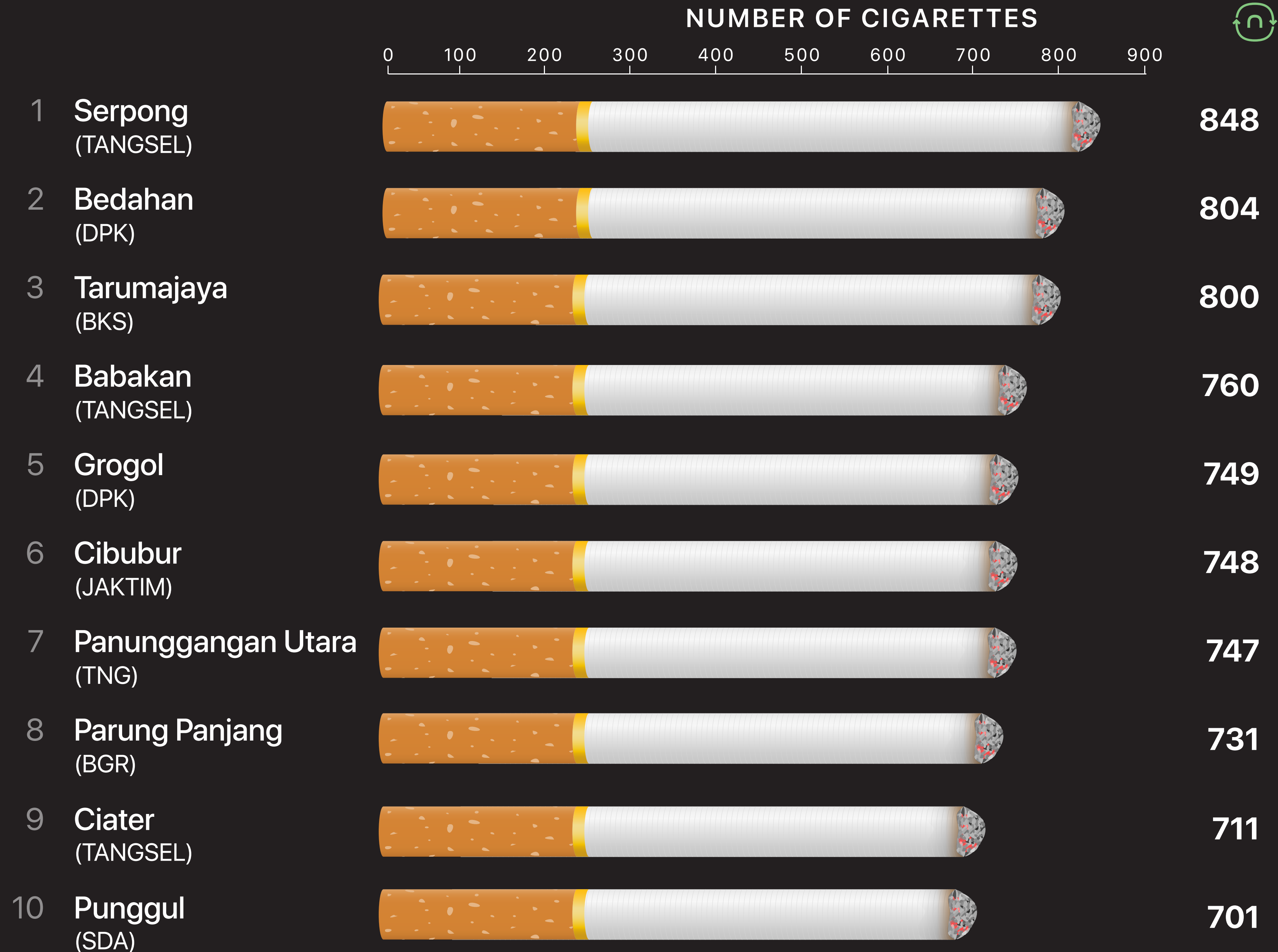
January - October 2023

Which locations have registered the highest cigarette equivalents throughout 2023?

The equivalence to cigarette smoke is determined by the daily average of PM2.5.

A concentration of  $22 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  is equivalent to the exposure from one cigarette.

\*) Measurement methodology is based on [berkeleyearth.org](http://berkeleyearth.org)

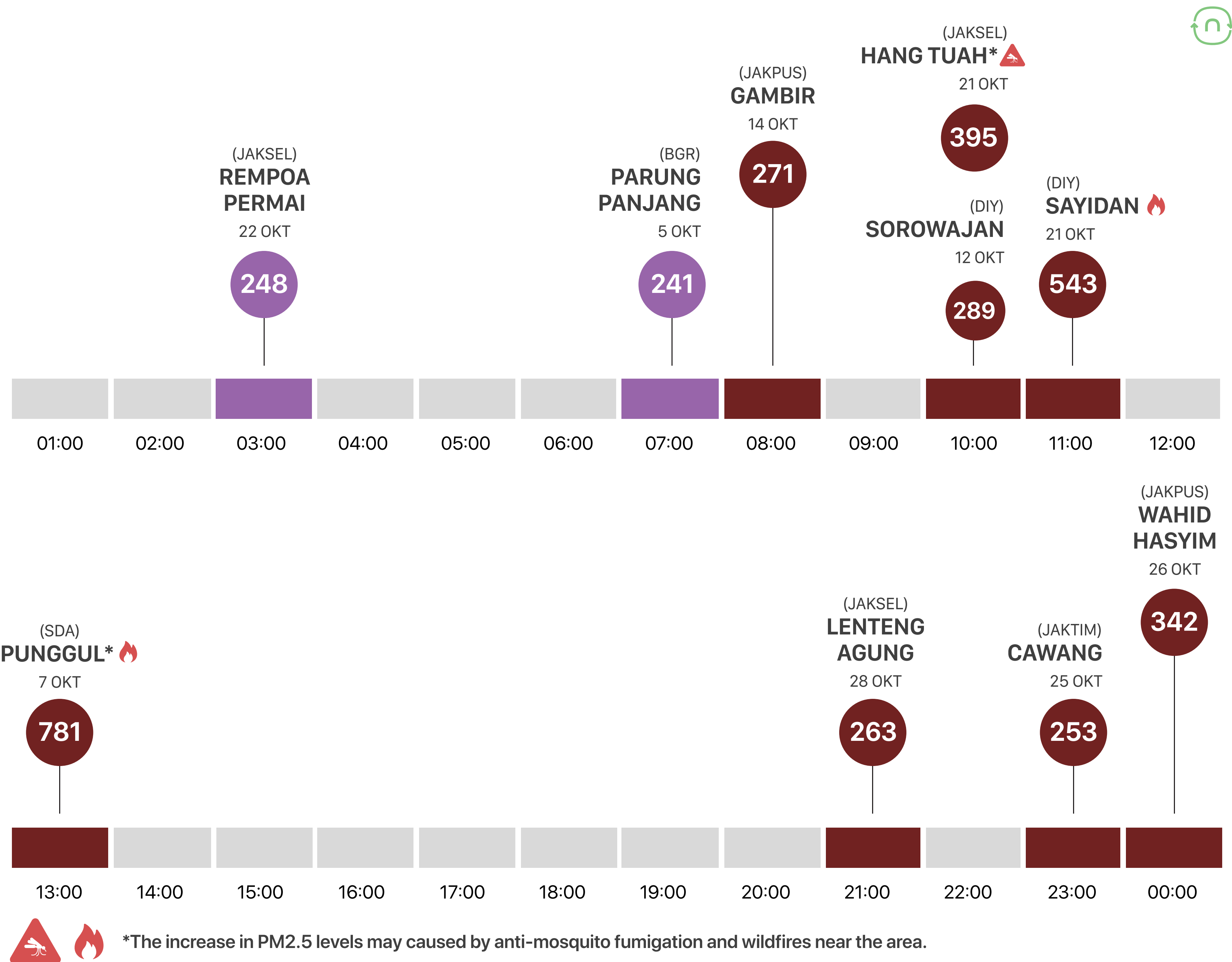


# Top 10 Most Polluted Hours

The ranking is based on the time when the worst PM2.5 pollution occurs on October 2023

Should PM2.5 levels reach the "Hazardous" category, do not panic. Stay alert to notifications, such as those related to mosquito fogging activities. However, remember that spikes in PM2.5 levels can result from various factors, not just one. Stay informed and vigilant!

- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups
- Unhealthy
- Very Unhealthy
- Hazardous






# Nafas Alert





## LATEST UPDATE ON THE NAFAS APP

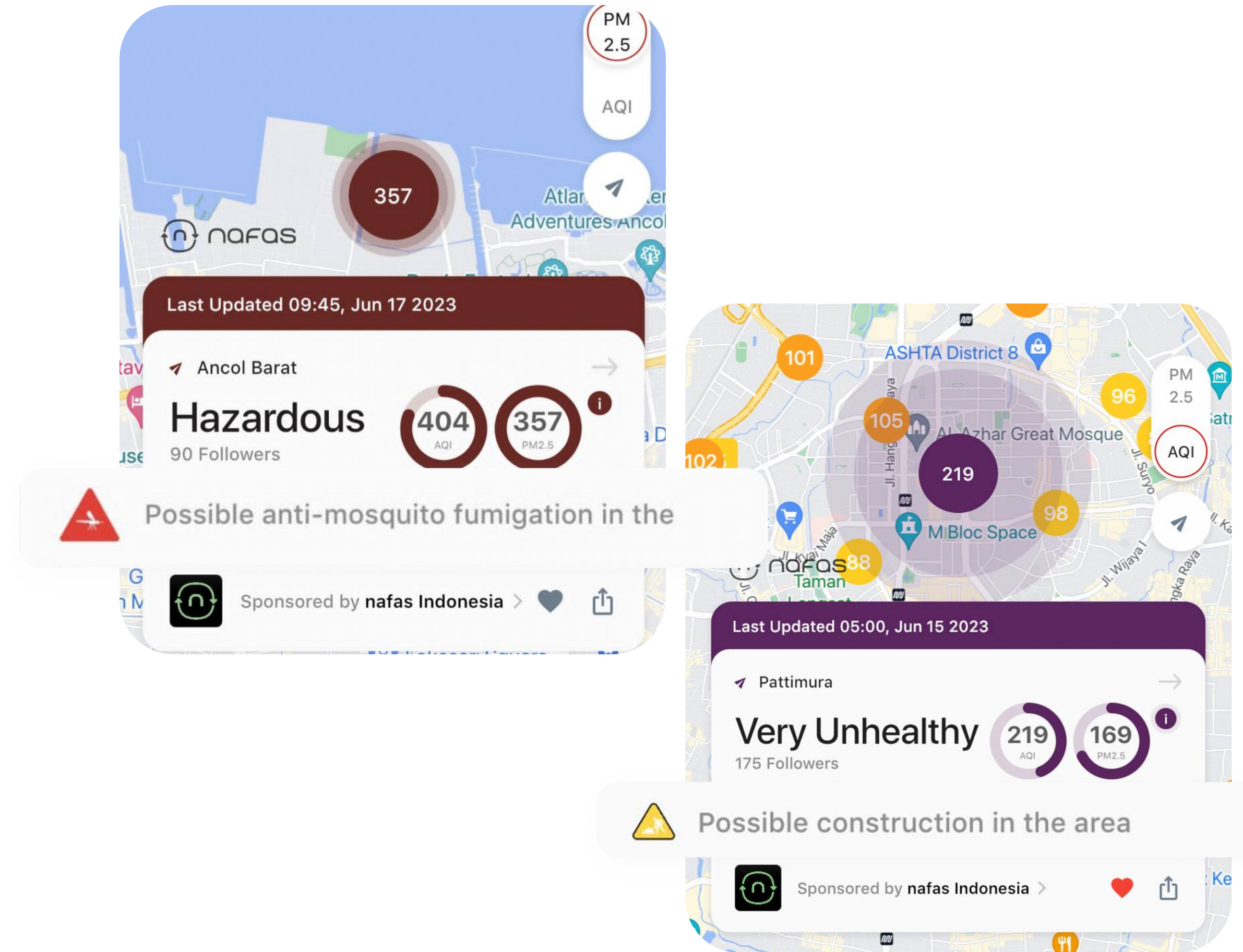
Apart from the **Anti-mosquito Fumigation Alert**, now we have added **Construction Alert** so you can find out why the air quality might dip in certain areas.

## WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

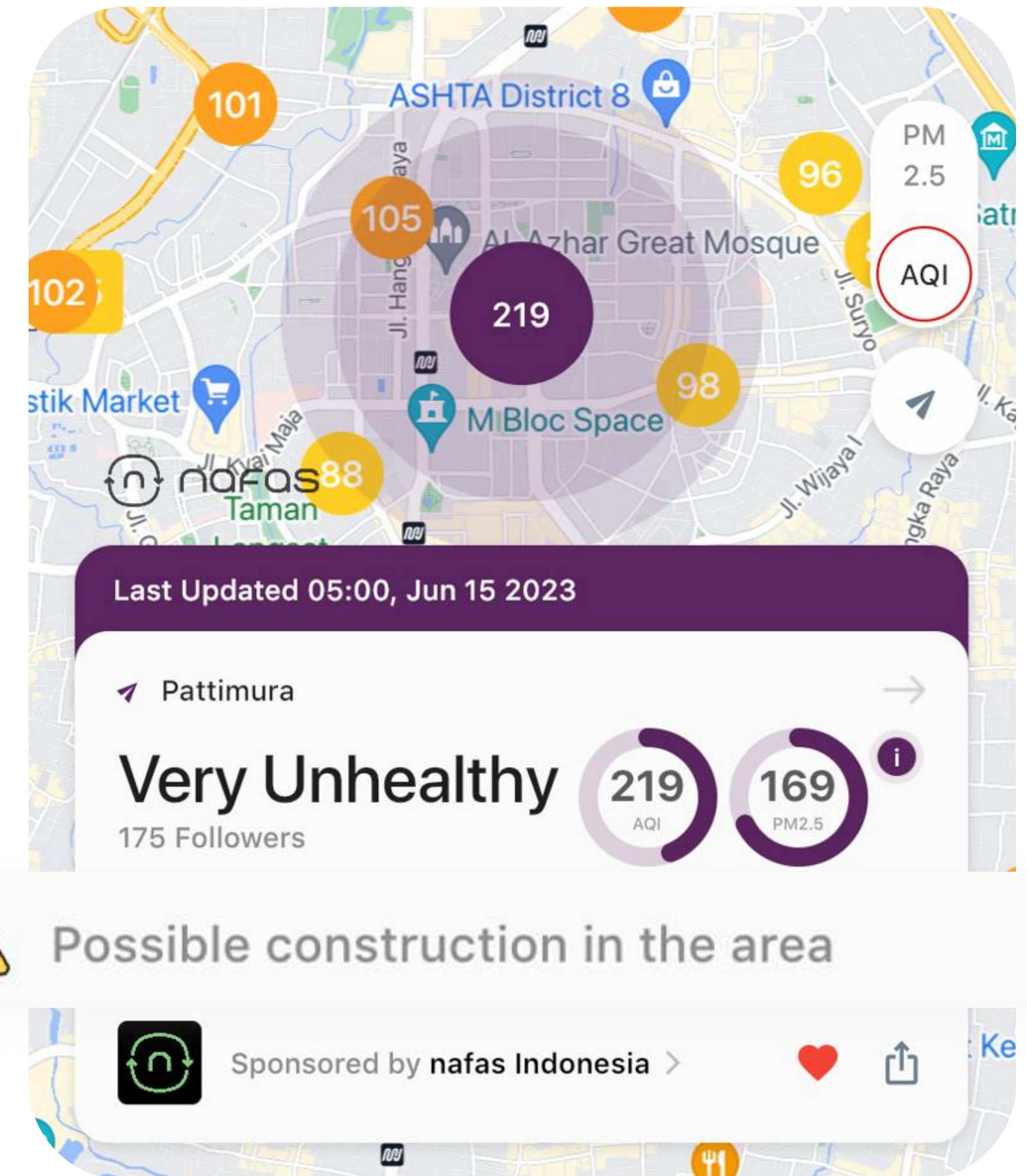
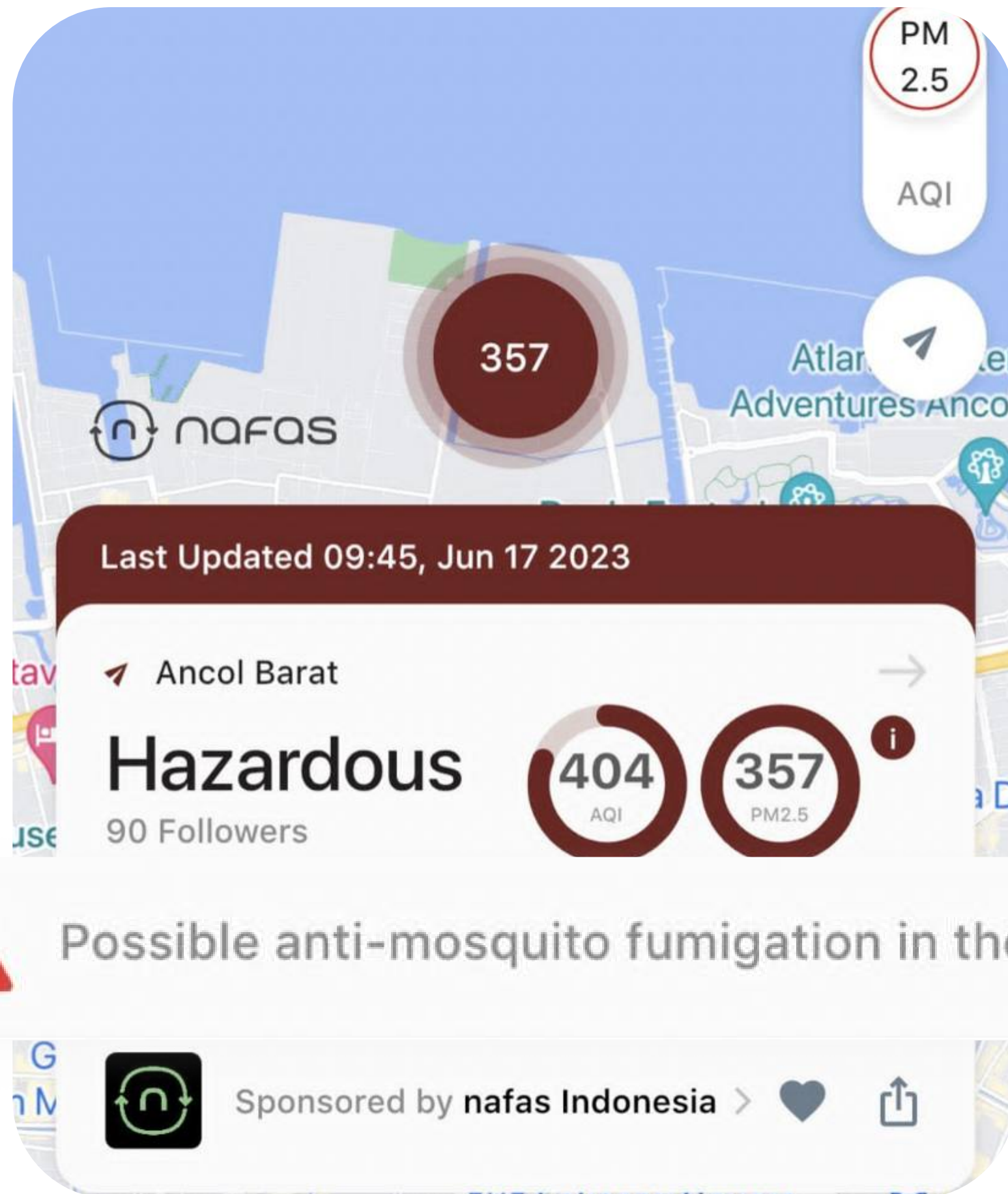
 When there's anti-mosquito fumigation, the PM2.5 levels can suddenly skyrocket, sometimes even reaching the 'Hazardous' level. But don't panic! This spike is temporary and things will settle back to normal pretty quickly.

 Construction alerts? Well, this one sticks around longer and can be a daily thing. For instance, if there's construction near the Pattimura sensor in South Jakarta, you'll notice a regular bump in PM2.5 levels from evening till the early hours.

Stay alert and don't forget to regularly check the air quality on our app! 



# Nafas Alert





03

**air  
quality  
stories &  
insights**

# October Shades of Grey

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1 Okt '23, Jakarta

Foto: @georgejkristian



4 Okt '23, Jakarta

Foto: @rica\_bread\_n\_cakes



7 Okt' 23, Tangerang

Foto: @irma\_rhyu



8 Okt '23, Tangerang

Foto: @roziMF



15 Okt '23, Jakarta

Foto: @nafasidn



22 Okt '23, Jakarta

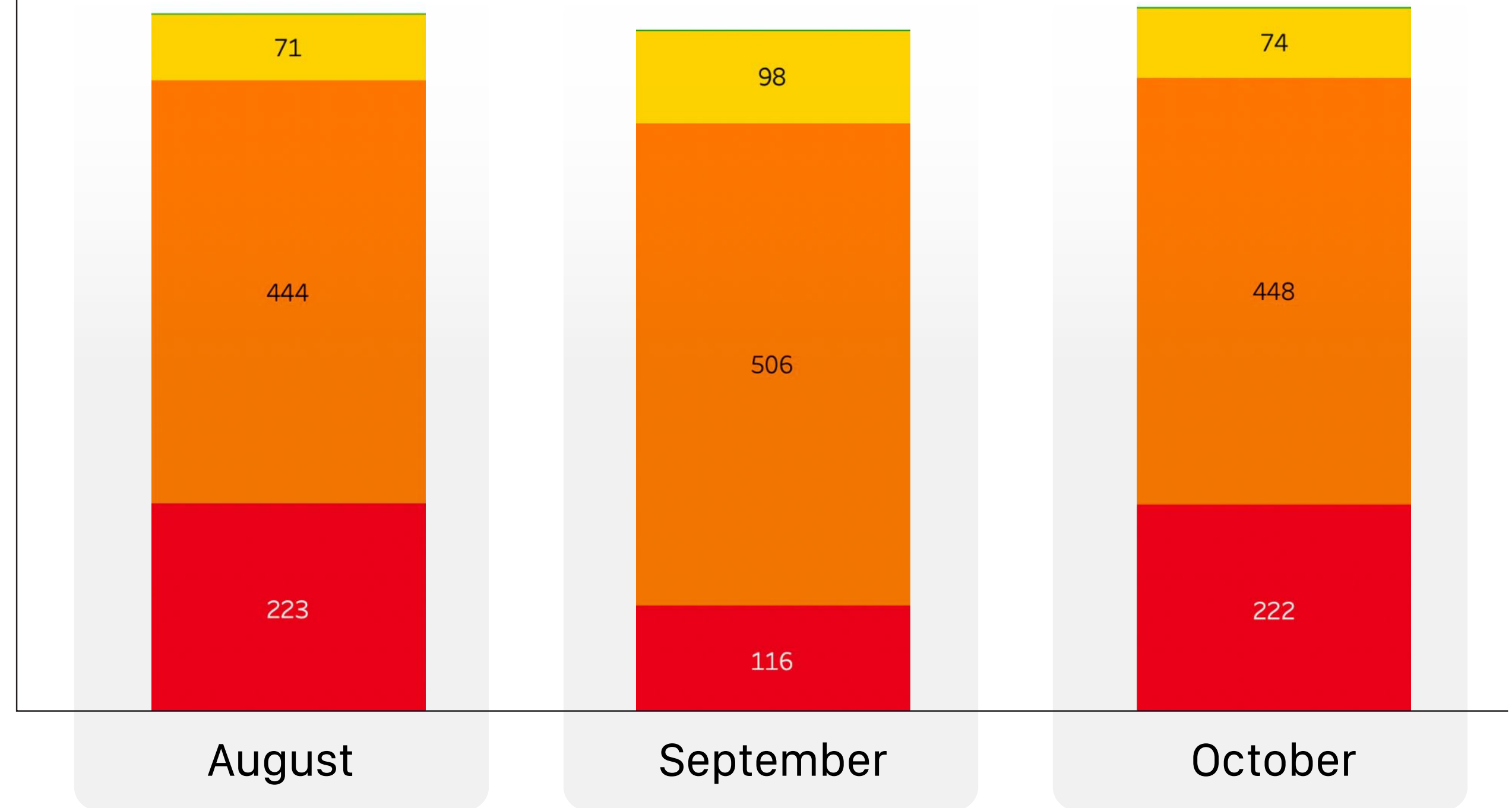
Foto: @Polusi\_udara01

# "Unhealthy" Air Quality Periods Doubled in Frequency

During this transitional season, pollution has surged to levels comparable to those of the dry season (August).

The number of **"Unhealthy"** air quality hours in October has doubled compared to the previous month (September) is doubled.

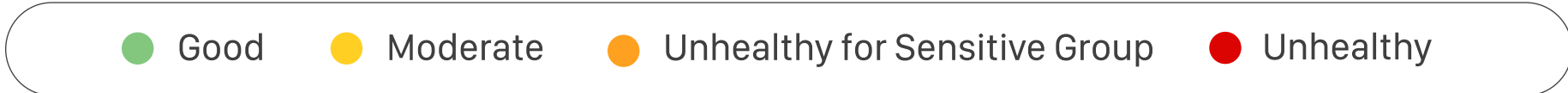
Total Hours



CHANGES IN NUMBER OF "UNHEALTHY" HOURS

▼ -47%

▲ +87%



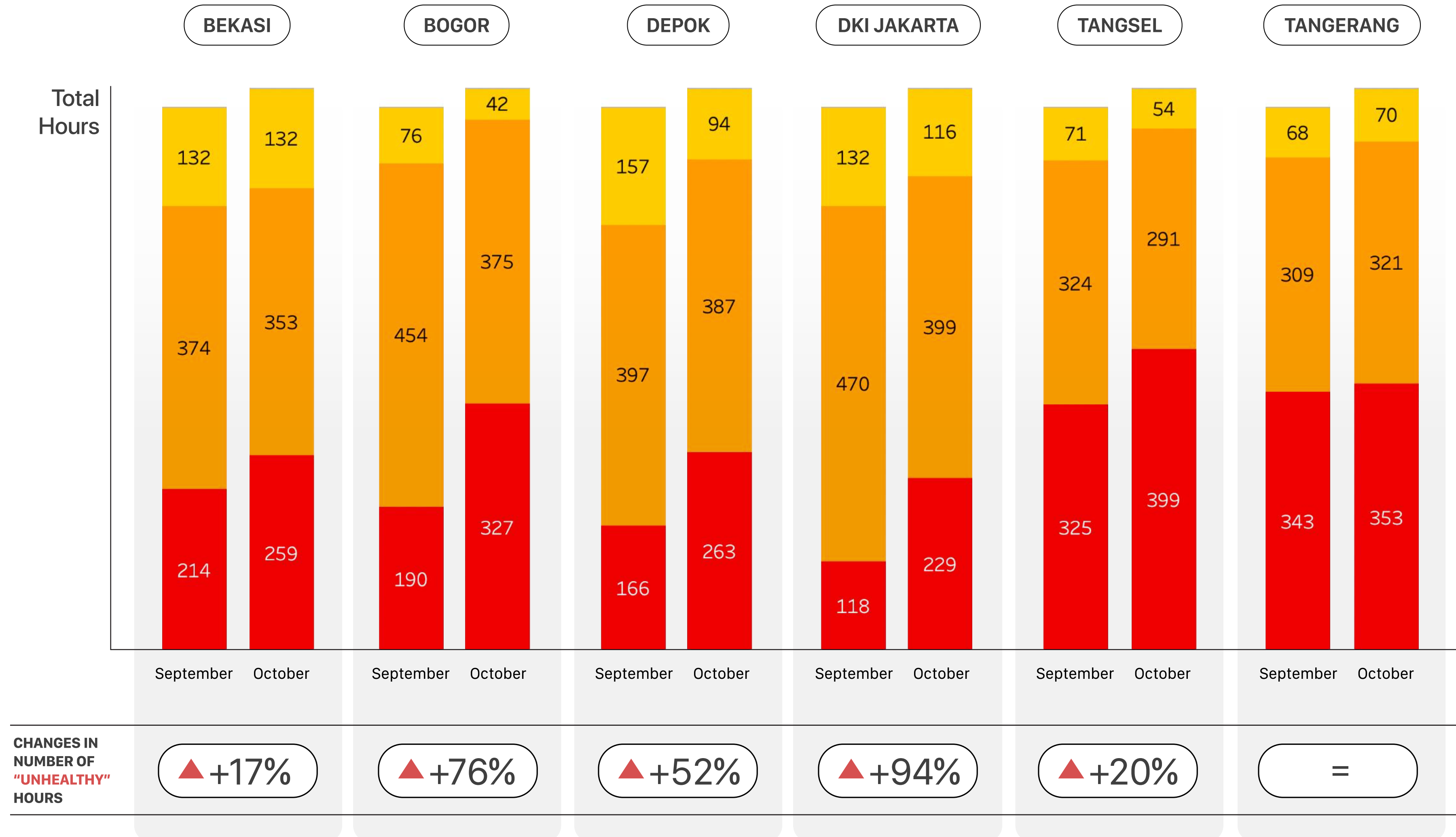
\*A slight difference occurs due to the number of days in each month.

# Increase in "Unhealthy" Air Quality Periods Across Multiple Regions

There is a rising trend of high pollution levels in several areas, especially in **Bogor Regency & City, Depok, DKI Jakarta, and South Tangerang.**

Meanwhile, the trend of high pollution in Tangerang has remained consistent in frequency over the past two months.

- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy



\*A slight difference occurs due to the number of days in each month.

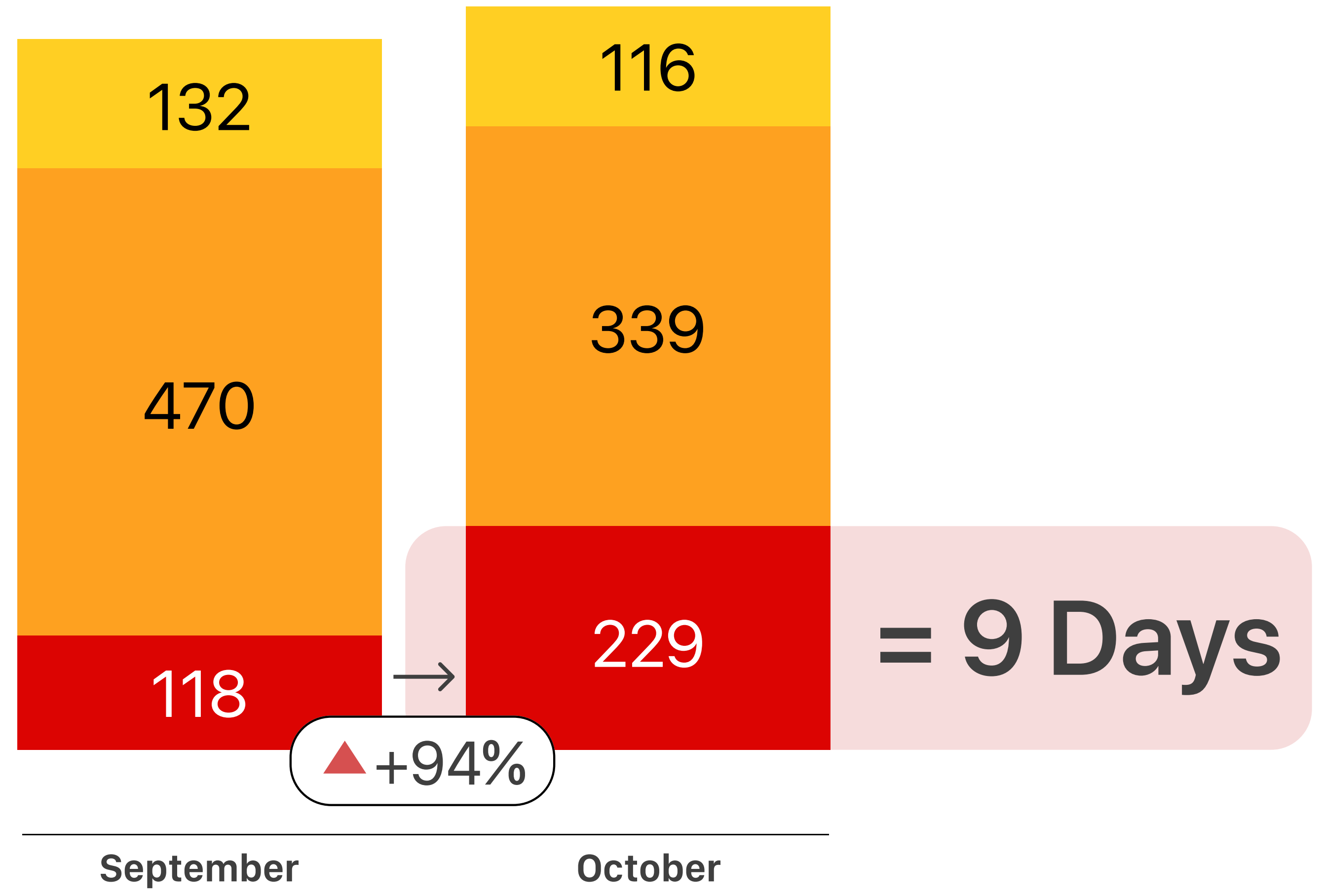
# Jakarta Residents Breathed "Unhealthy" Air More Often Last October

The number of hours with "**Unhealthy**" air quality in **Jakarta soared by 94%**.

Jakarta residents were exposed to "Unhealthy" air for a total of **229 hours**, which is **equivalent to 9 full days**, during October 2023.

- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy

Numbers of "Unhealthy" Hours  
DKI Jakarta — September & October 2023



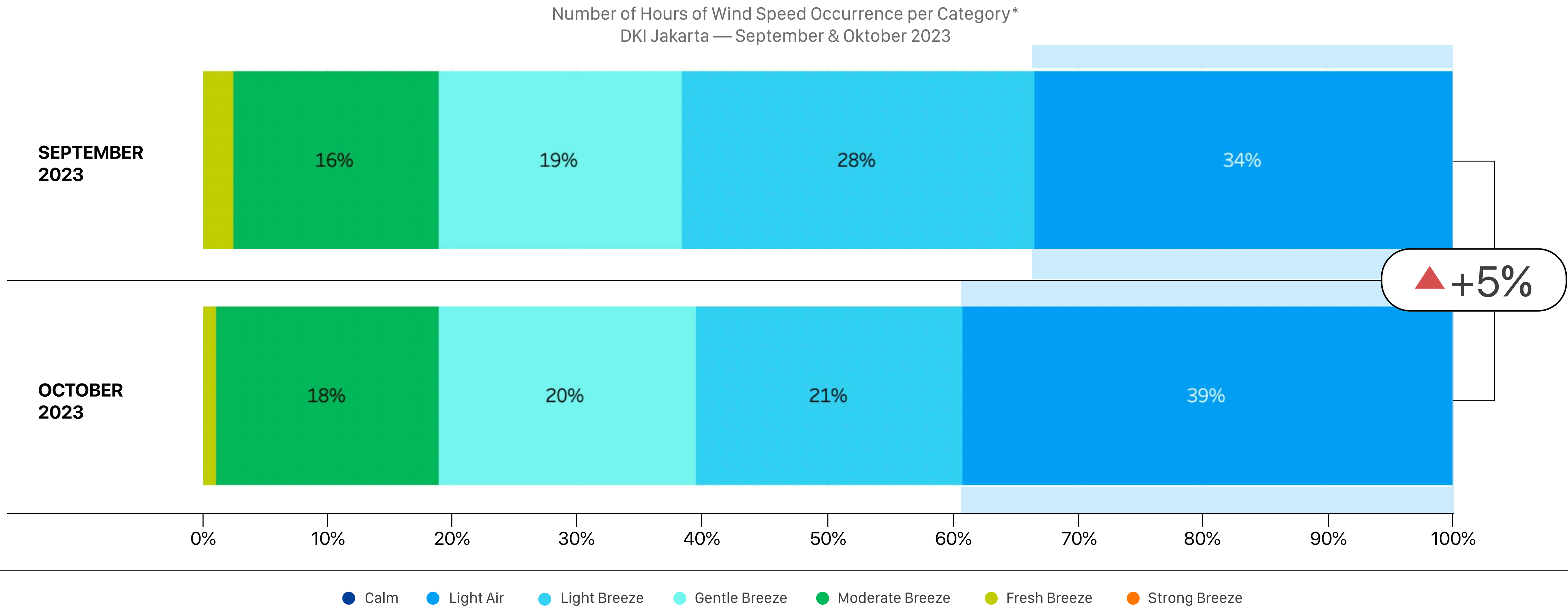
\*A slight difference occurs due to the number of days in each month.

# Why is Poor Air Quality Becoming More Frequent in Jakarta?

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In October, the prevailing **winds were predominantly light** (0-2 m/s or Light Air\*), a condition that causes **pollutants to move minimally**. As a result, pollutants from various sources accumulate and reach high concentrations.

\*Beaufort Wind Scale



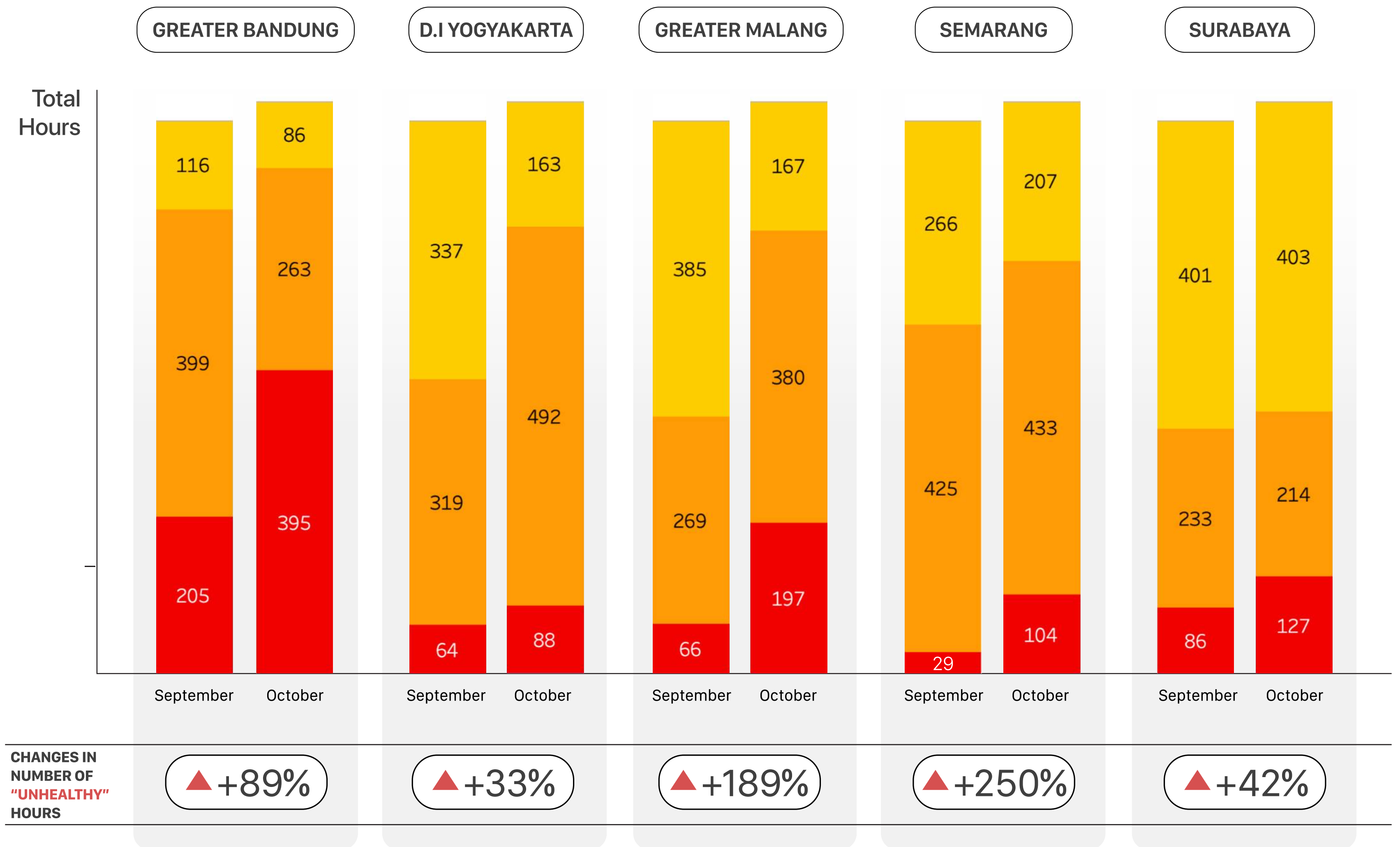


# Rise in "Unhealthy" Air Quality Hours Extends Beyond Jabodetabek

Air pollution is **not an issue confined to the Greater Jakarta area** alone.

The highest number of **"Unhealthy"** air quality hours in October was recorded in the **Bandung** and **Malang** metropolitan areas.

- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy



\*A slight difference occurs due to the number of days in each month.

# Beyond Jabodetabek, Bandung and Malang Regions Set Records for "Unhealthy" Air Quality Hours



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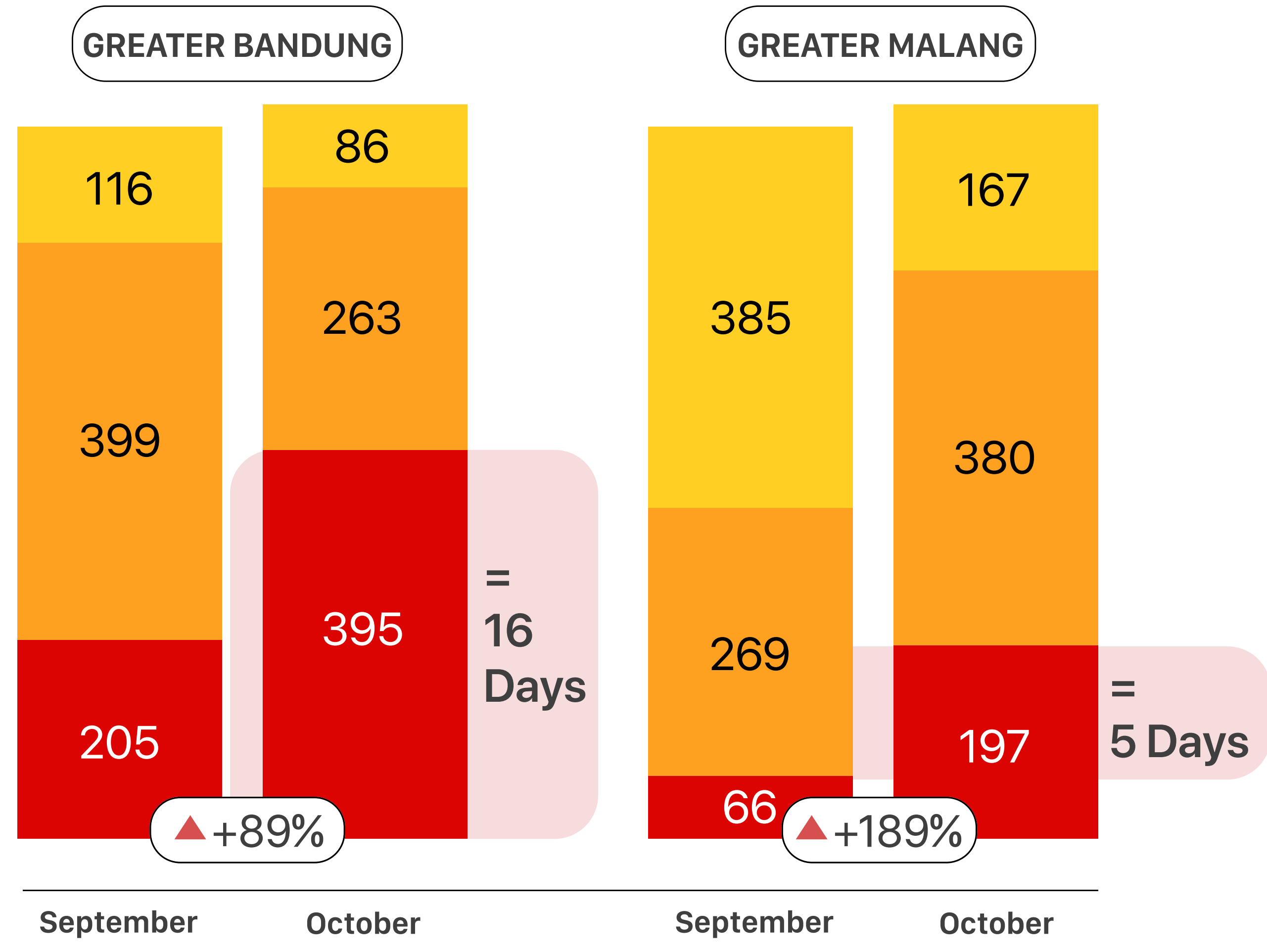
In October, the **Bandung** region experienced **395 hours, equivalent to 16 days, of "Unhealthy" air quality**. This situation is likely more **influenced by pollution sources and wind conditions**.

On the other hand, the **Malang** region saw an increase of **131 "Unhealthy" air quality hours, equivalent to 5 days**. This accumulation of pollutants was supported by **increasingly weaker wind conditions**, occurring 14% more frequently in October compared to September.

\*Wind speed 0-2 m/s

- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy

Numbers of "Unhealthy" Hours  
DKI Jakarta — September & October 2023



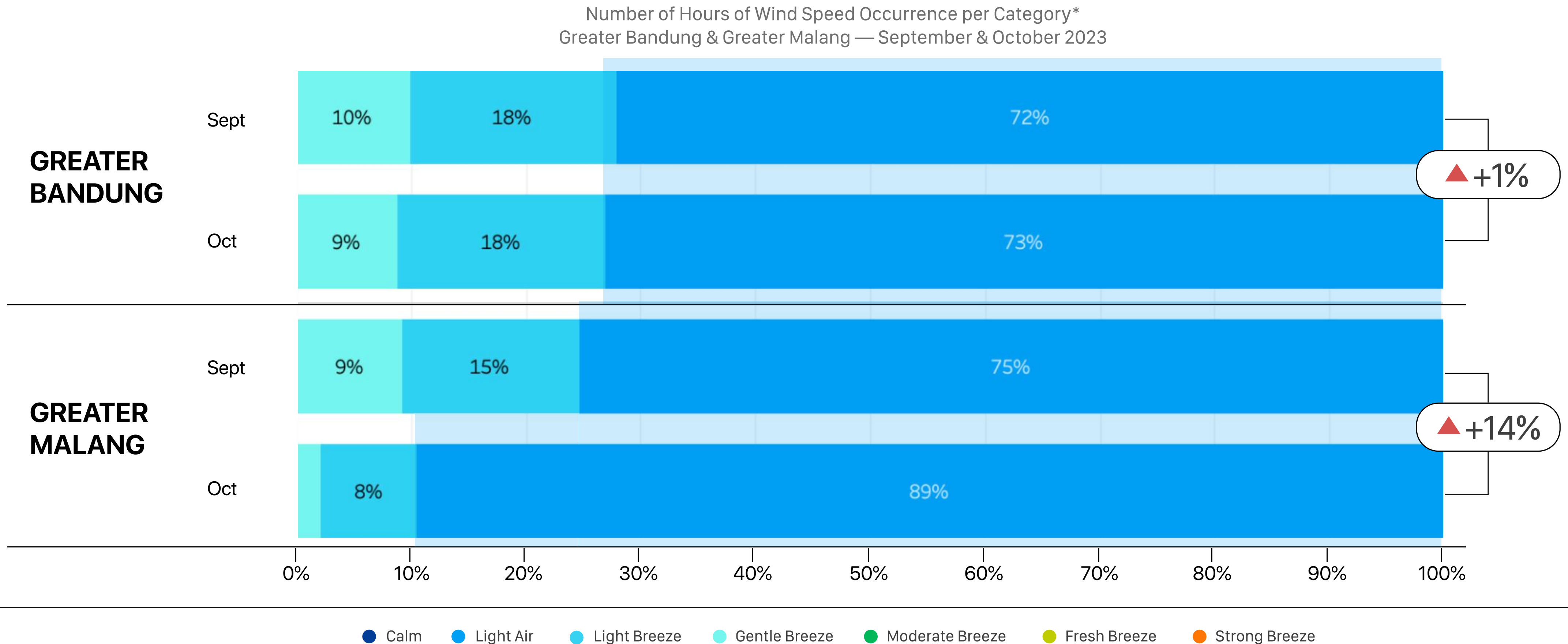
\*A slight difference occurs due to the number of days in each month.

# Besides Jabodetabek, "Unhealthy" Air Most Frequently Occurs in Bandung and Malang

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A similar situation unfolded in **Greater Malang**, where **light winds (0-2 m/s or Light Air\*)** dominated last **October**. Consequently, pollutants accumulated, resulting in high pollution levels. The situation in **Bandung** is slightly different. The increase in pollution **could be more influenced by variations in pollution sources and atmospheric dynamics**.

\*Beaufort Wind Scale

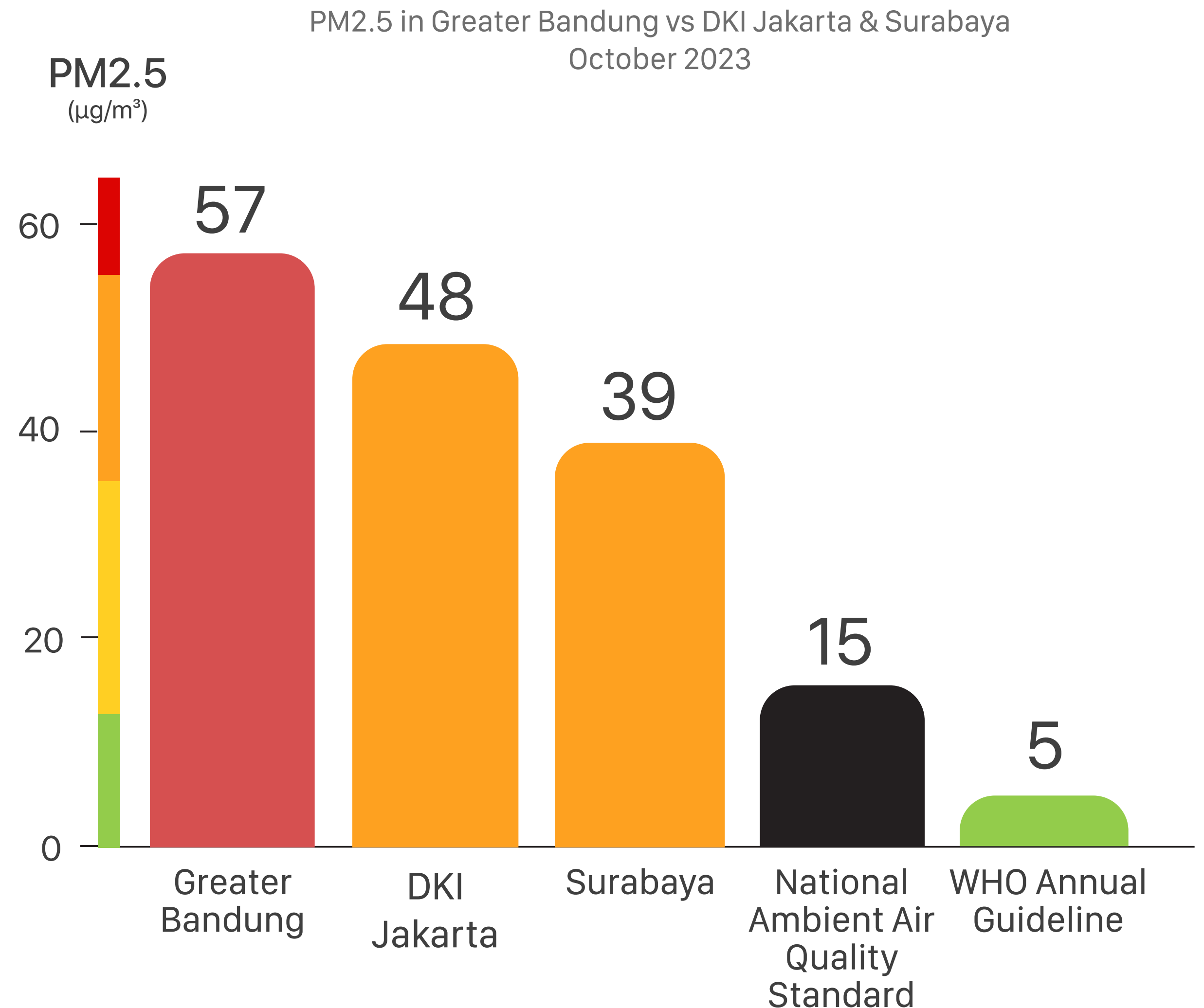


# Bandung Was More Polluted than Jakarta and Surabaya

In October 2023, **Greater Bandung experienced higher levels of pollution than Jakarta and Surabaya** by 18% and 32%, respectively.

This was influenced by the frequency of strong winds in Surabaya, which occurred 10% and 30% more often than in Jakarta and Bandung, respectively.

- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy



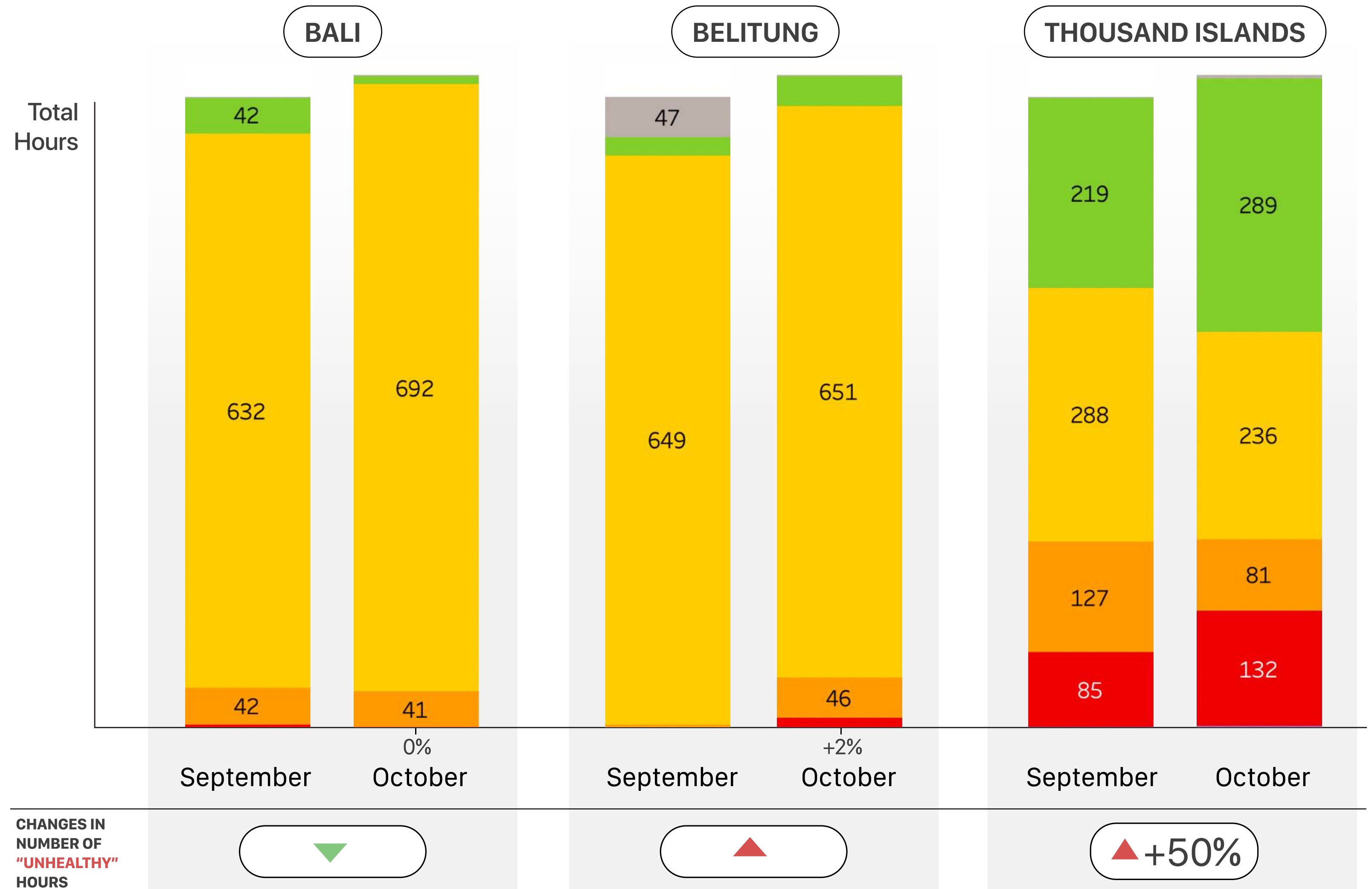
# High Pollution Levels Also Rise in Tourist Destinations!

These three archipelagos are popularly known as "Healthy" air destinations in the Nafas sensor network.

Regrettably, **Belitung and the Thousand Islands** do not always maintain "Healthy" air quality. An increase in the number of "Unhealthy" air quality hours has been observed.

If you're planning a trip, ensure to consistently monitor the air quality.

- Good
- Moderate
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- Unhealthy

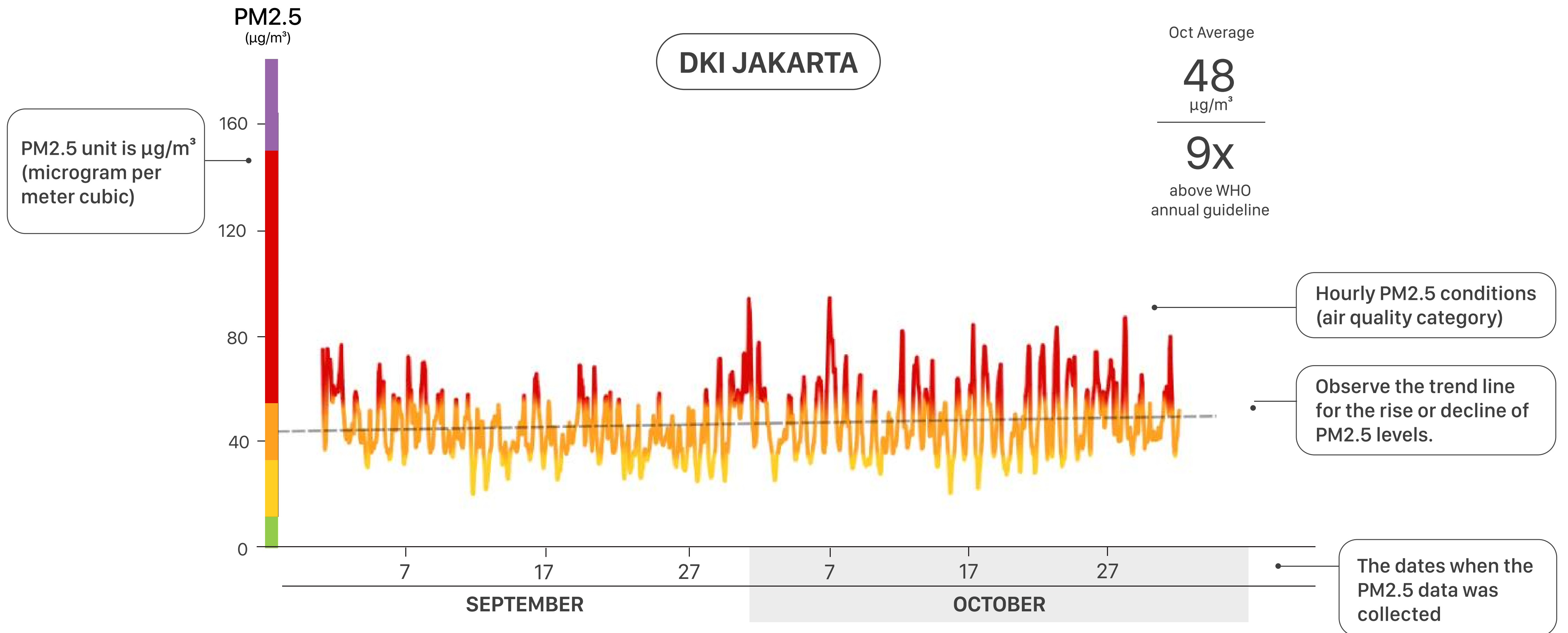


\*A slight difference occurs due to the number of days in each month.

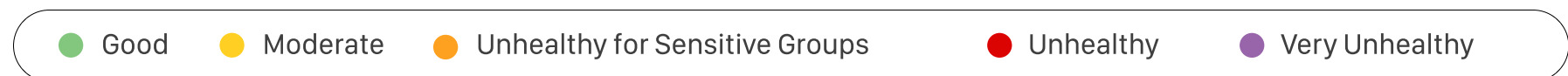
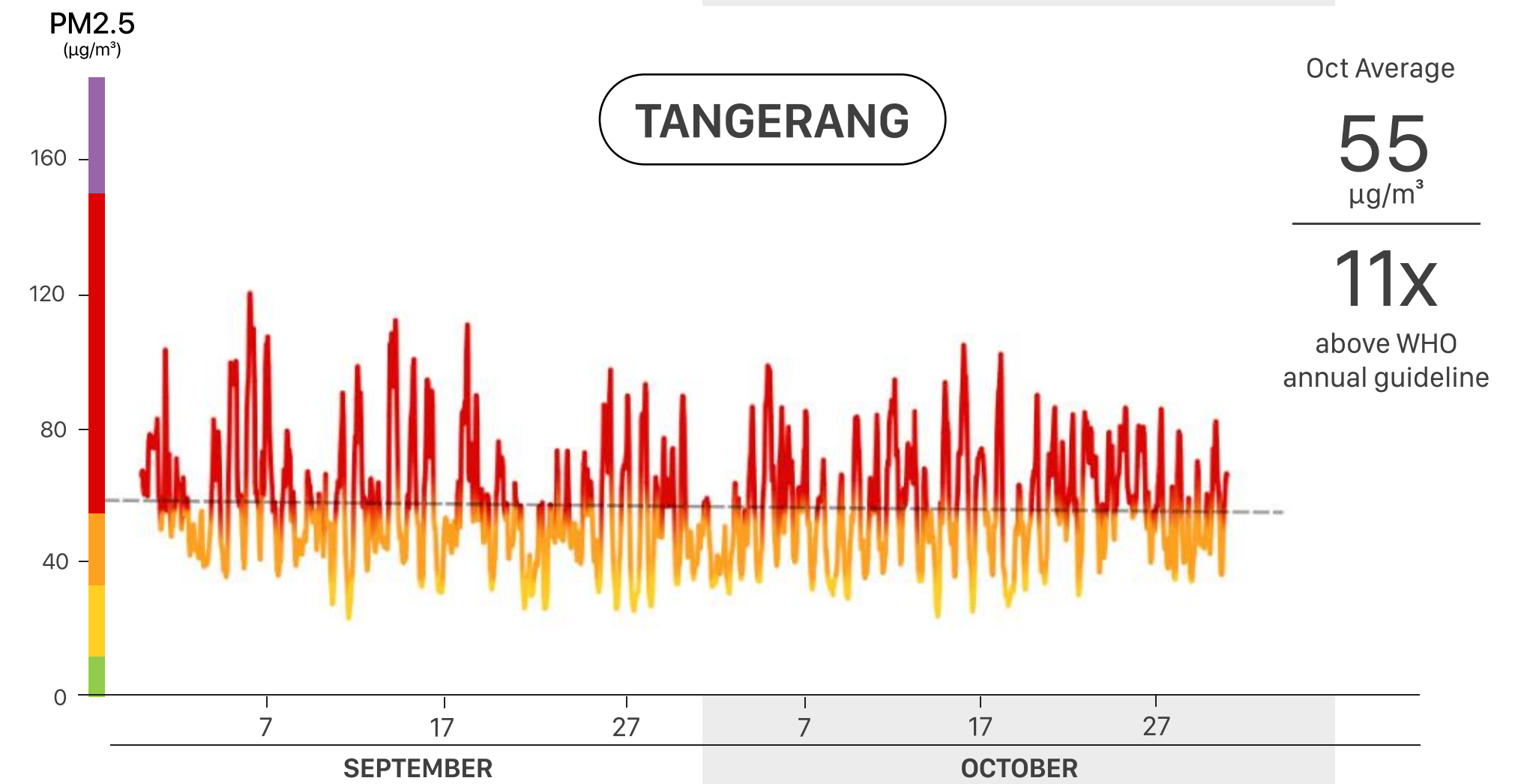
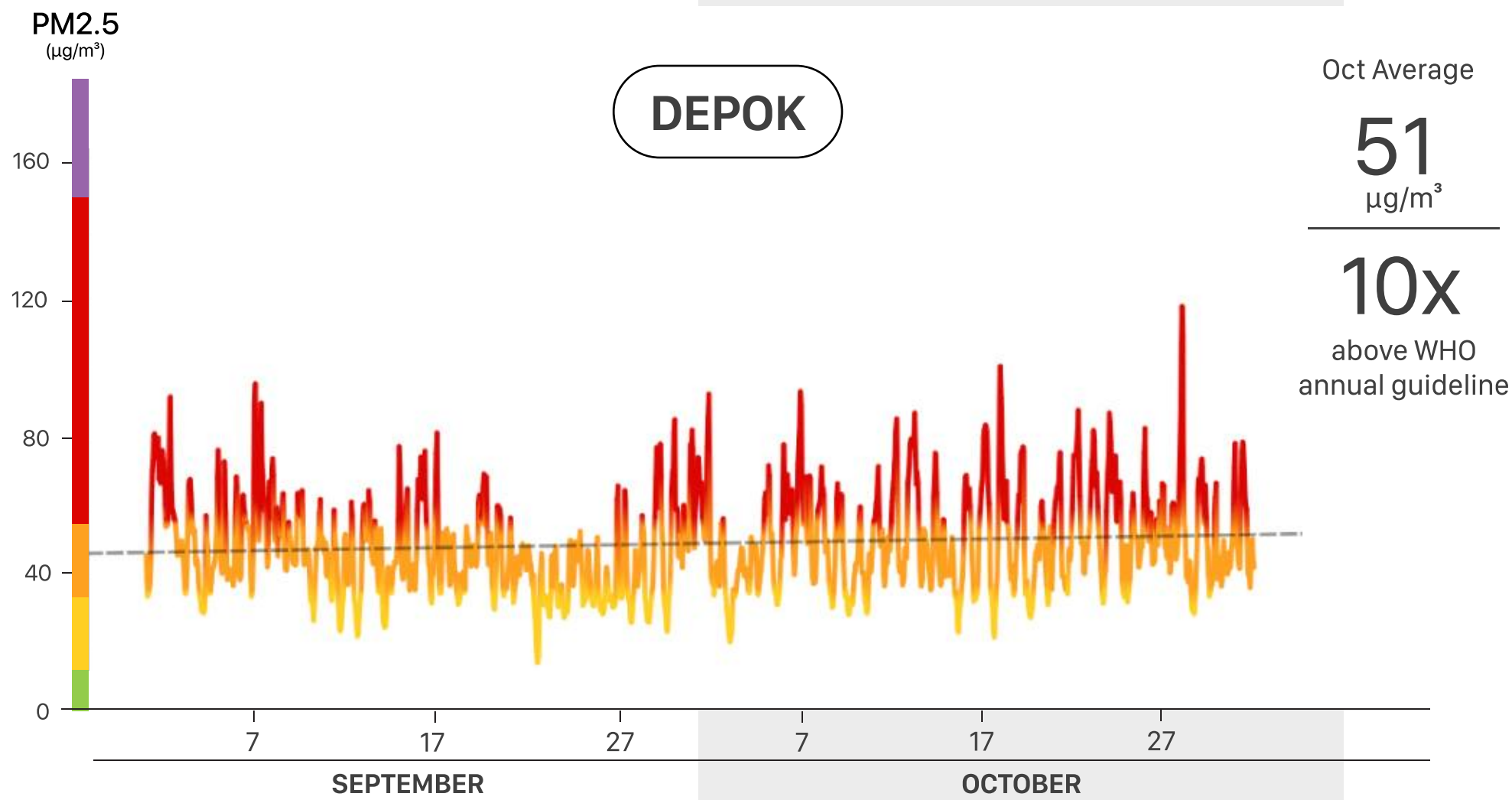
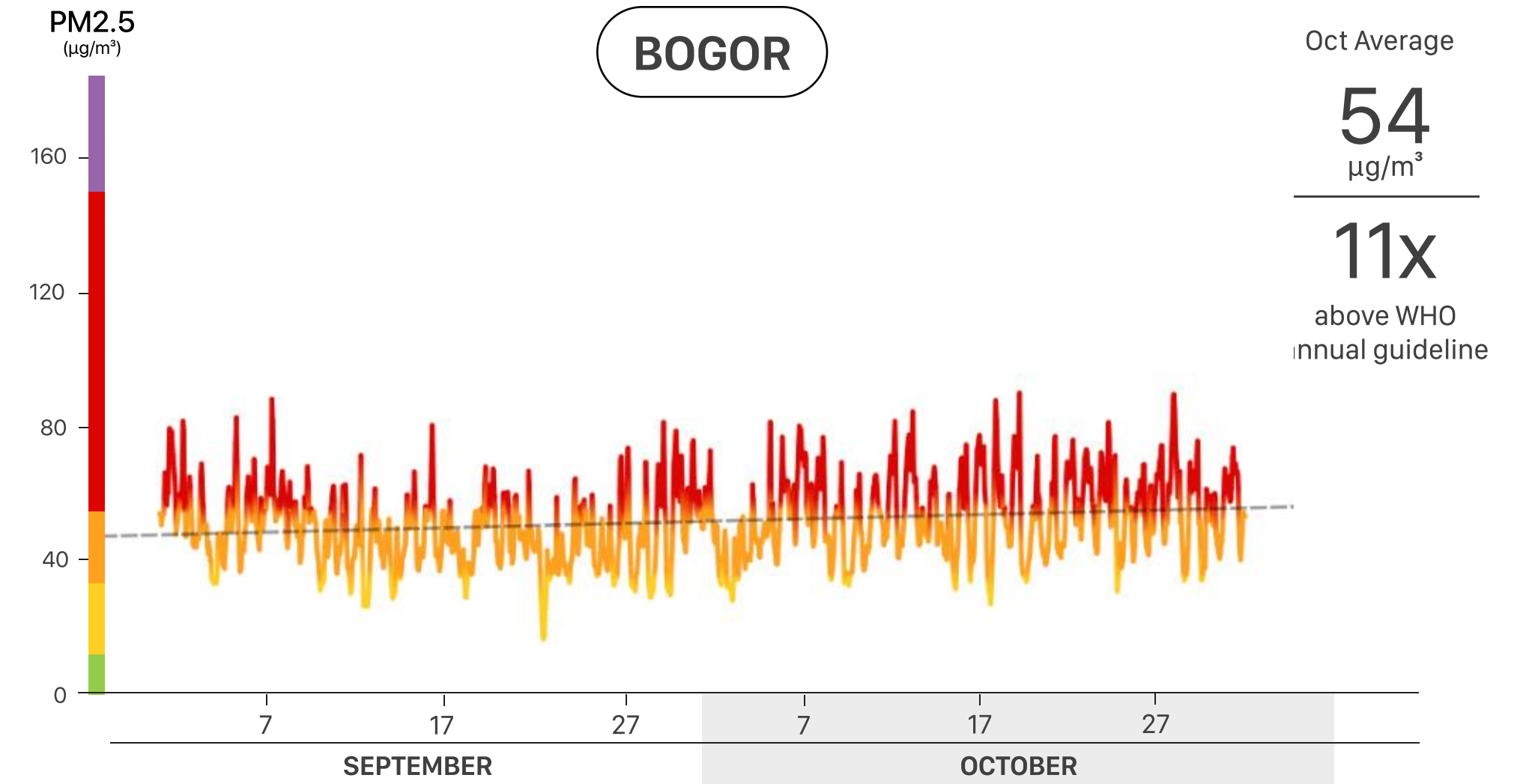
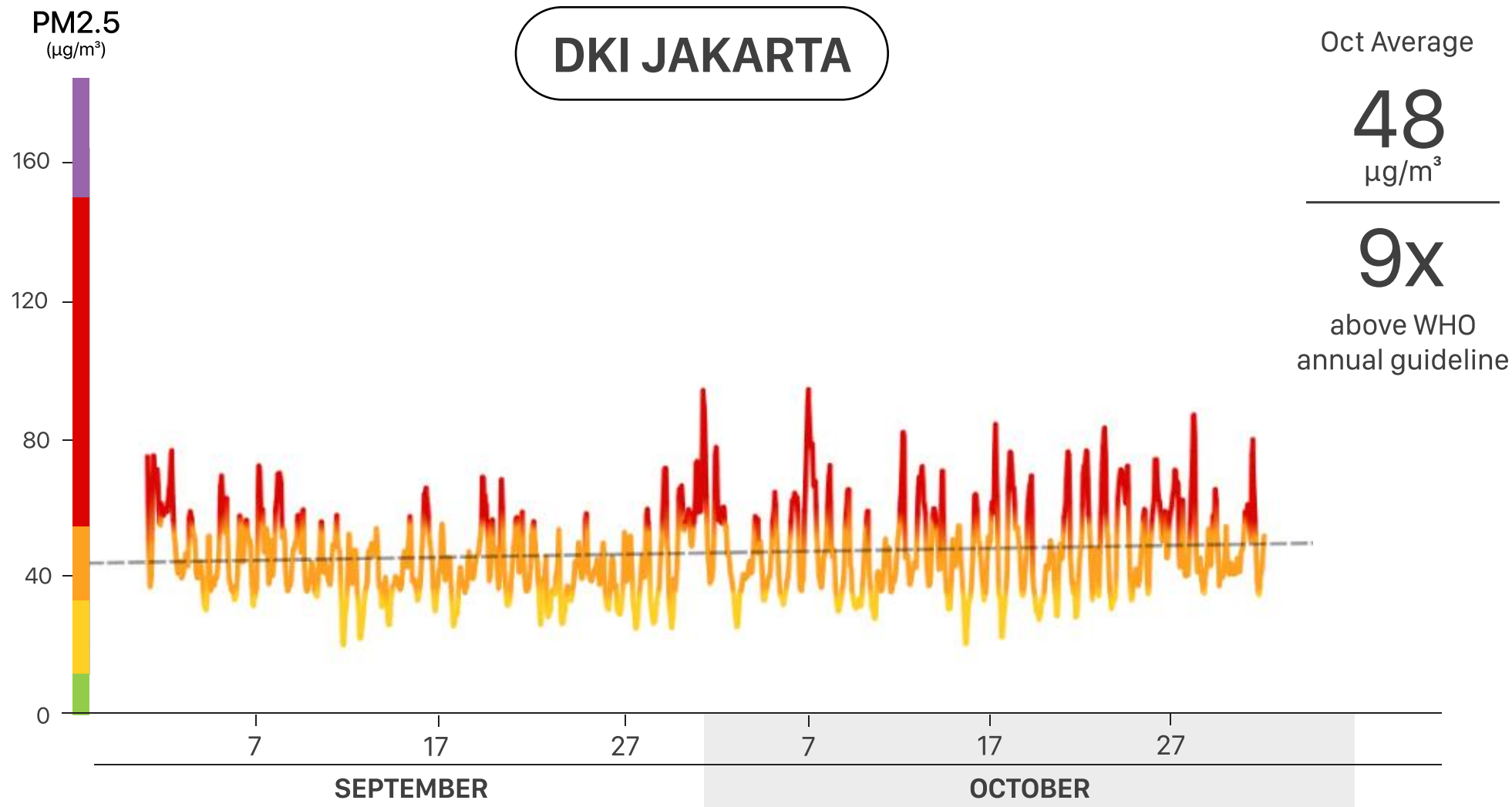
# High Pollution Returns in October!

## Brief Guide to Understanding the Insight Data

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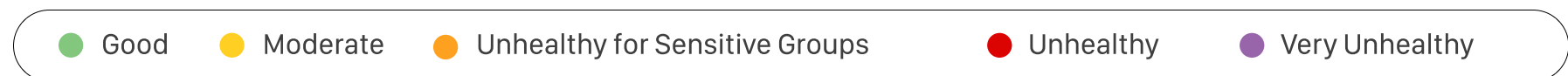
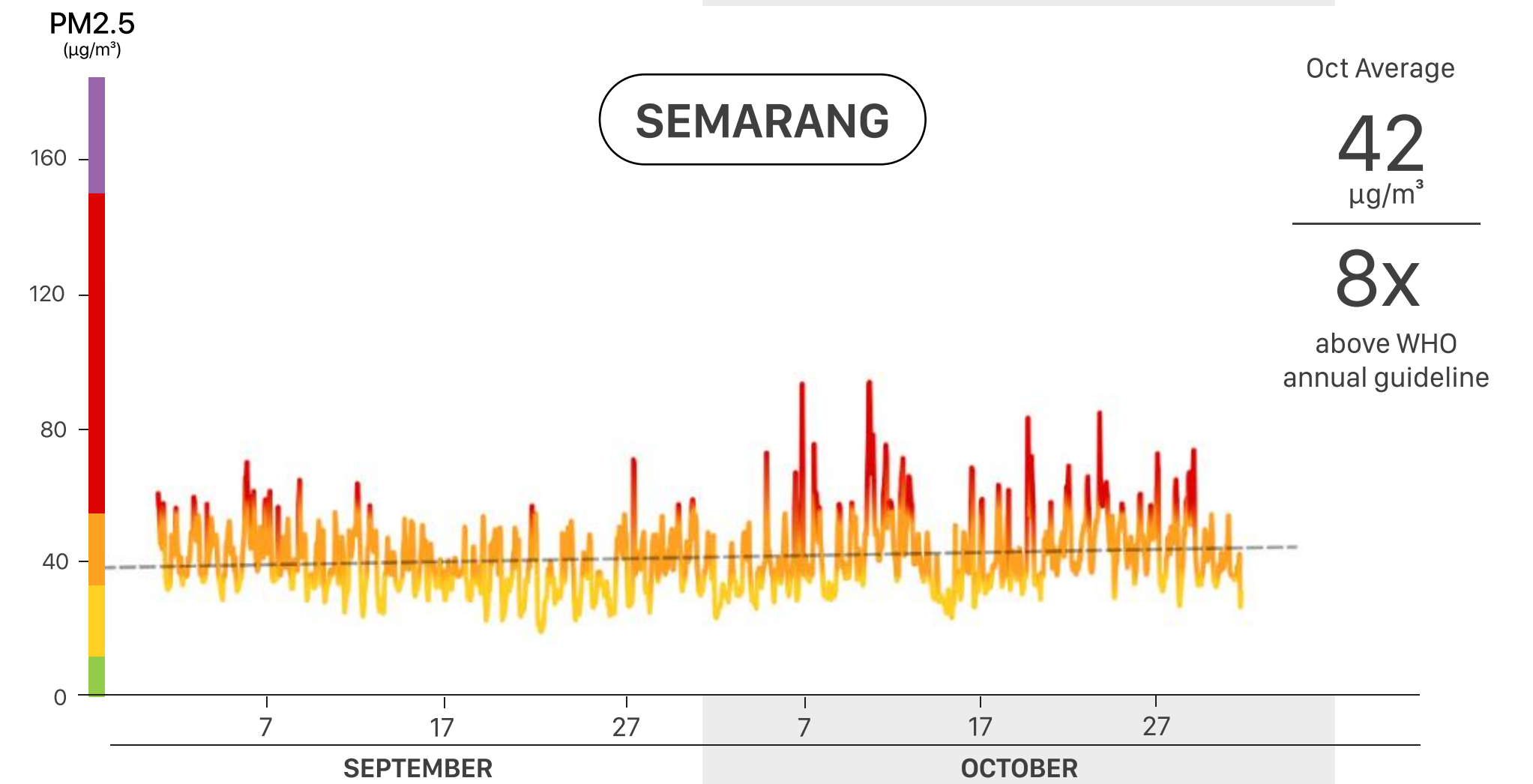
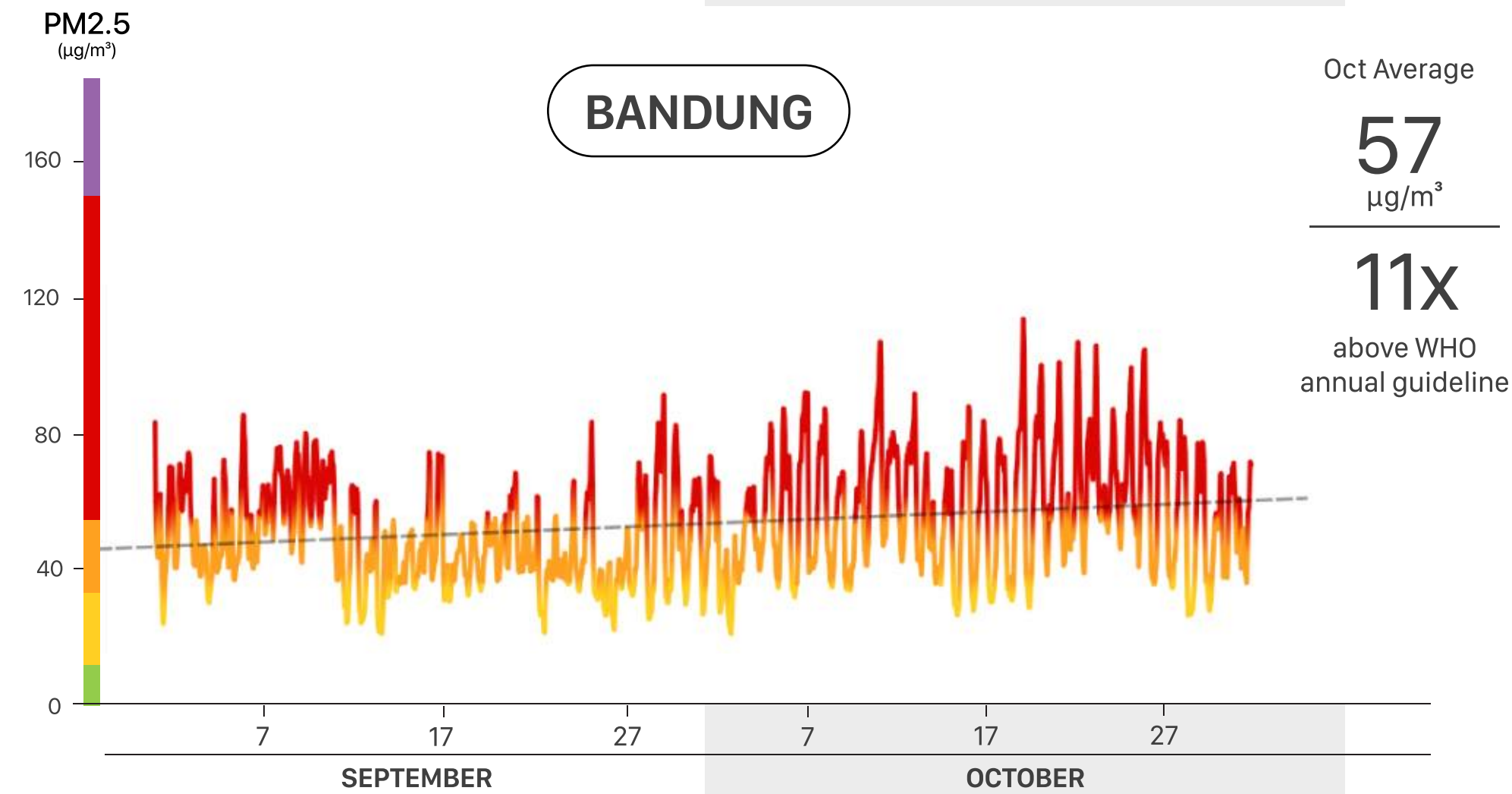
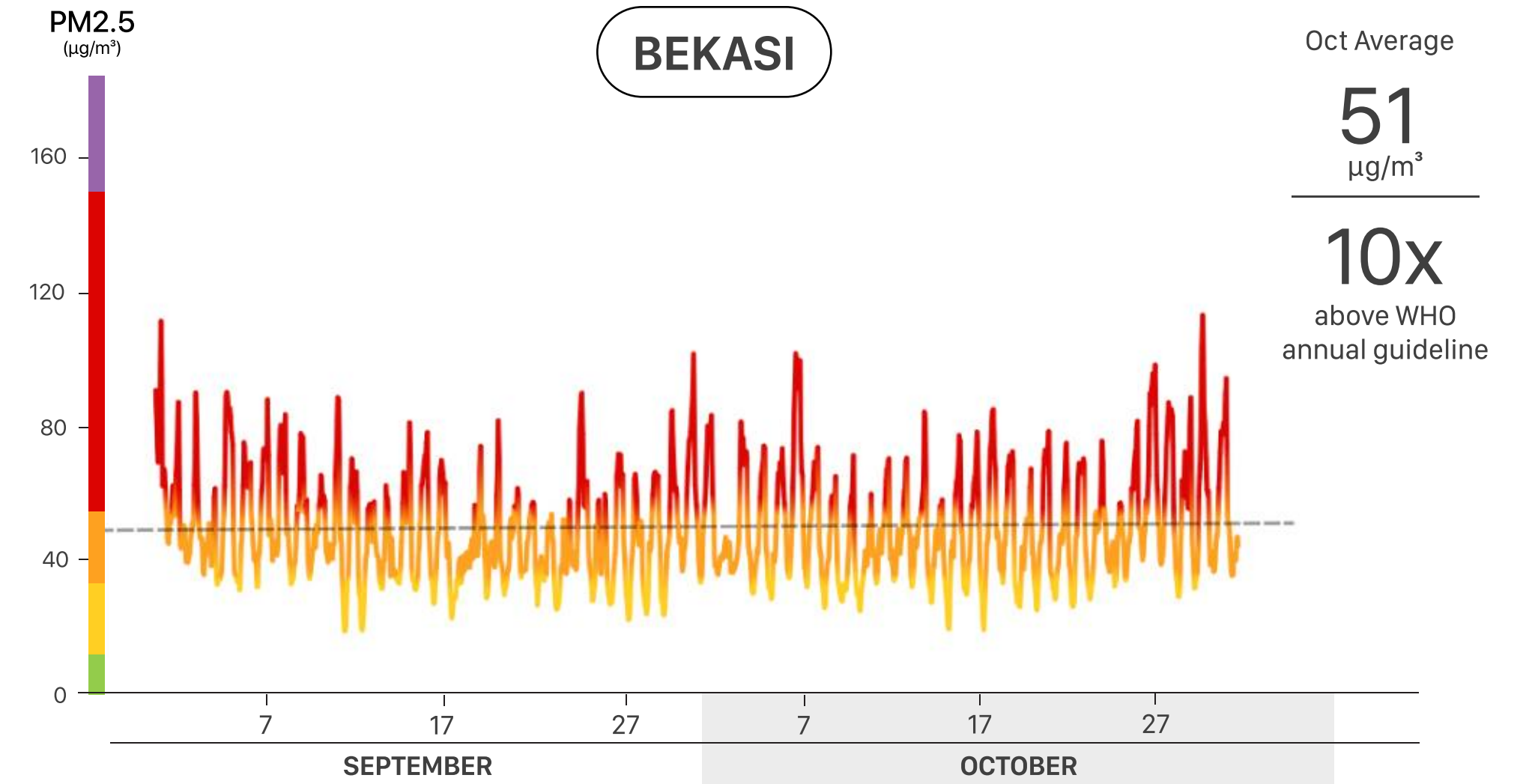
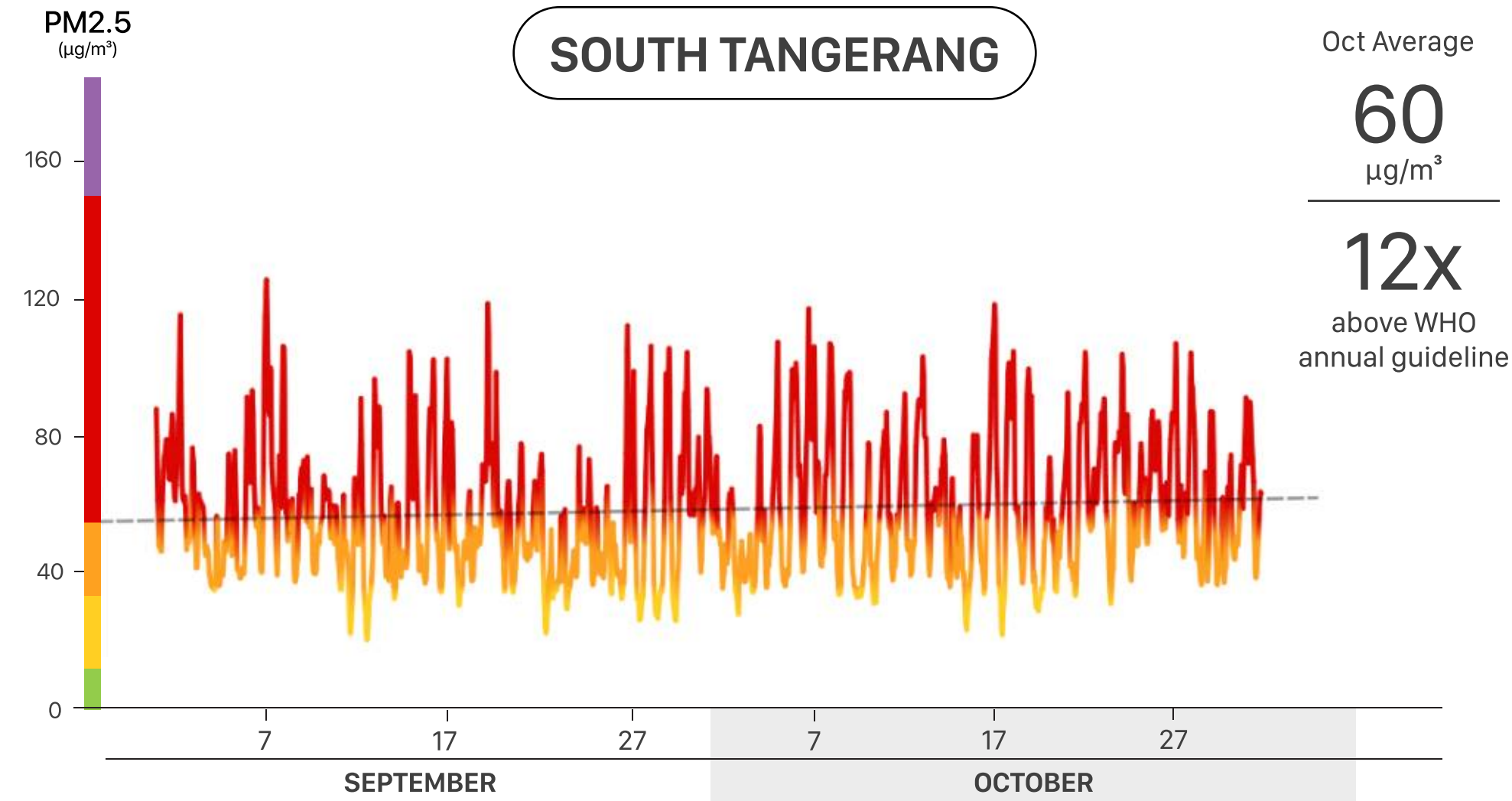


# After A Brief Improvement, High Pollution Levels Have Returned in October!



\*) WHO Guideline = Annual exposure limits

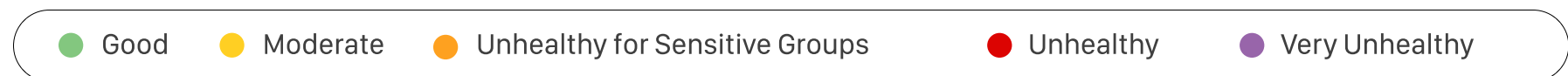
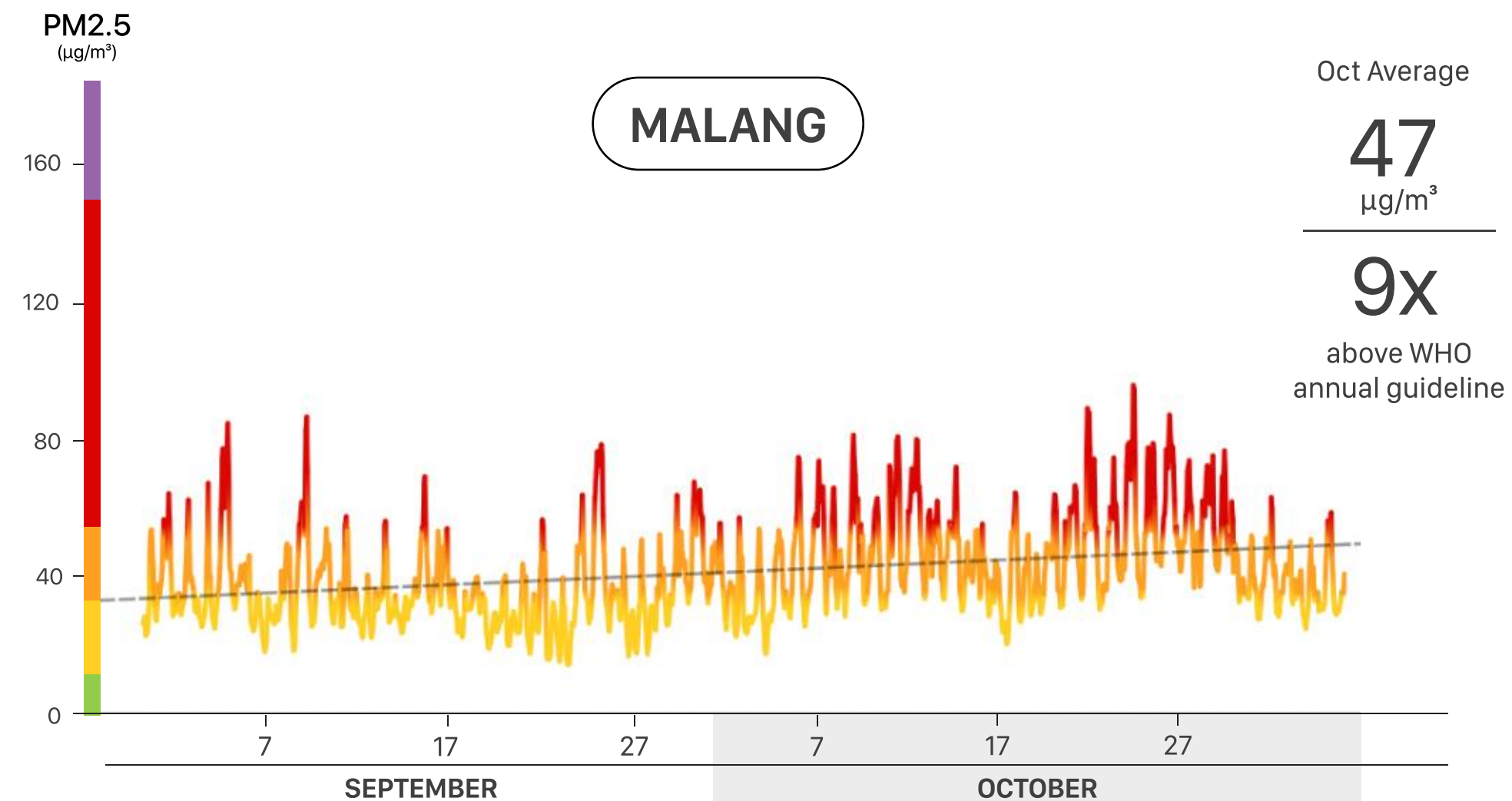
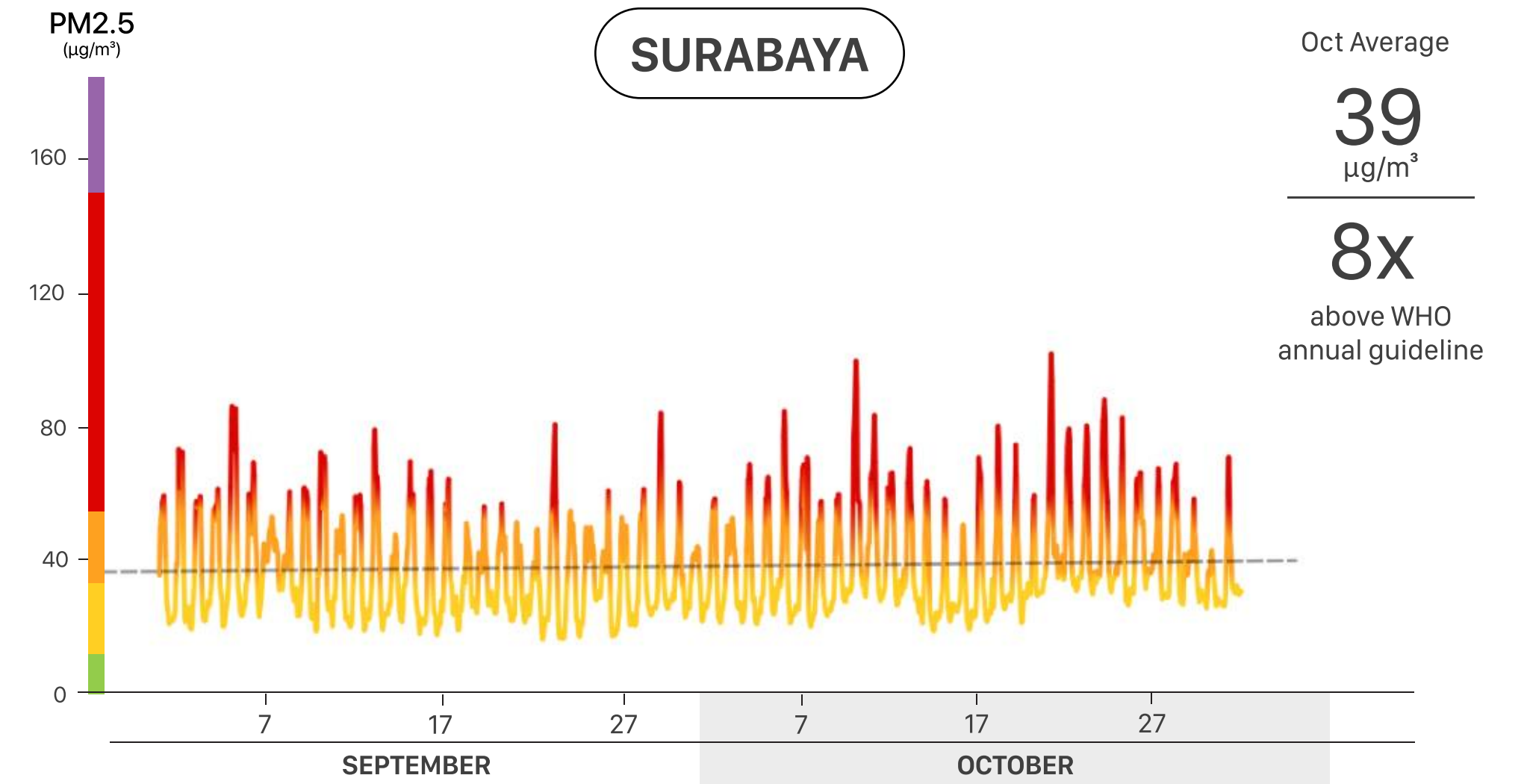
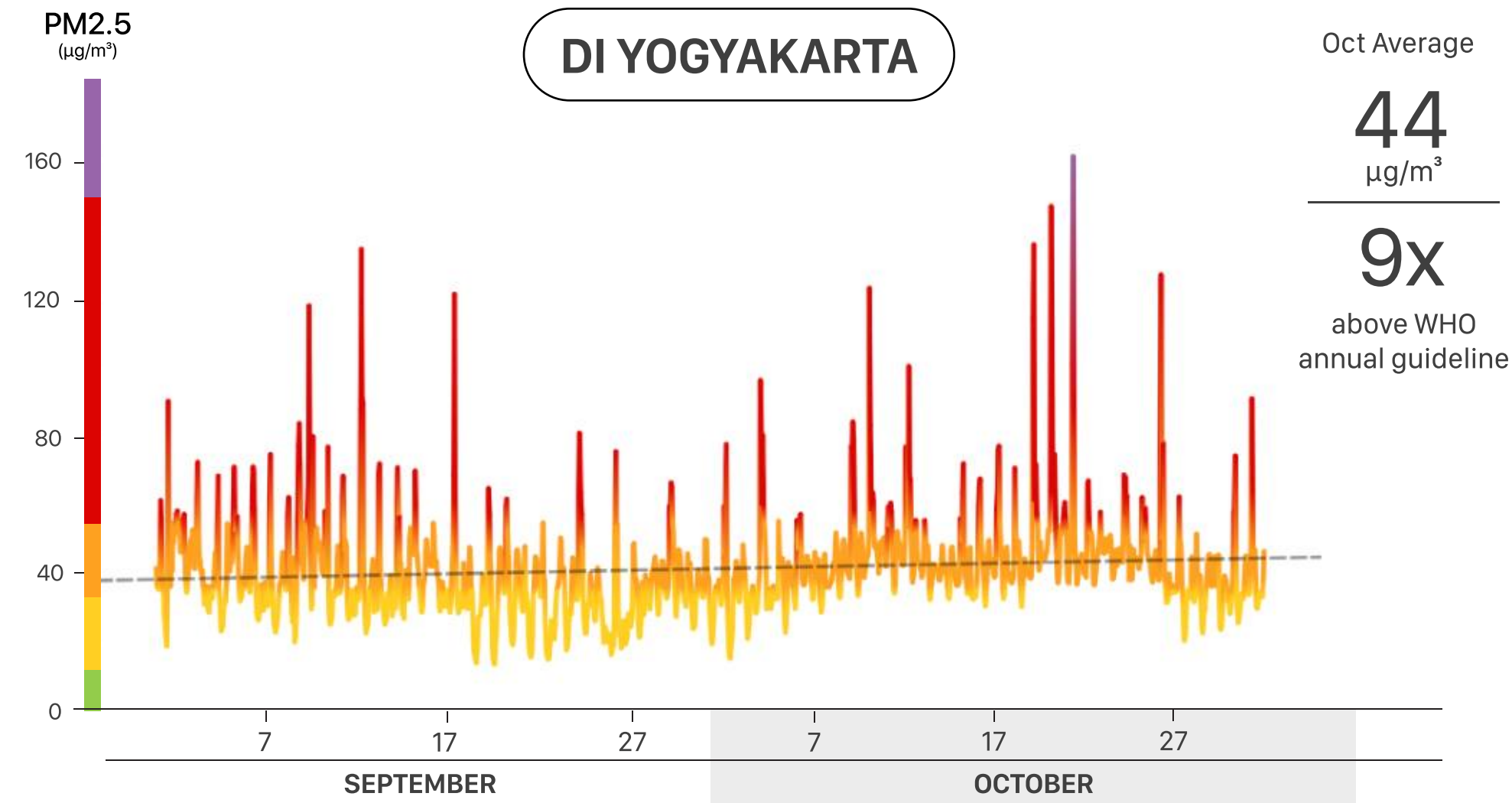
# South Tangerang Experiences Frequent High Pollution for the Past Two Months



\*) WHO Guideline = Annual exposure limits

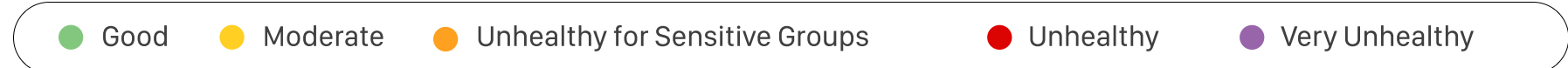
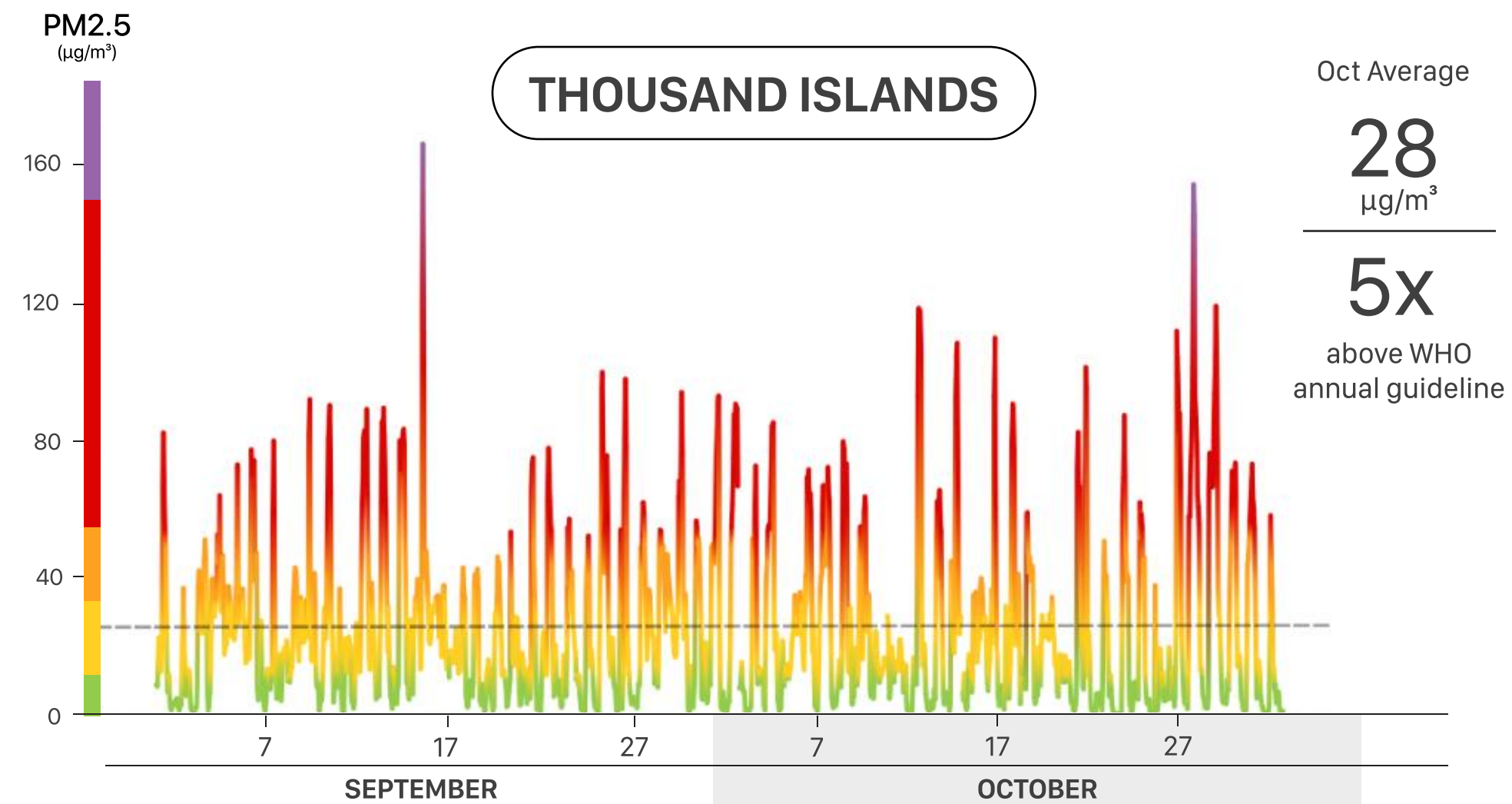
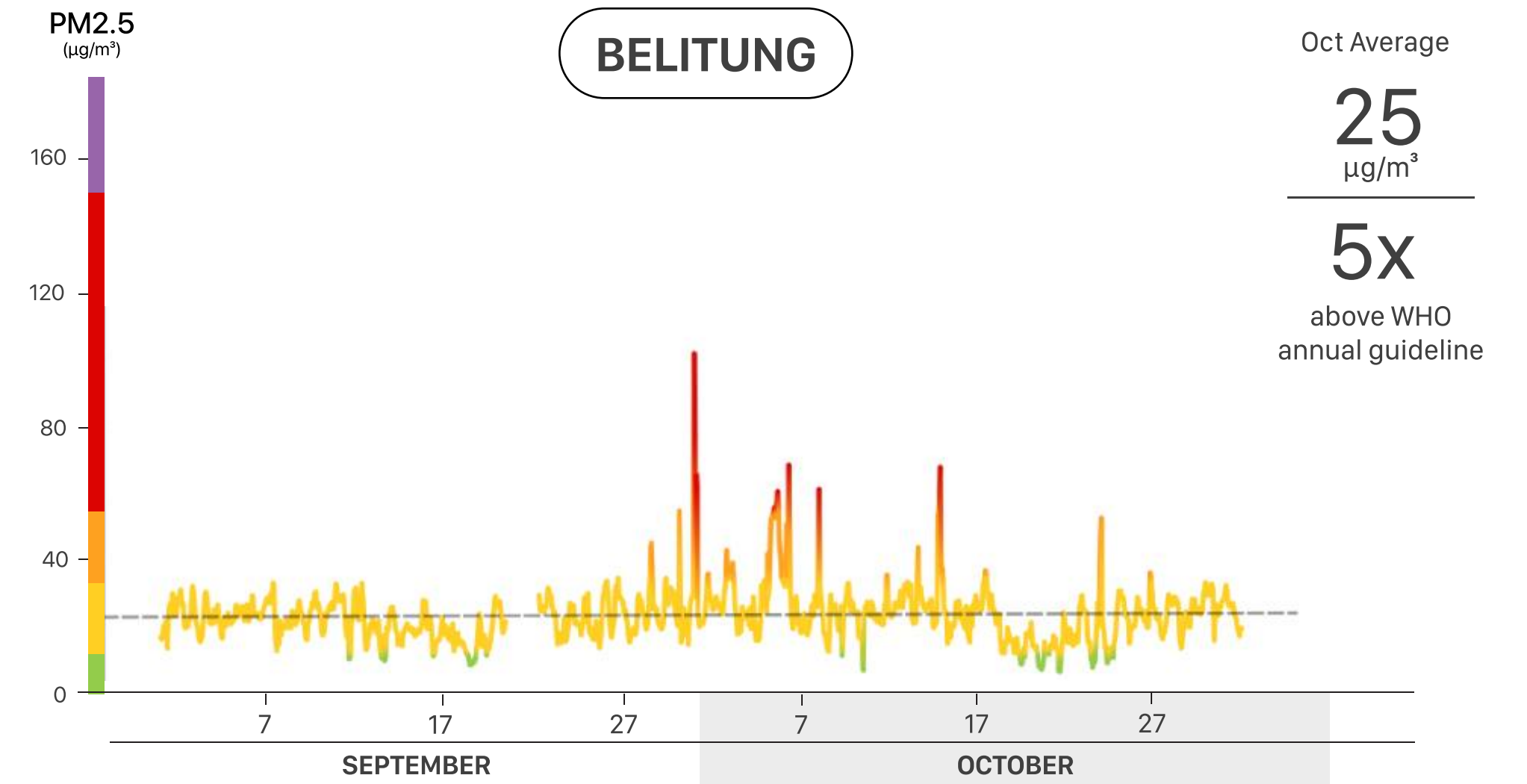
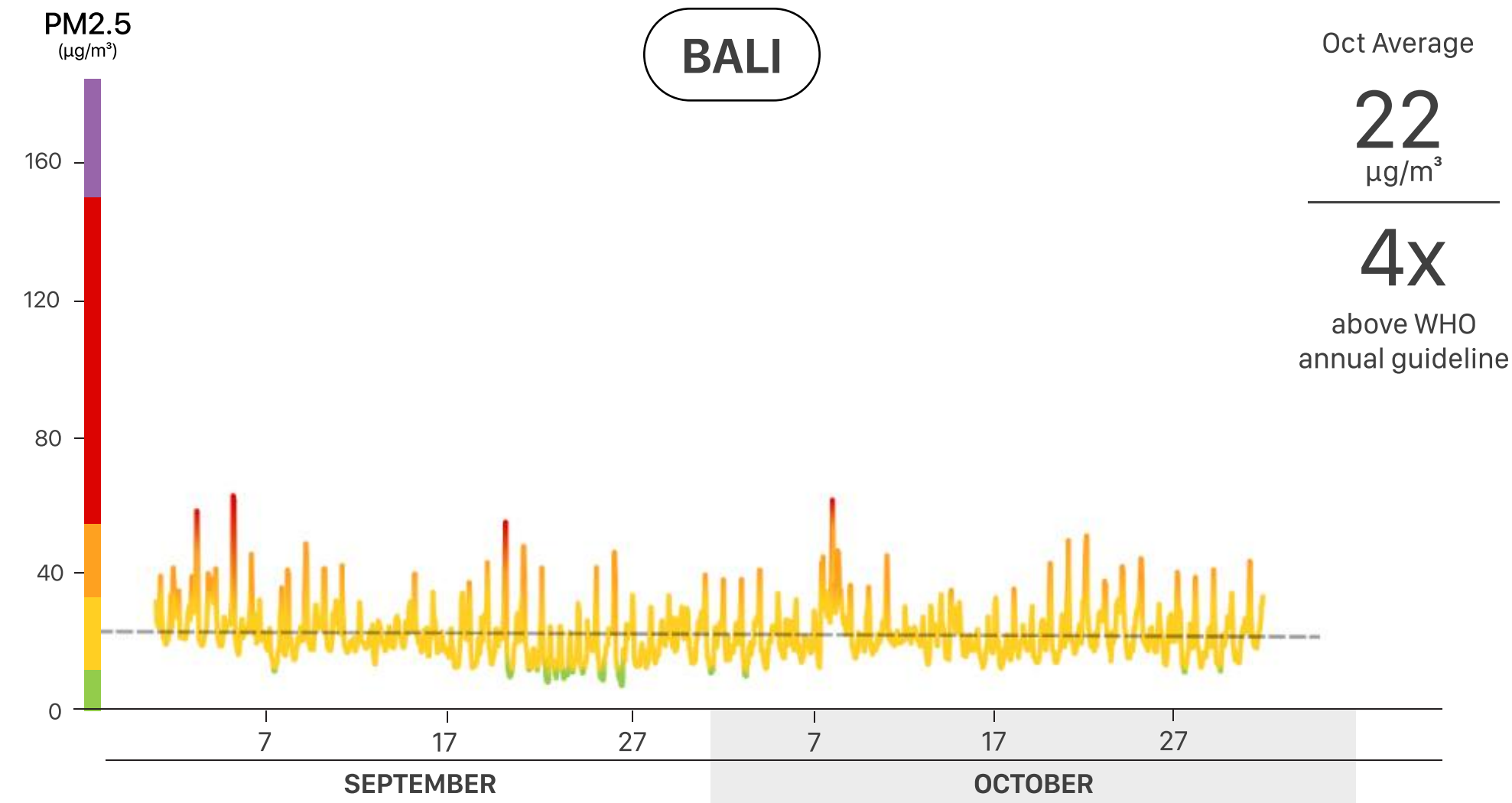


# Malang and Yogyakarta Increasingly Face High Pollution



\*) WHO Guideline = Annual exposure limits

# Poor Air Quality in the Thousand Islands Often Occurs in the Morning!



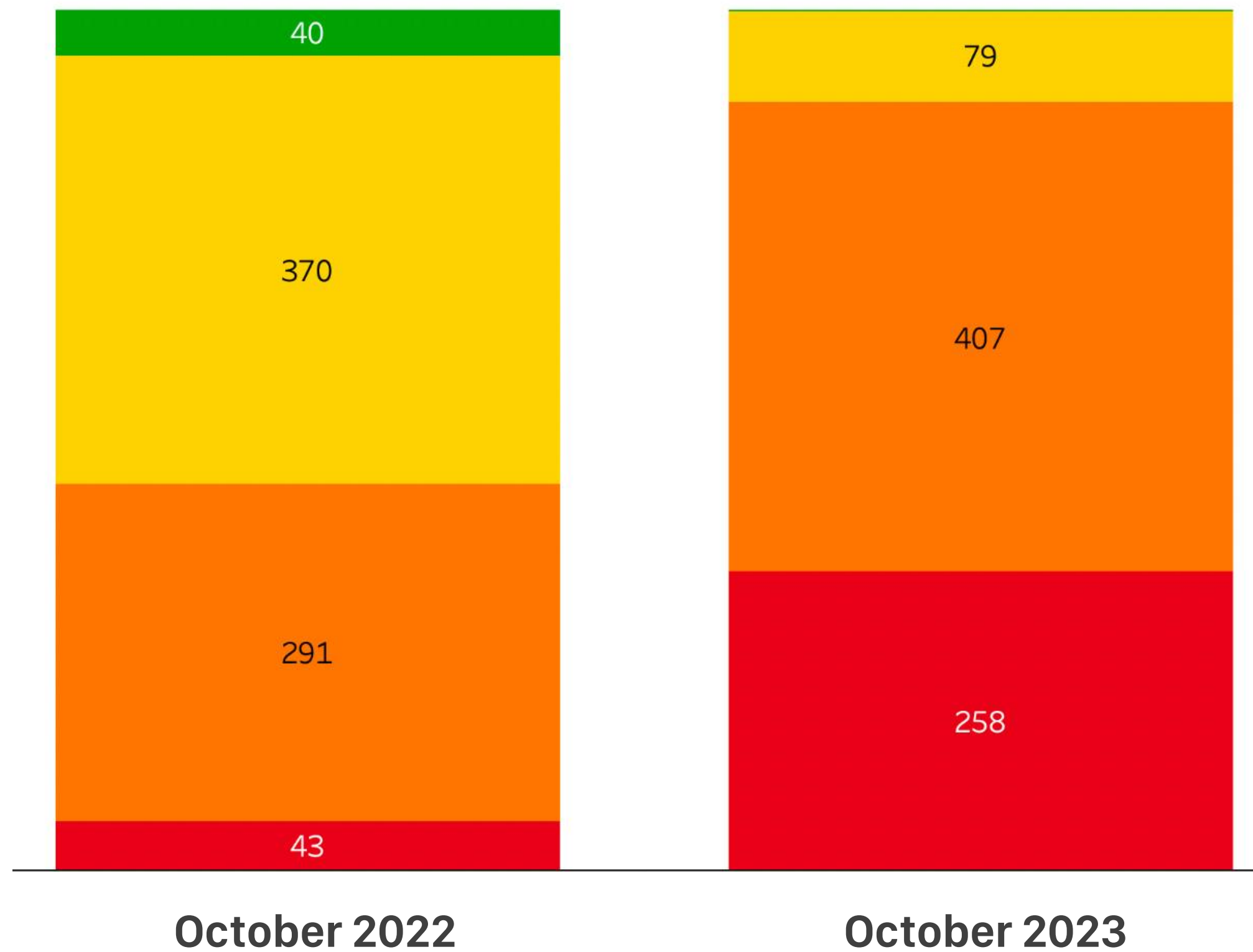
\*) WHO Guideline = Annual exposure limits

# This October's Air Pollution is 50% Higher Than Previous Year!

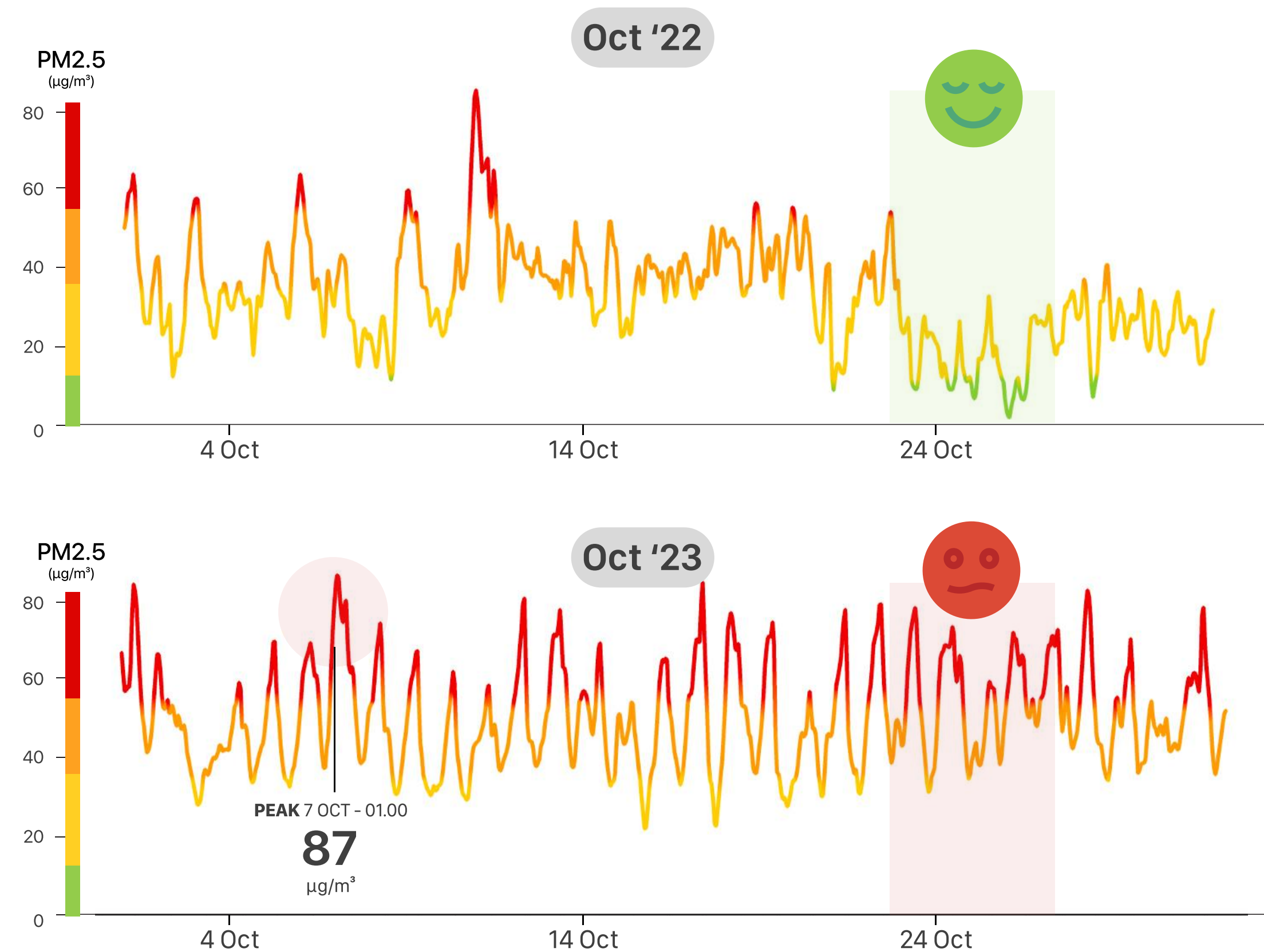
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There is a significant difference in air quality between this October and the previous year. The infrequent and uneven rainfall has contributed to the more frequent occurrence of "Unhealthy" air in the Jabodetabek area. Is this the true level of pollution?

Numbers of "Unhealthy" Hours  
October 2022 & October 2023

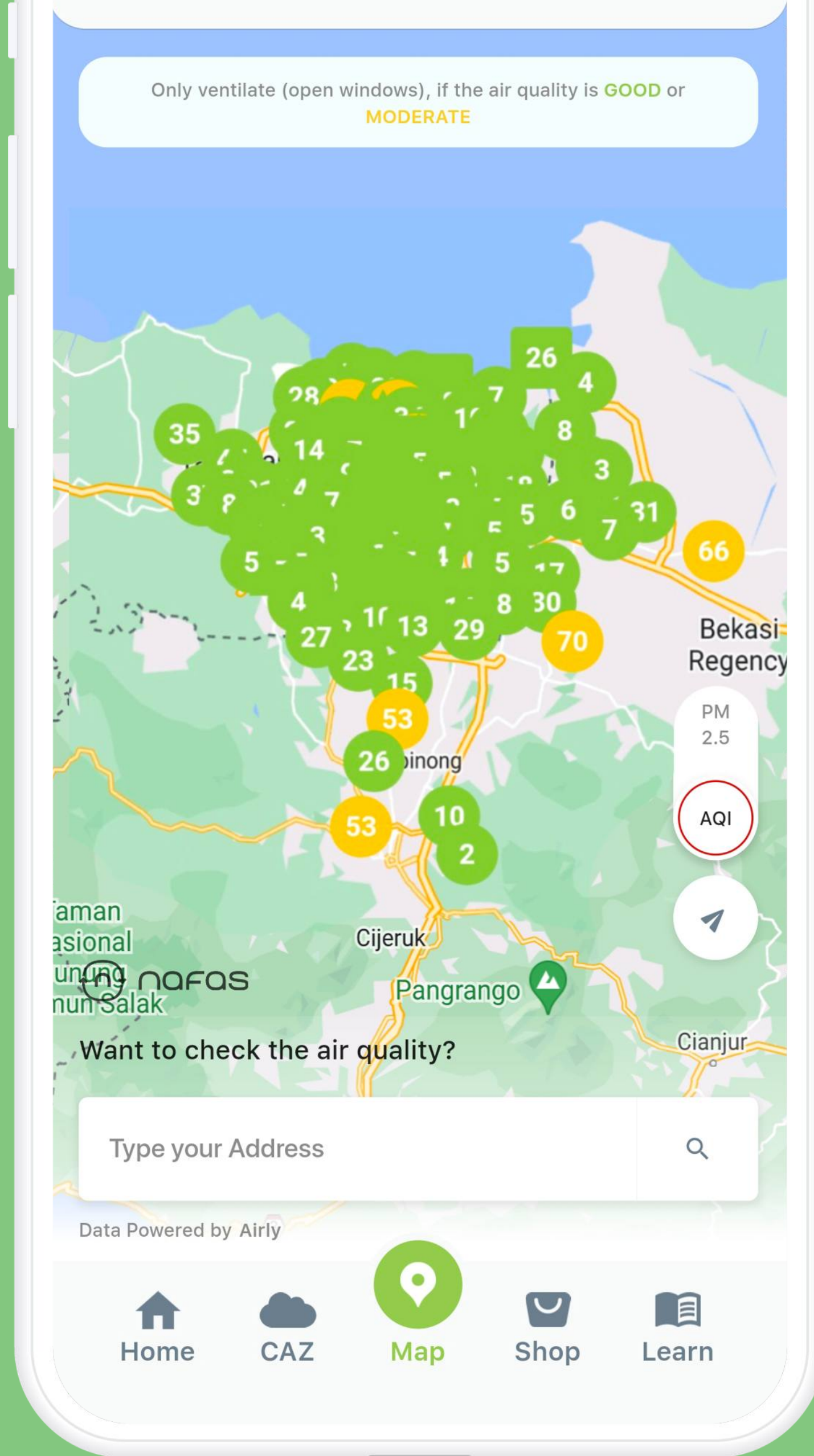


PM2.5 in Jabodetabek  
October 2022 vs October 2023



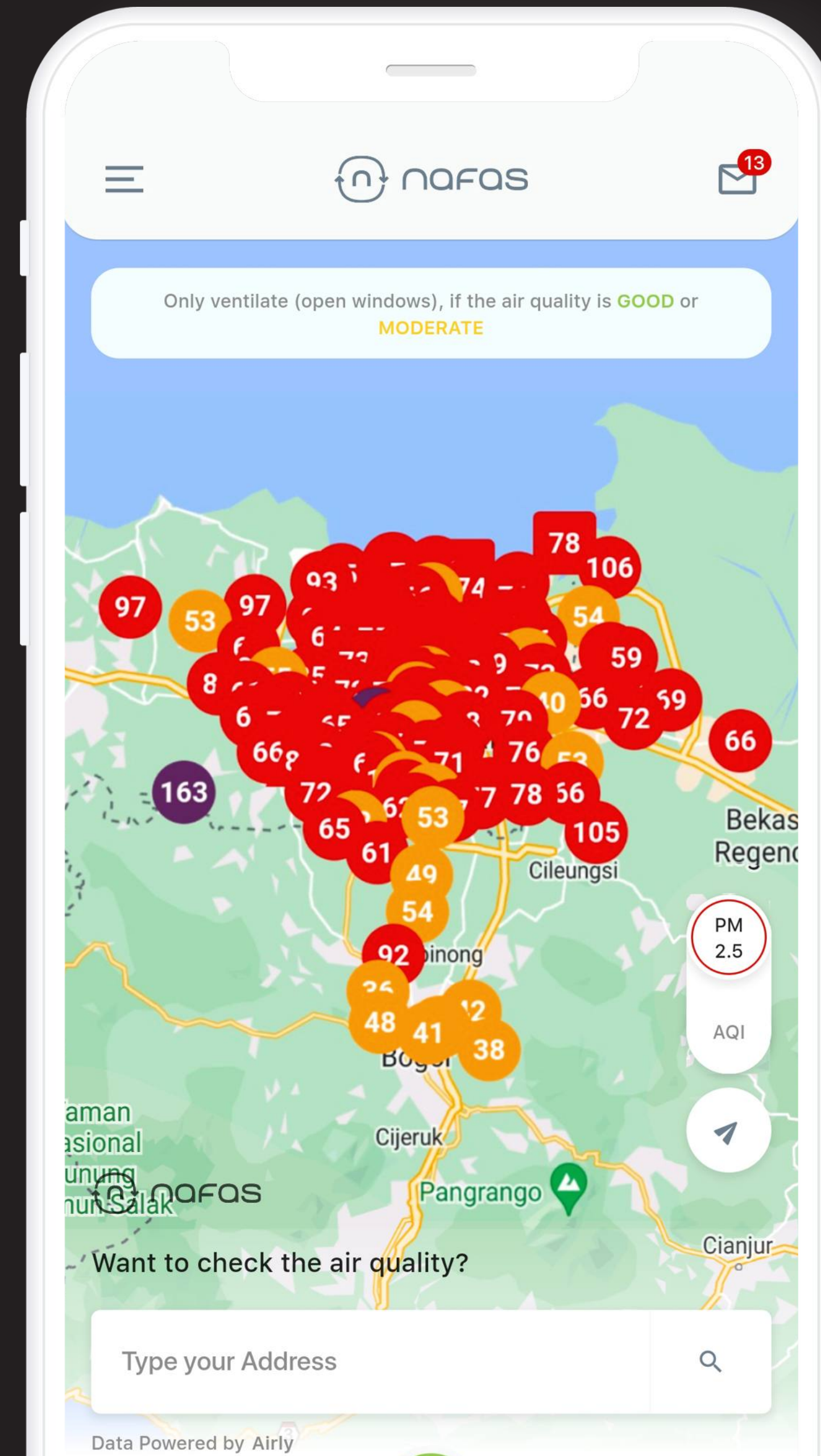
● Good ● Moderate ● Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups ● Unhealthy ● Very Unhealthy

# INSIGHT No 3



26 October 2022 — 03.00 WIB

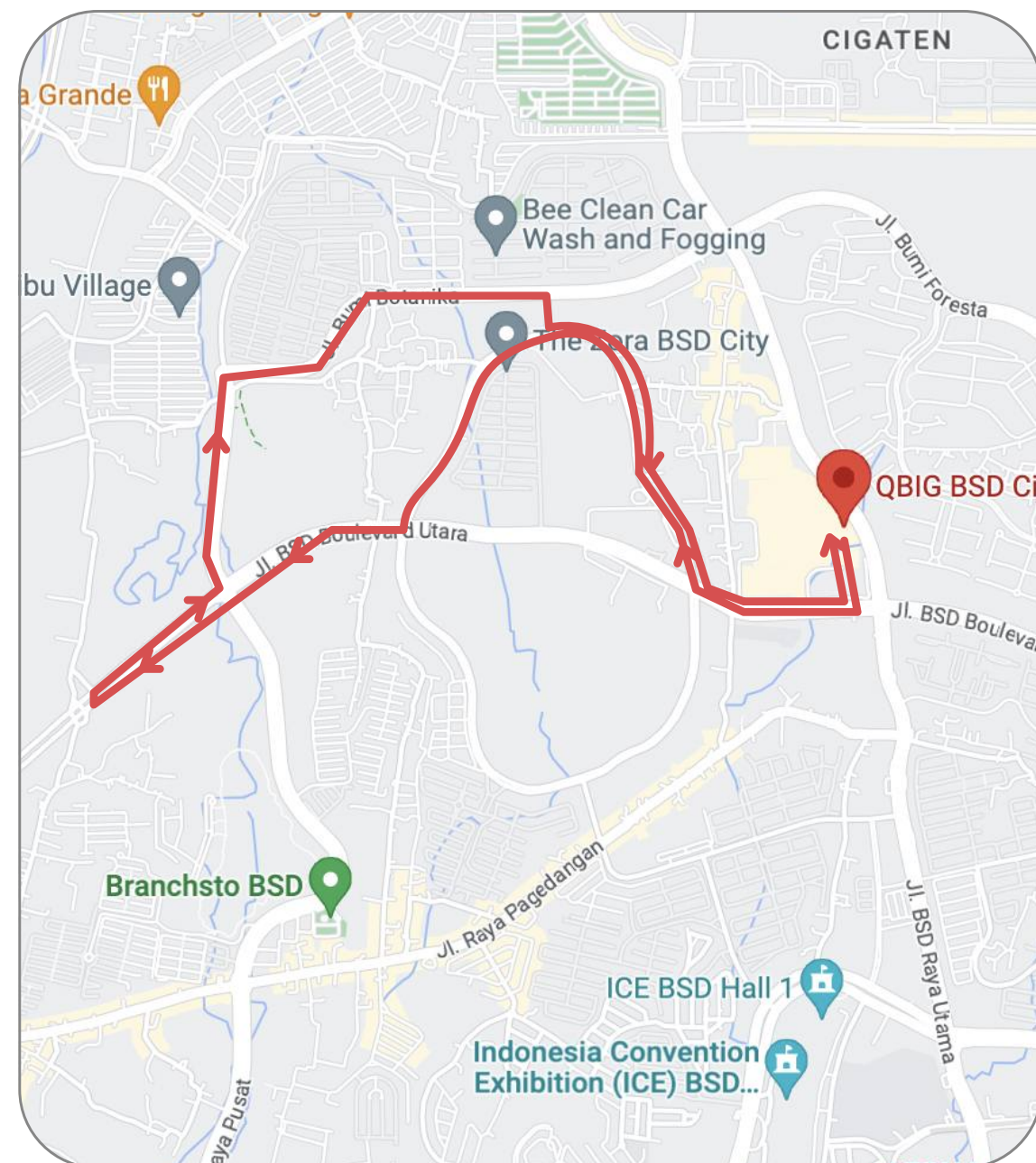
26 October 2023 — 03.00 WIB





# Running a Marathon During High Pollution: More Health Benefits or Risks?

Two major marathon events were held in mid-October in **Banten and Jakarta**, coinciding with the car-free day (Sunday). With the reduced number of motor vehicles, does it imply that the air quality was satisfactory and pollution levels low? The Nafas sensor network in Banten revealed high air pollution levels along **both marathon routes from 03:00 AM to 11:00 AM**. The PM2.5 levels ranged from **44  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups) to 117  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (Unhealthy)**.

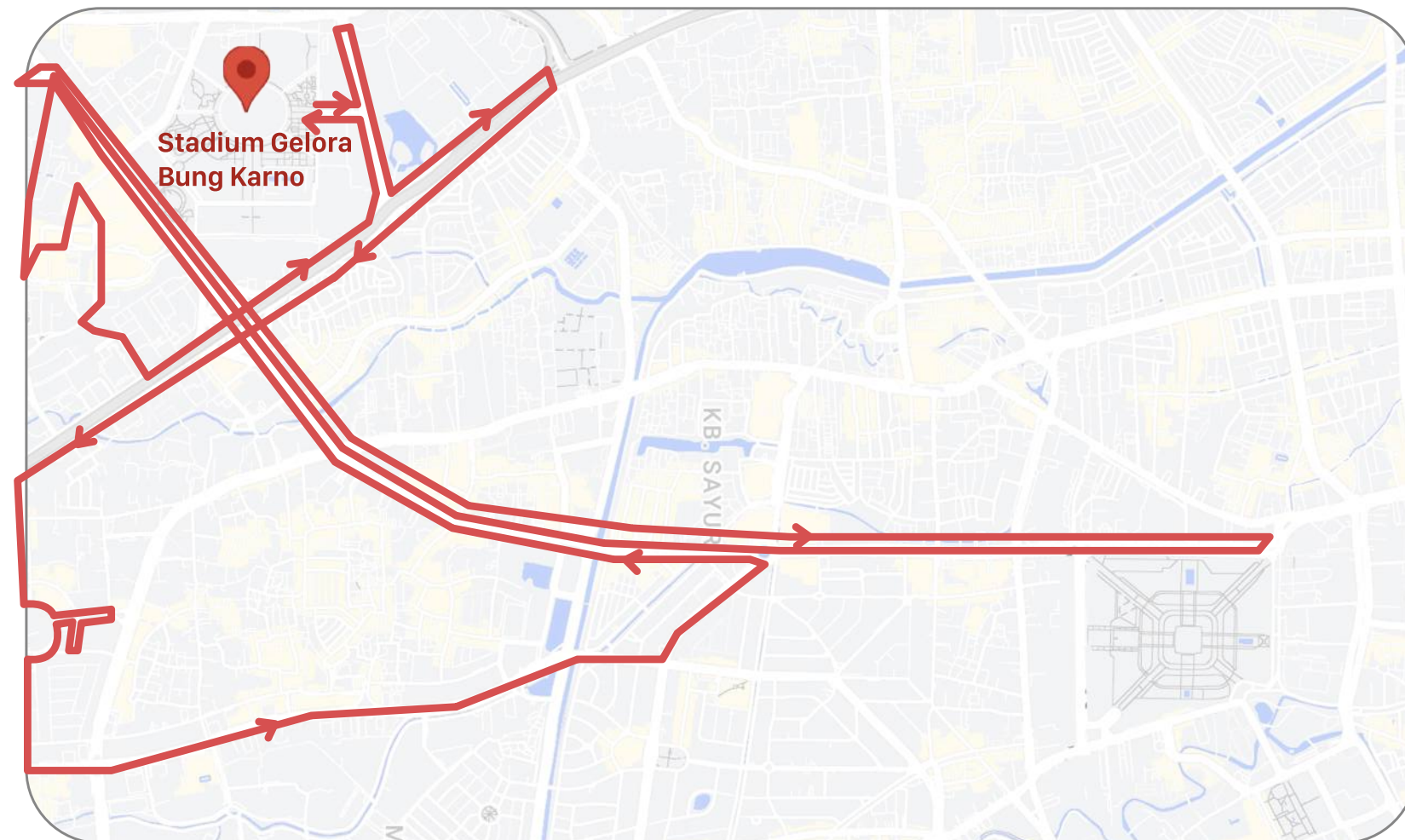


PM2.5 in Banten Region  
October 22nd, 2023

	03.00	04.00	05.00	06.00	07.00	08.00	09.00	10.00	11.00
<b>Lengkong Gudang Timur</b>	102	102	115	116	105	90	72	63	60
<b>Lengkong Wetan</b>	91	99	105	117	111	80	66	61	58
<b>Sampora</b>	101	106	106	94	95	79	63	56	53
<b>Serpong Utara</b>	66	80	90	92	88	64	50	48	44

# Running a Marathon During High Pollution: More Health Benefits or Risks?

PM2.5 in DKI Jakarta Region  
October 22nd, 2023



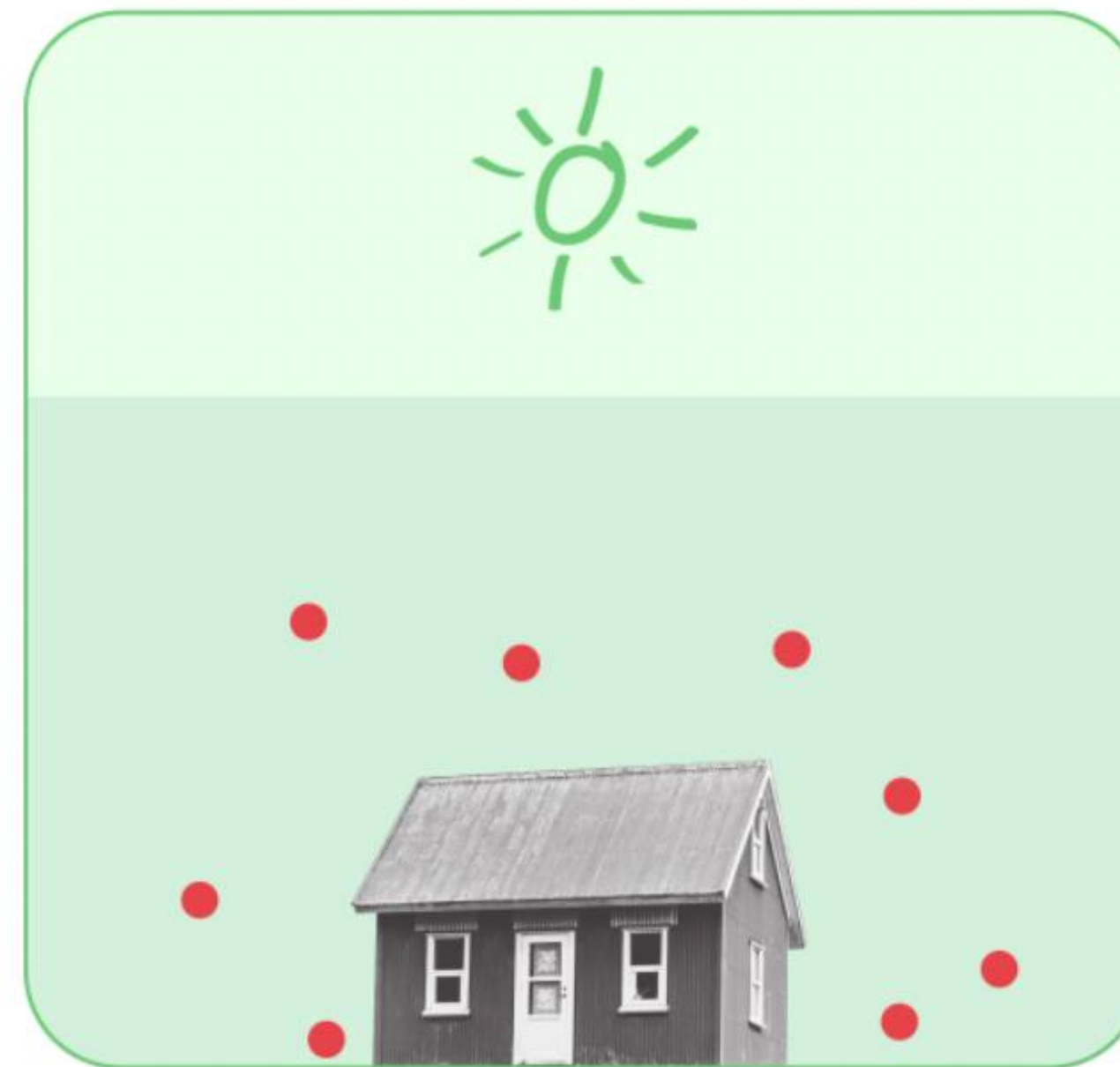
	03.00	04.00	05.00	06.00	07.00	08.00	09.00	10.00	11.00
<b>Gelora</b>	81	76	80	81	83	79	66	60	67
<b>Karet Semanggi</b>	79	75	78	79	84	72	60	58	60
<b>Kuningan Timur</b>	60	58	63	64	64	61	51	48	51
<b>SCBD</b>	84	82	84	86	87	82	68	61	63
<b>Senopati</b>	58	60	61	62	62	56	47	42	49
<b>Setia Budi</b>	64	56	61	63	66	62	52	48	45

# Running a Marathon During High Pollution: More Health Benefits or Risks?

Why are pollution levels high in the morning despite the lack of vehicles? What's the cause?

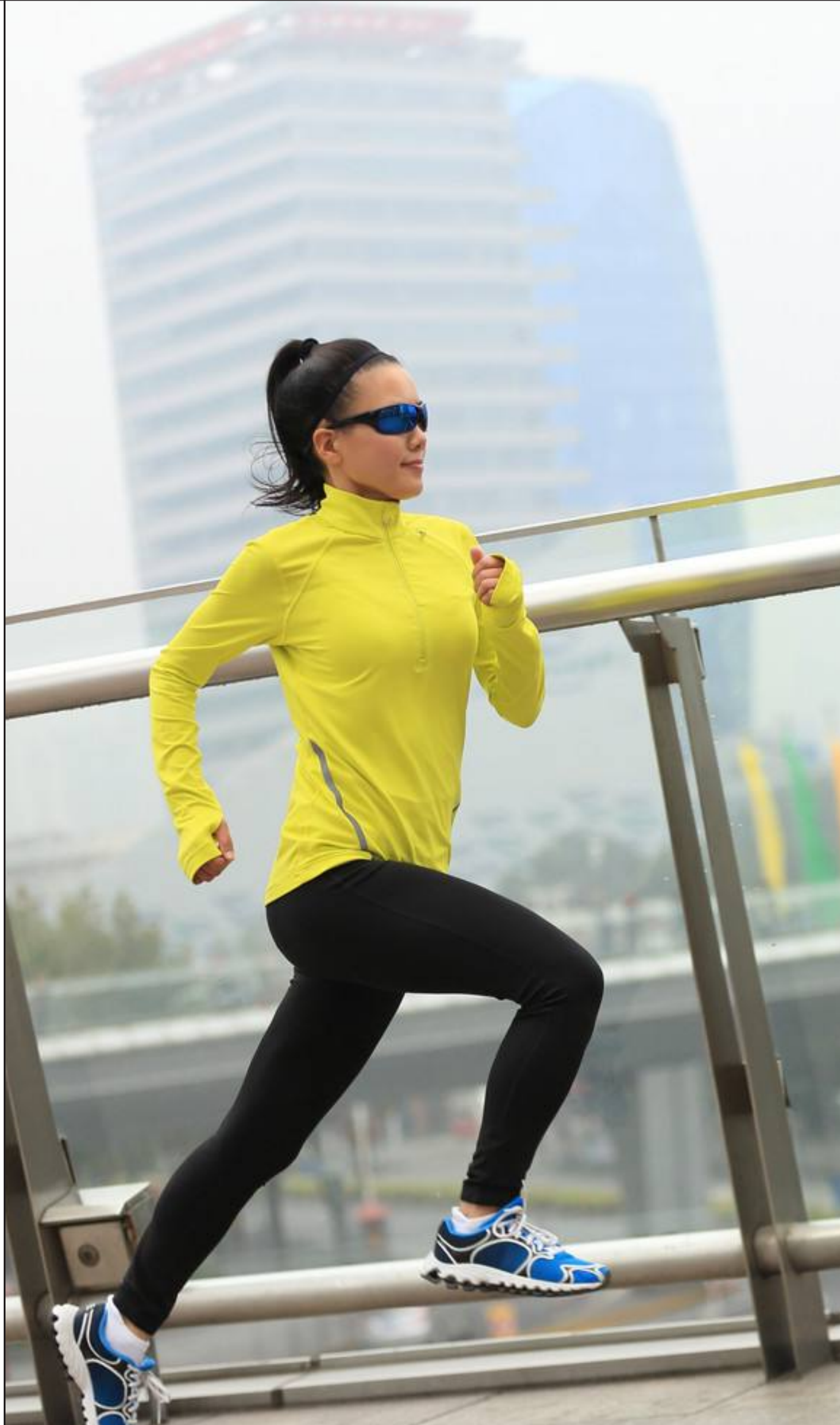
The change in the **Planetary Boundary Layer (PBL)**, which varies between day and night, contributes to fluctuations in air pollution levels.

In the morning, when the PBL is lower, **PM2.5 pollutants tend to accumulate near the surface, resulting in high pollution readings.**





# Running a Marathon During High Pollution: More Health Benefits or Risks?



Exercising outdoors when air pollution levels are high can trigger short-term health risks, particularly for sensitive groups or those with a history of pulmonary and cardiac diseases.

— dr Efriadi, Sp. P(K),  
Pulmonologist and Respiratory Medicine Specialist

## Study from Seoul National University:

Adults (ages 25-30) who regularly exercise outdoors for 10 years in areas with PM2.5 levels above  $26 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  have a

**higher risk of  
developing  
heart disease**



↑  
by  
**33%**

compared to those who do not exercise at all.

# Two Weeks of Fires Make Rawa Kucing Landfill a Major Pollution Contributor in Tangerang and Surrounding Areas

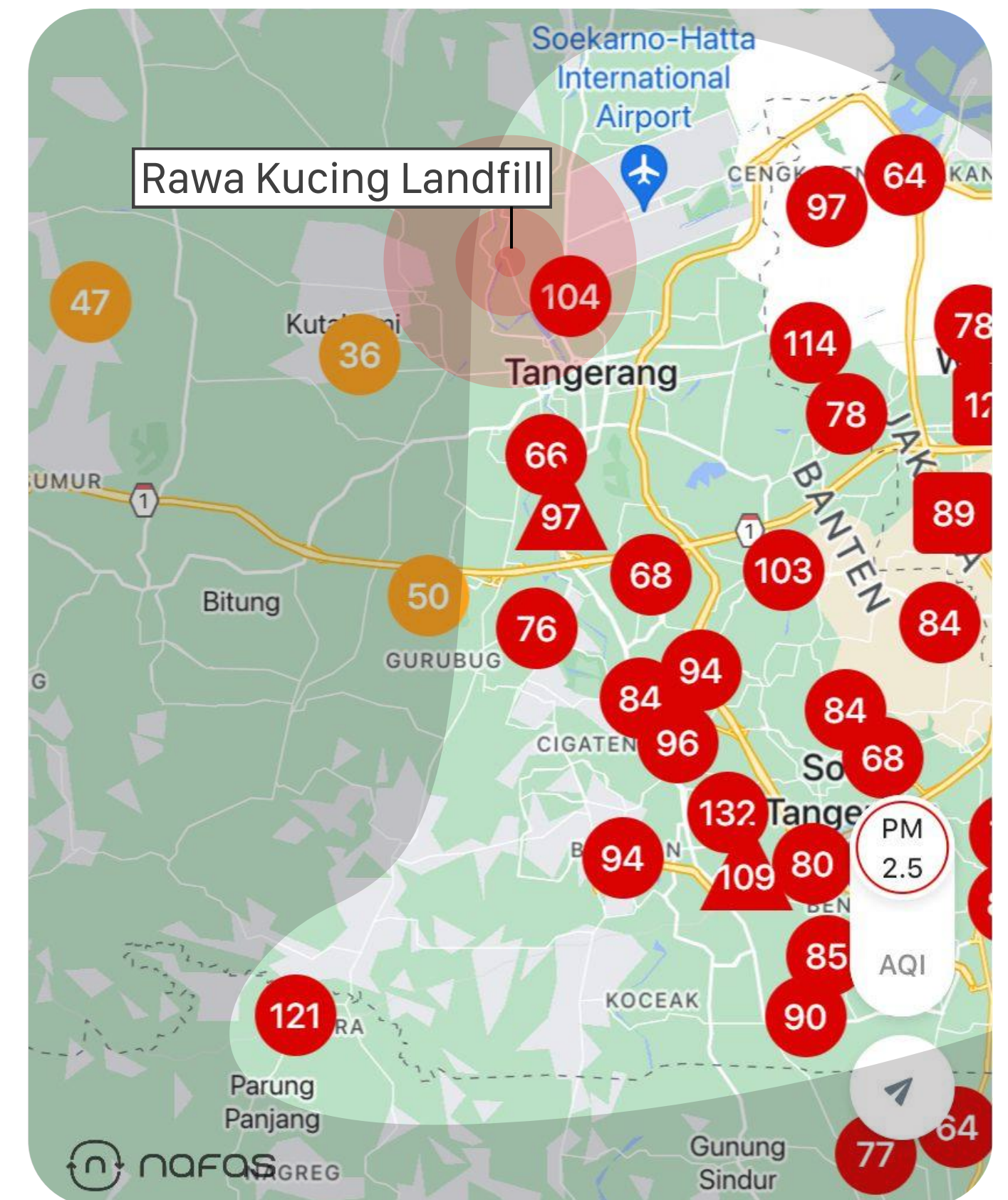
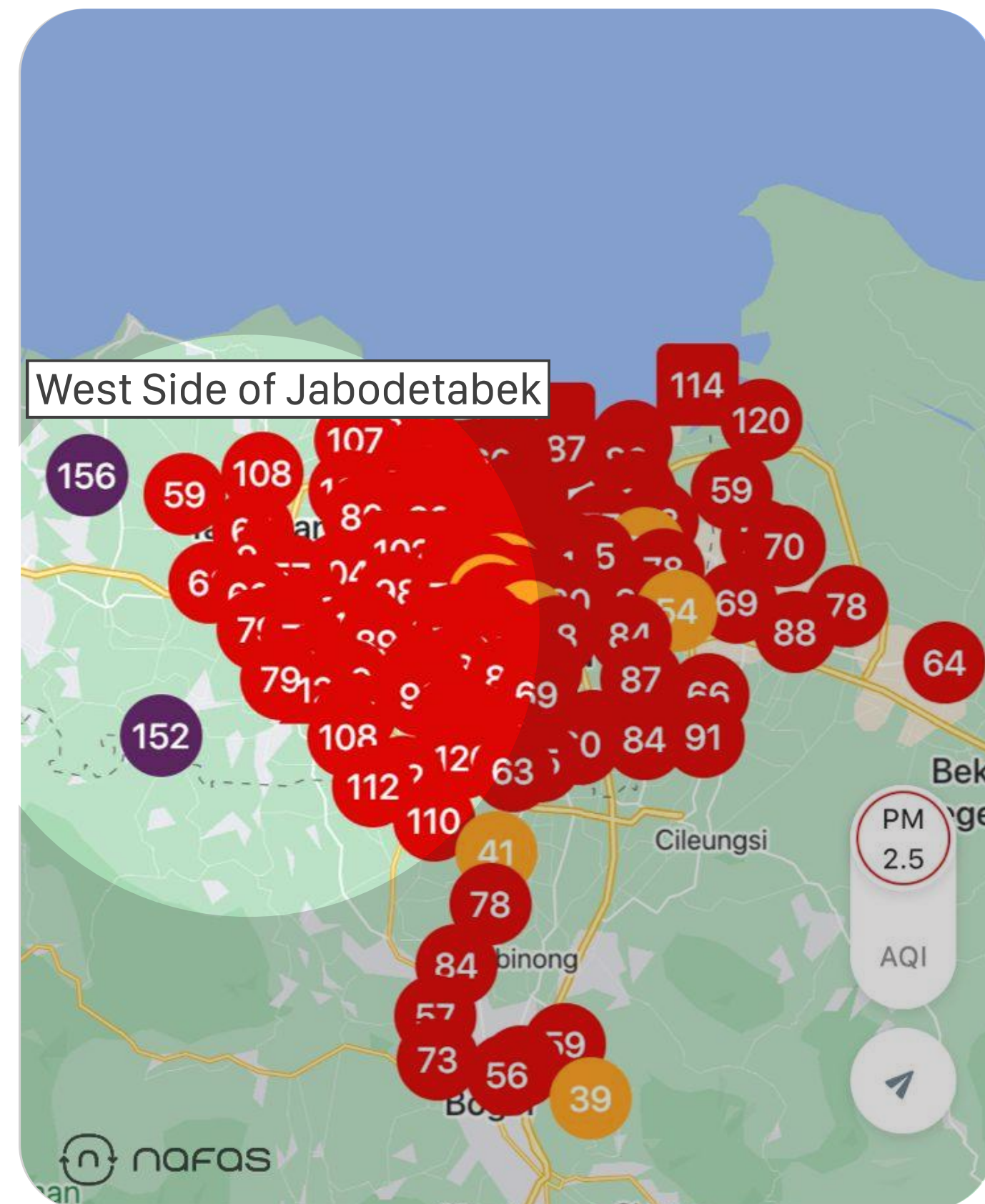
The Rawa Kucing landfill is one of the 30 landfills that have caught fire this year. The fire began on Friday, October 20th in the afternoon and was only brought under control by Wednesday, November 1st, 2023.

- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy
- Very Unhealthy

PM2.5 in Jabodetabek

October 21st, 2023 — 07:19 WIB

October 23rd, 2023 — 06:38 WIB



## Two Weeks of Fires Make Rawa Kucing Landfill a Major Pollution Contributor in Tangerang and Surrounding Areas

Satellite observations by the Nafas team detected **smoke movement predominantly towards the west, exacerbating air pollution in the areas surrounding the fire**. Several areas on the **western side of Greater Jakarta** experienced **'Unhealthy' (red) to 'Very Unhealthy' (purple)** air quality levels at times.

From this incident, it is evident that the **Rawa Kucing landfill fire in Tangerang** has significantly impacted the air quality of the surrounding region.



# Bantargebang Landfill Fire, Did It Affect the Air Quality of Surrounding Regions?

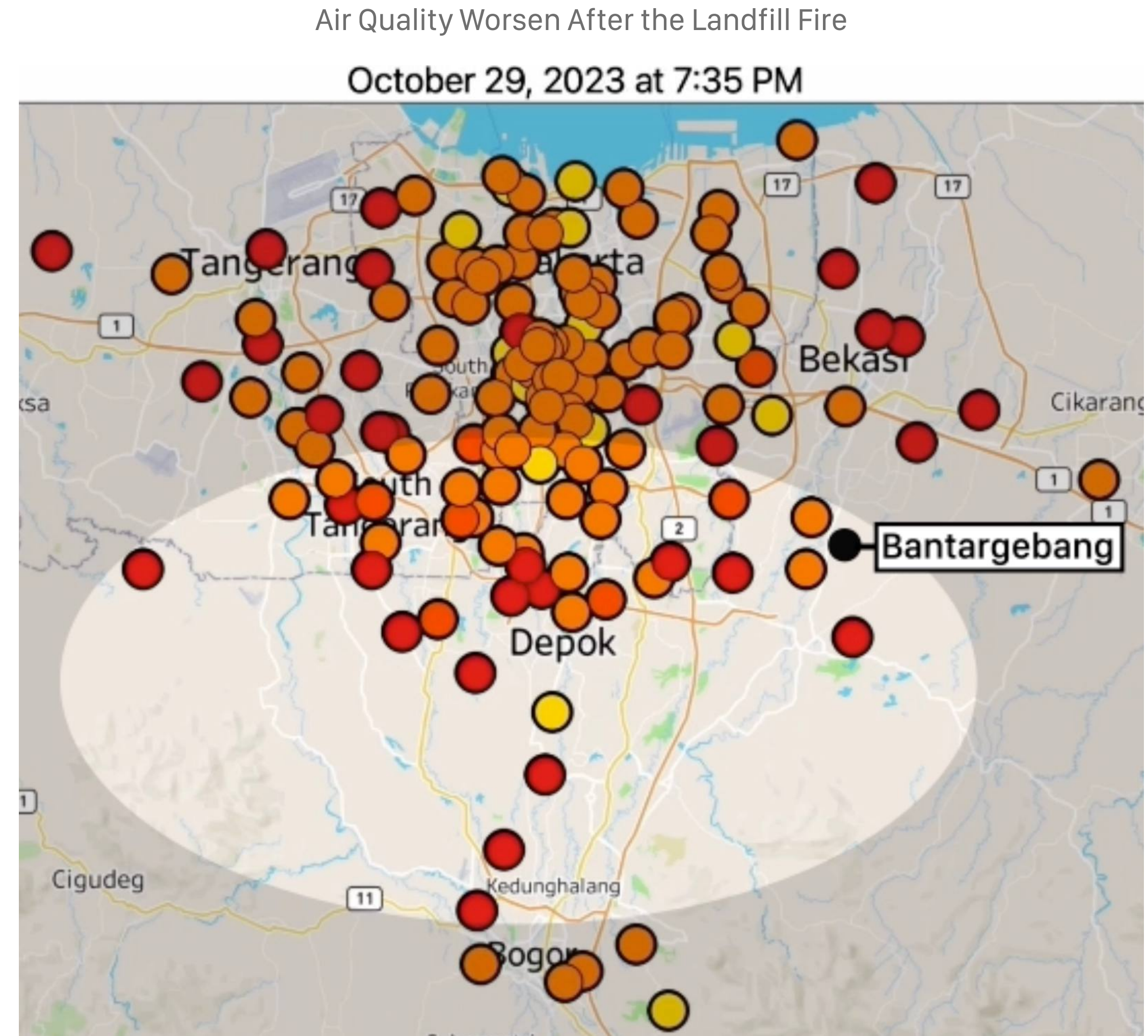
On October 29, around 13.45 WIB, Bantargebang, the largest Integrated Waste Treatment Site (TPST) in Indonesia, caught fire.

**What happens when Indonesia's largest landfill, spanning 108 hectares and equivalent in volume to a 16-story building, burns?** The impact, given the scale, is bound to be significant.

**The Nafas sensor network detected fluctuations in air pollution levels across the Greater Jakarta area from 1:00 PM to 8:00 PM, reaching "Unhealthy" levels.**

During the fire incident, **strong winds blew towards the Southwest**, leading the Nafas sensor network to detect an **increase in PM2.5 concentration levels in the Greater Jakarta area.**

The regions most affected by the smoke from the Bantargebang landfill fire included **Greater Bogor, Tangerang, South Tangerang, and Depok.**



# Assesing Each Presidential Candidates' Clean Air Agenda

Vote for leaders who advocate for the citizens' right to breathe clean air!



Anies - Muhaimin

Transition and creating incentive systems for **New Renewable Energy (NRE) sources**

**Integrated Public Mass Transit Housing**

**Enforcing standards for water and air pollution control**

**Enforcing standards for water and air pollution control**  
(e.g., through solar panels)

**Limiting new construction and early retirement of coal-fired power plants**

**Reforestation and optimizing the restoration**  
of peatlands to prevent forest fires

**Electrification of various sectors, particularly transportation and industry**

**Reducing greenhouse gas emissions**



Ganjar - Mahfud

**Reduce Greenhouse Gas**

Emissions Mitigating air pollution from **vehicle and industrial emissions**

Implementing comfortable, safe, and **environmentally friendly public transportation**

Utilizing **New Renewable Energy (NRE)**

Transitioning **towards Net Zero**

**Integrated waste management**

**Emissions Development of green spaces**



Prabowo - Gibran

**Sustainable Development**

**Retire coal-fired power plants**  
based on principles of fairness and balance

**Develop alternative biofuels**  
such as bioethanol (from cassava and sugarcane), biodiesel, and bio-aviation fuel (from palm oil)

**Decarbonization and acceleration towards achieving net-zero emissions targets**

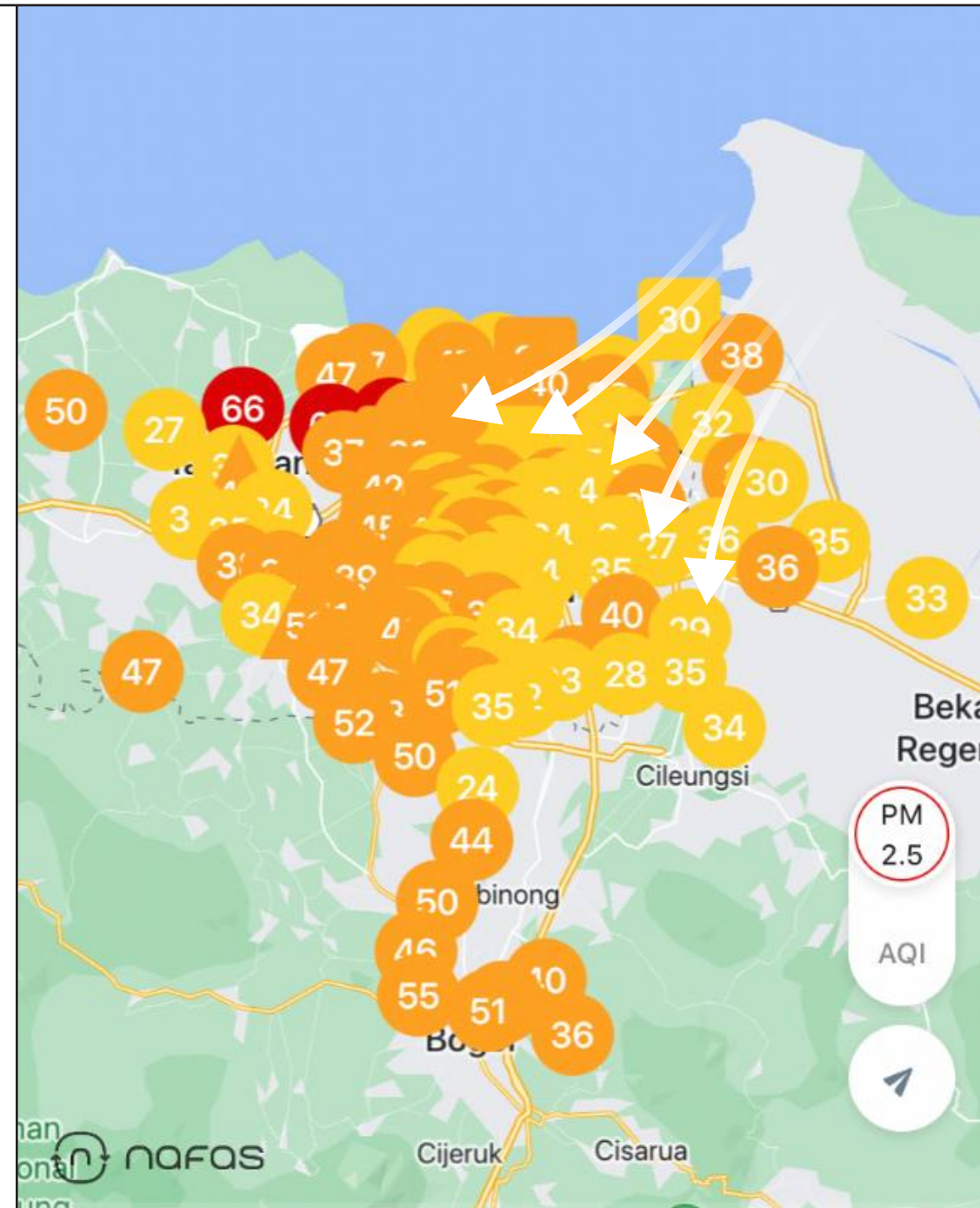
**Prevent and strictly enforce actions**  
against polluters, environmental destructors, and those responsible for forest fires

Develop **alternative green energy sources:** hydro, wind, solar, and geothermal power.

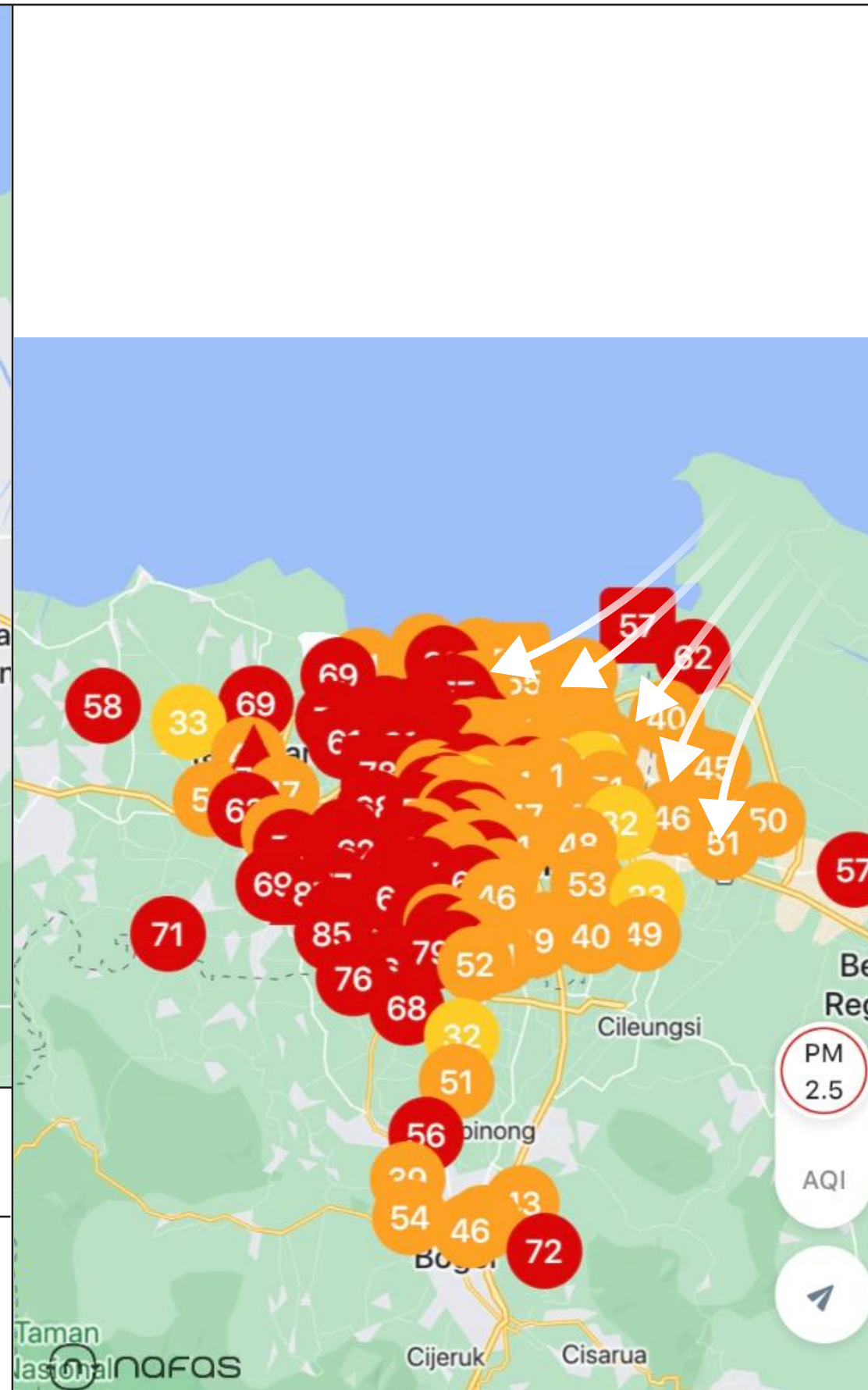
This pollution pattern often emerges towards the end of October.

On average, the **wind direction, predominantly from the East and Northeast, has the potential to 'push' pollutants** from the East side towards the Western part of Jabodetabek, resulting in the Western side appearing more polluted than the East.

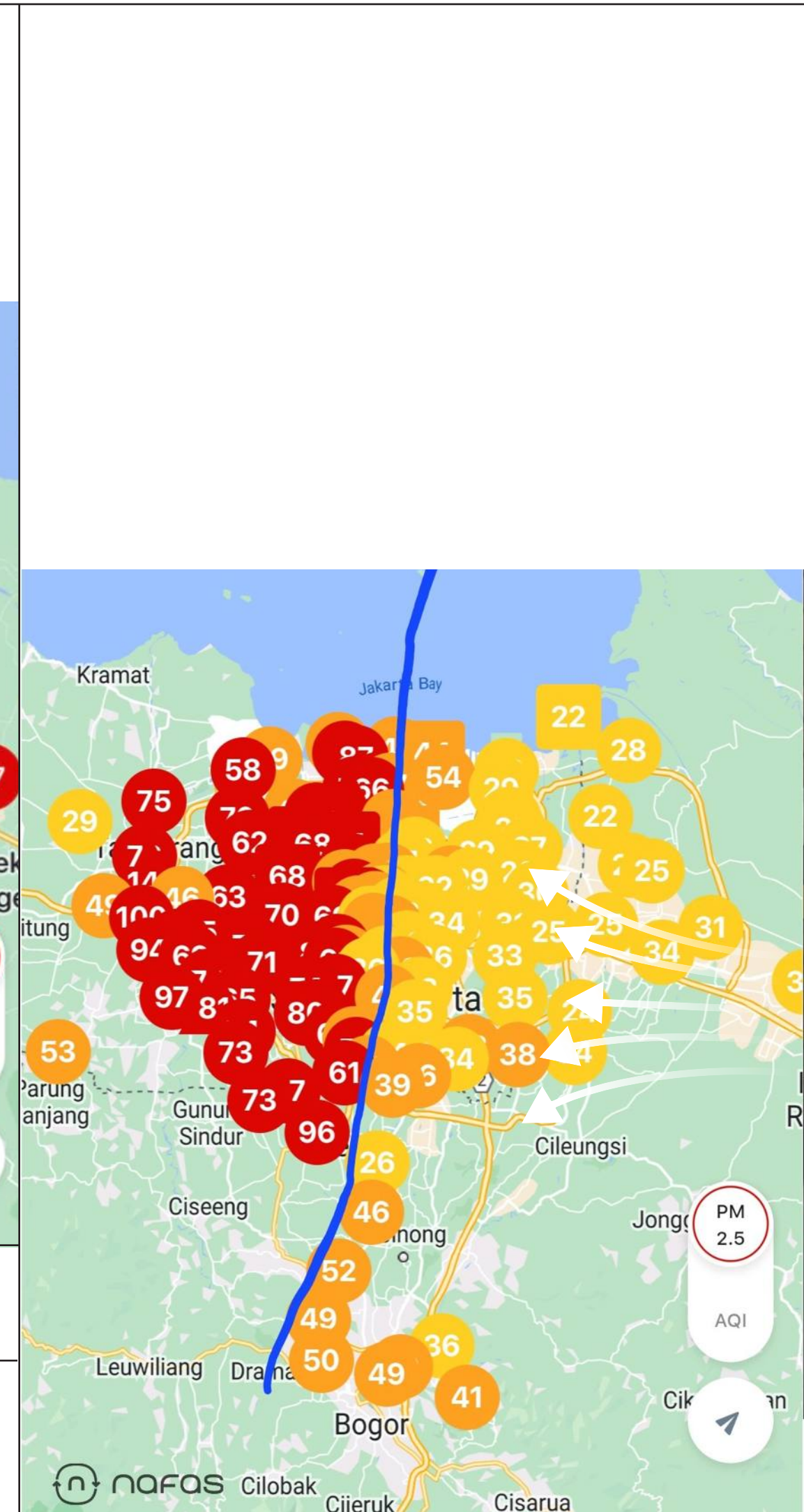
- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups
- Unhealthy
- Very Unhealthy



October 7th 2023 — 17.45 WIB



October 18th 2023 — 09.18 WIB



October 22nd 2023 — 18.12 WIB

Source: @FarouqArifin

# The Greater Jakarta Area Also Contributes to High Pollution in the Thousand Islands

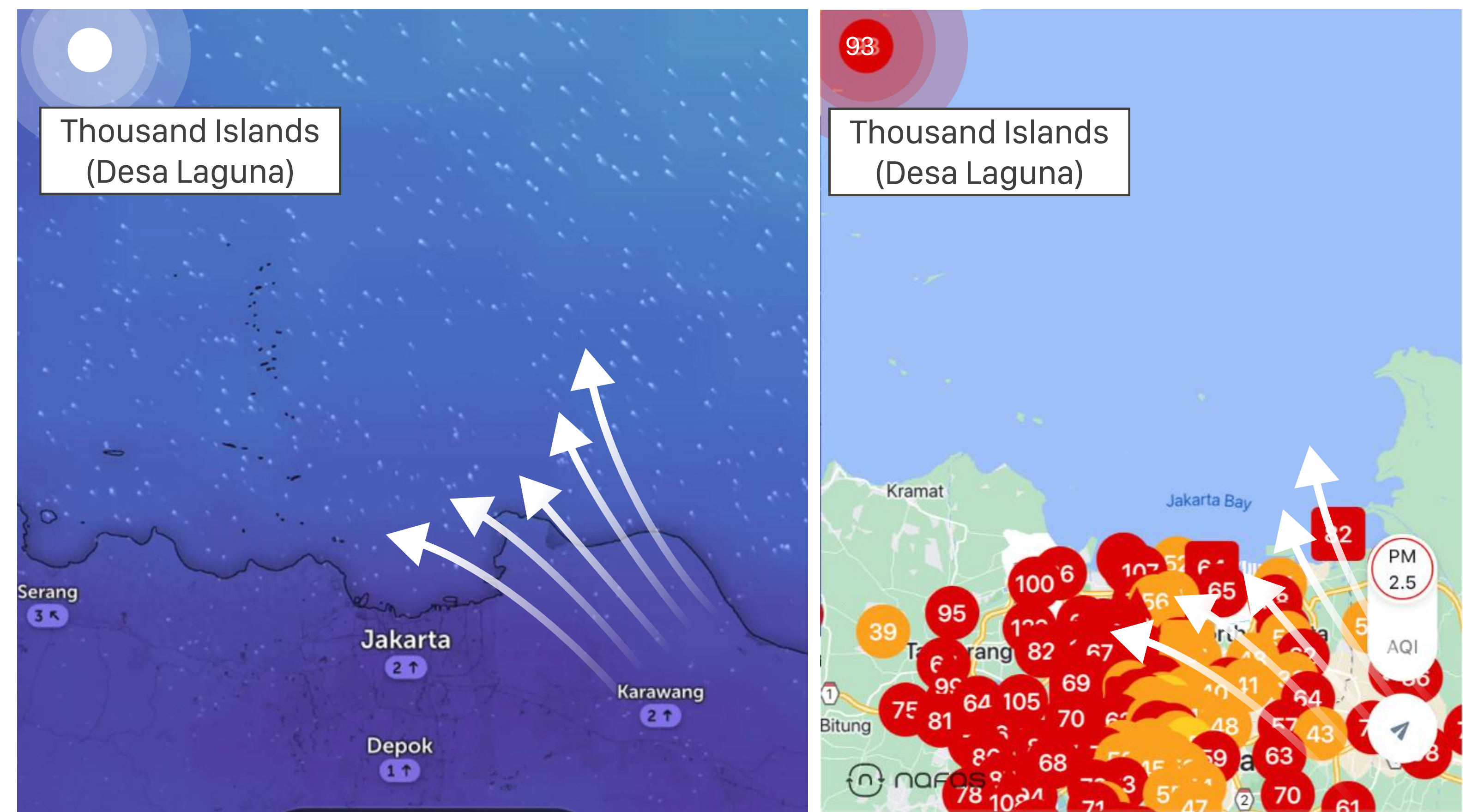
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High pollution events in the Thousand Islands **often occur in the morning.**

The increase in high pollution incidents is potentially influenced more by pollution 'contributed' by the Greater Jakarta Area, with **winds from the northeast becoming more frequent.**

- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups
- Unhealthy
- Very Unhealthy

Wind Direction & PM2.5 Levels  
October 26th — 07.57 WIB



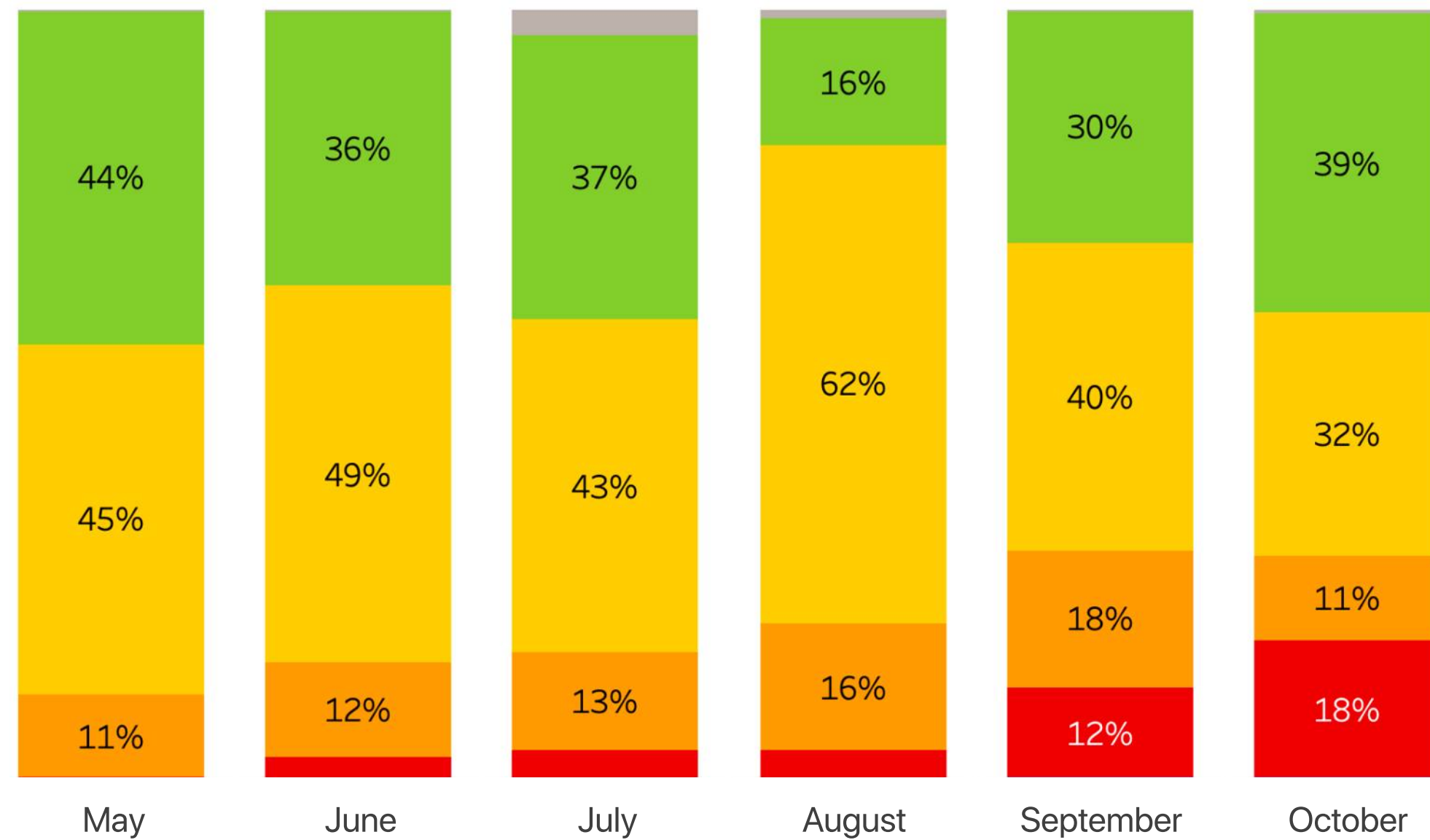
Source: earth.nullschool.net/

# Pollution Levels in the Thousand Islands Continue to Rise

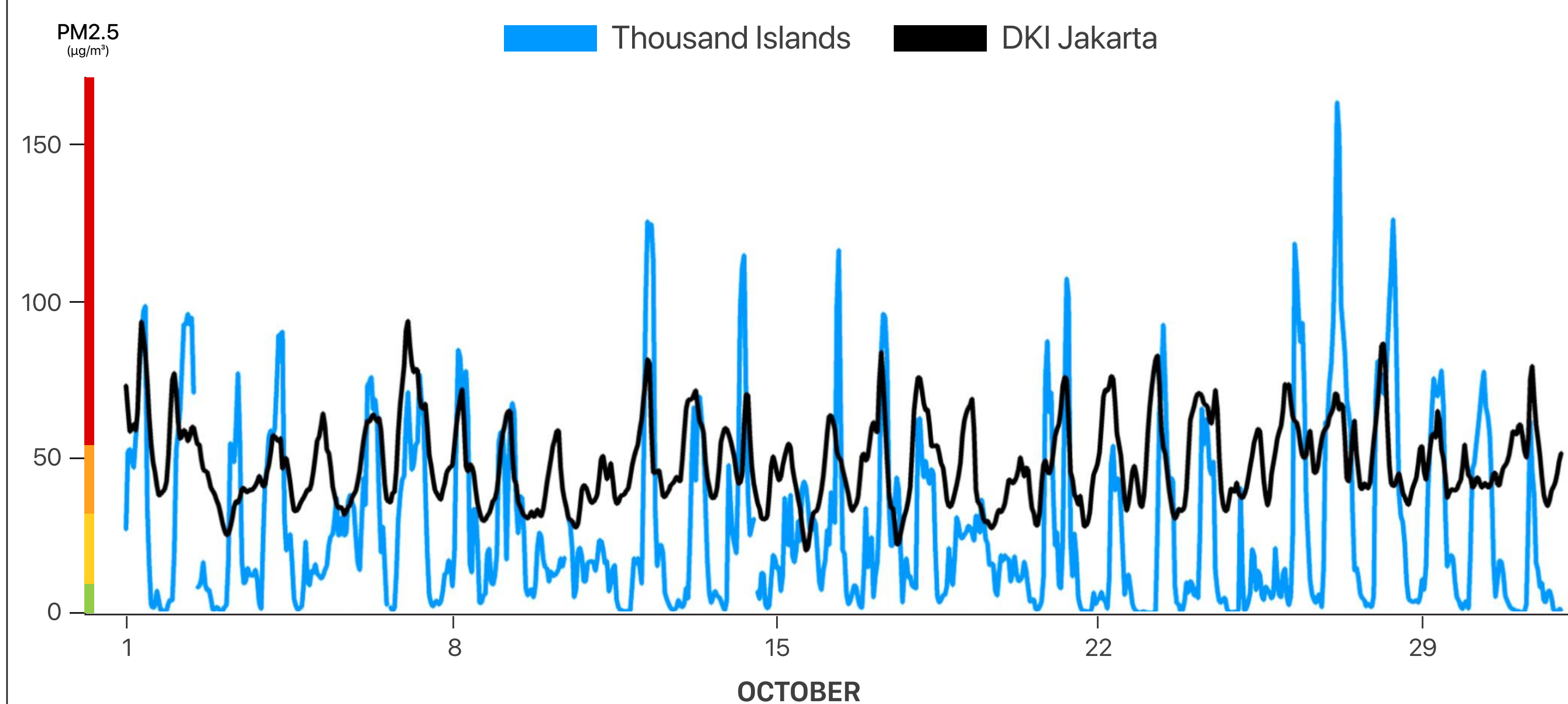
Monthly Report | ©2023 Nafas Indonesia. All Rights Reserved.

Throughout the dry season to the present, **the frequency of high pollution events (classified as "Unhealthy" air) in the Thousand Islands has been increasing.** On average, Jakarta has higher pollution concentrations compared to the Thousand Islands. However, there have been instances when pollution levels have spiked, particularly towards the end of October.

Numbers of "Unhealthy" Hours  
Thousand Islands, May - October 2023



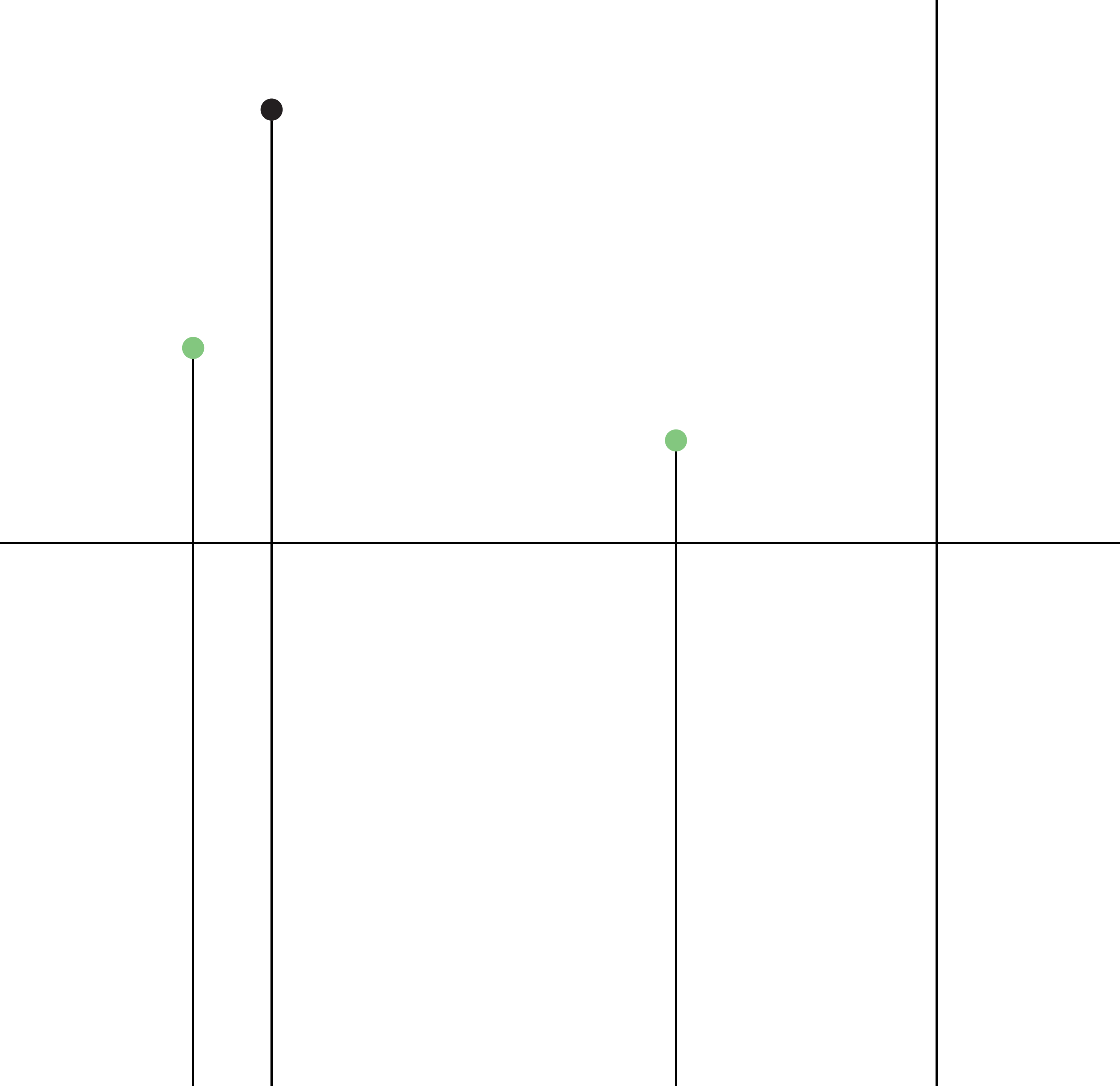
PM2.5 in Thousand Islands vs DKI Jakarta  
October 2023





04

city  
overview

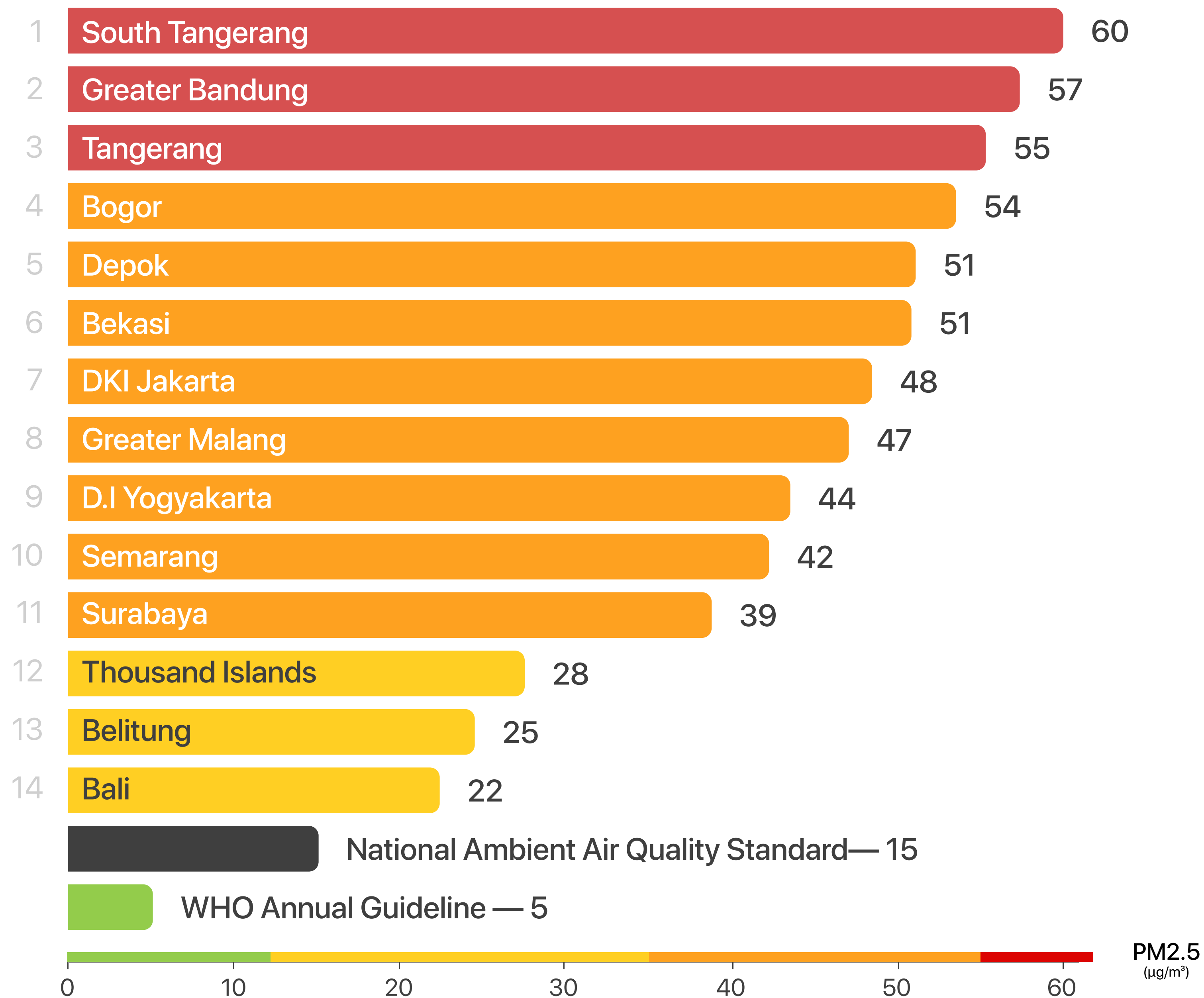




# City Rankings

This ranking is determined by the cities with the highest PM2.5 concentration levels in October 2023.

- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy



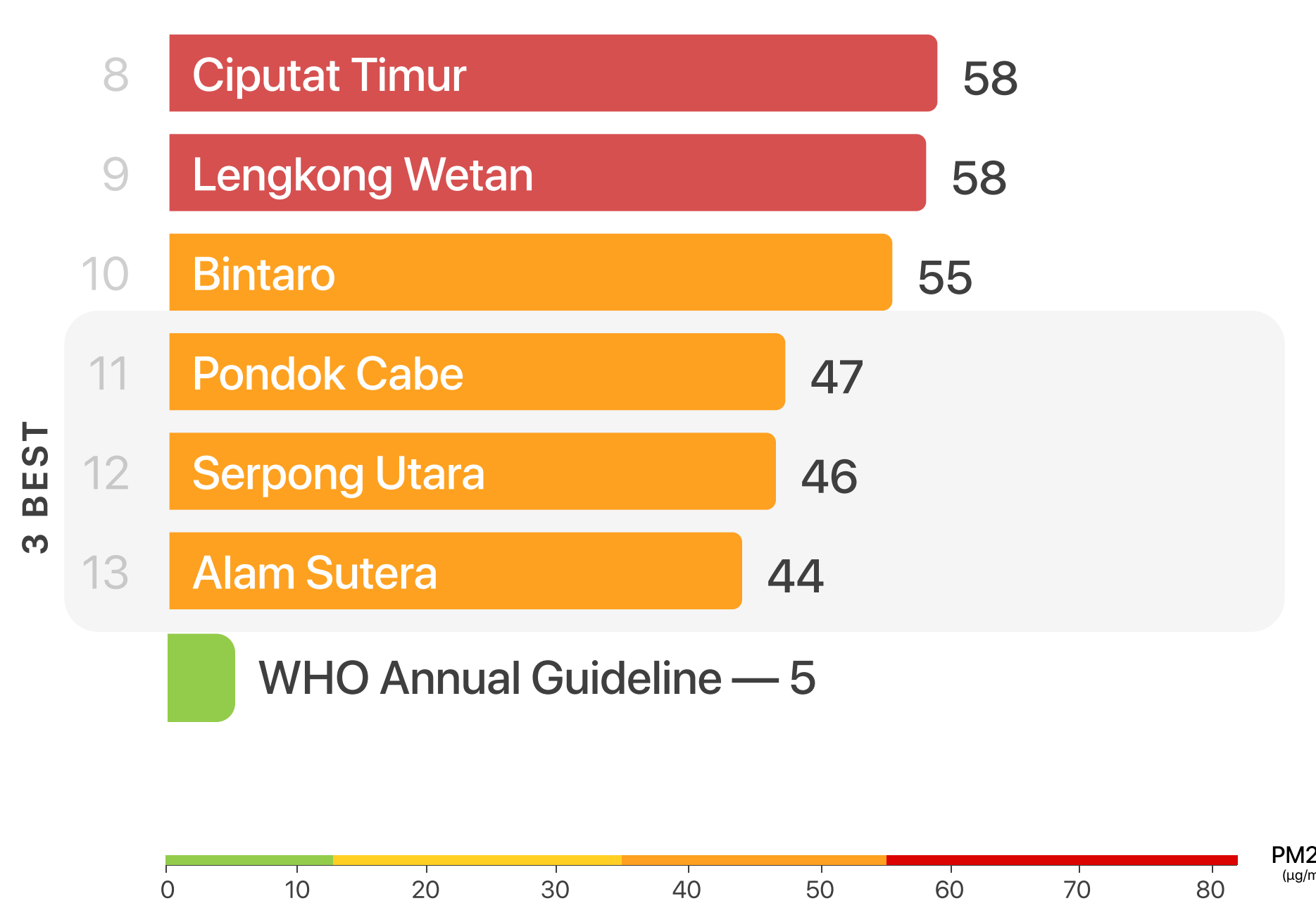
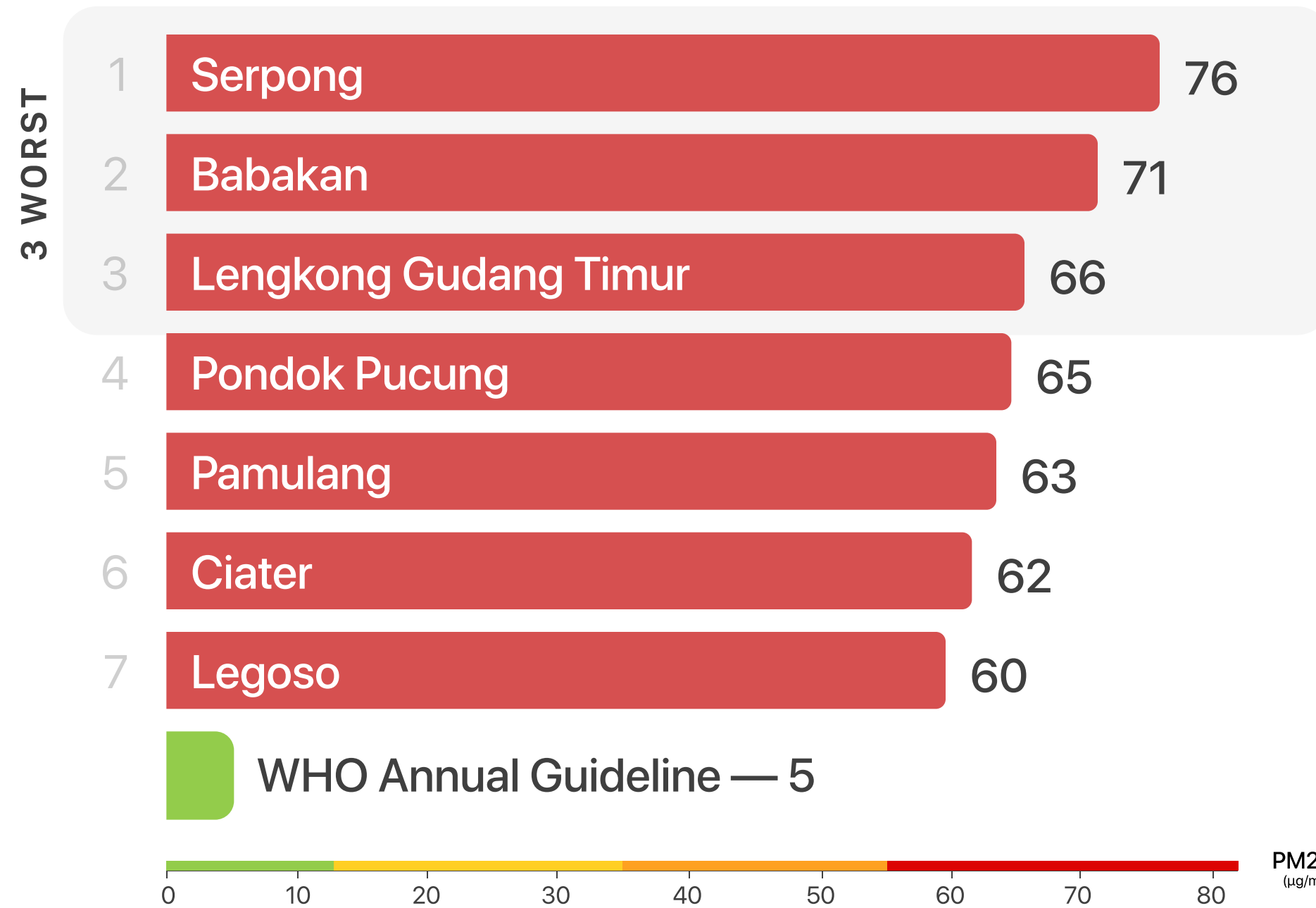
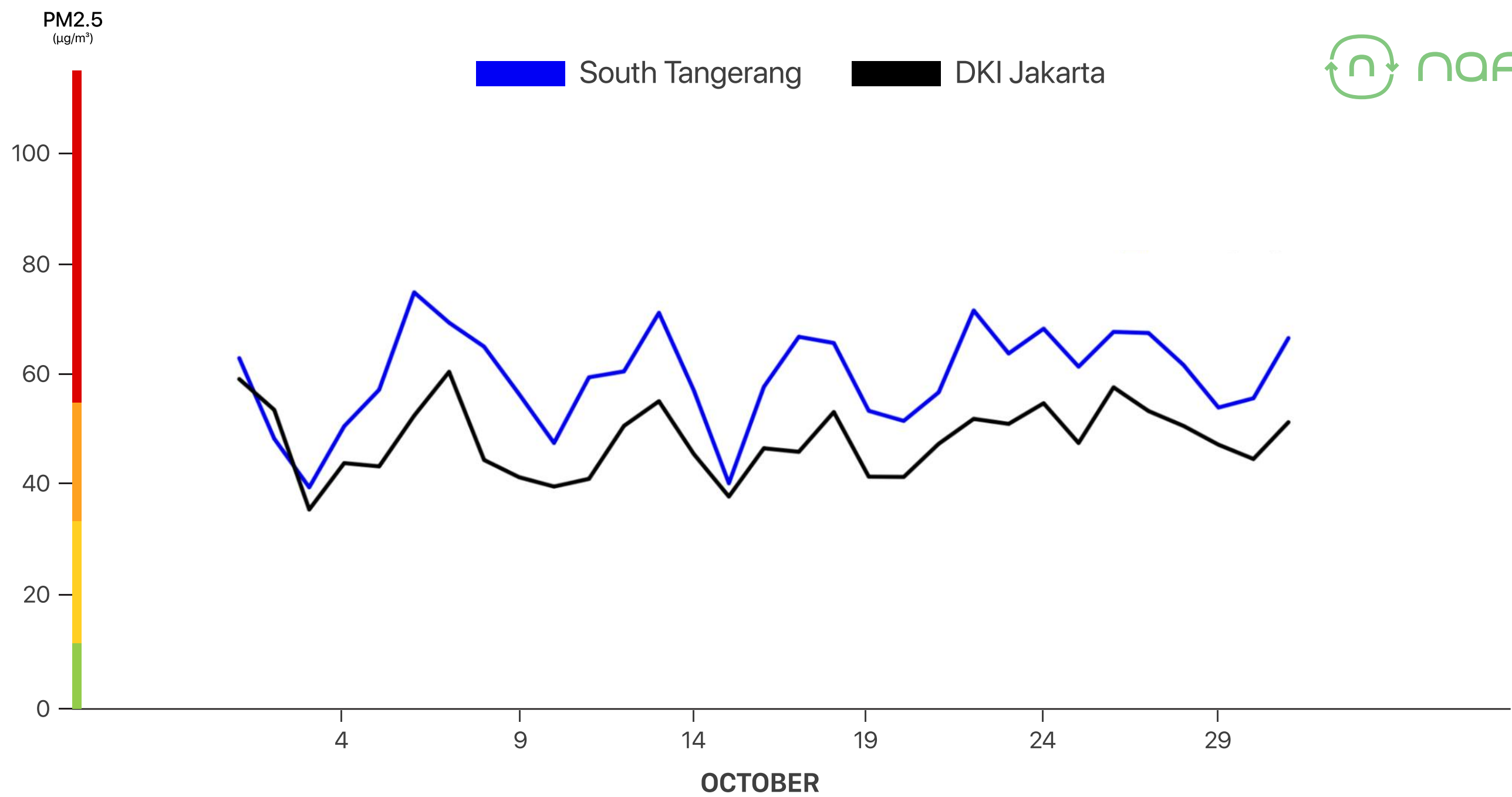
# South Tangerang

October 2023

Once again claiming the title of the most polluted city, South Tangerang (Tangsel) presents alarming figures with the highest monthly average of PM2.5 recorded in Serpong, reaching  $76 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .

## SOUTH TANGERANG VS DKI JAKARTA

**24%**  
Worse than  
DKI Jakarta



- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy



# Greater Bandung

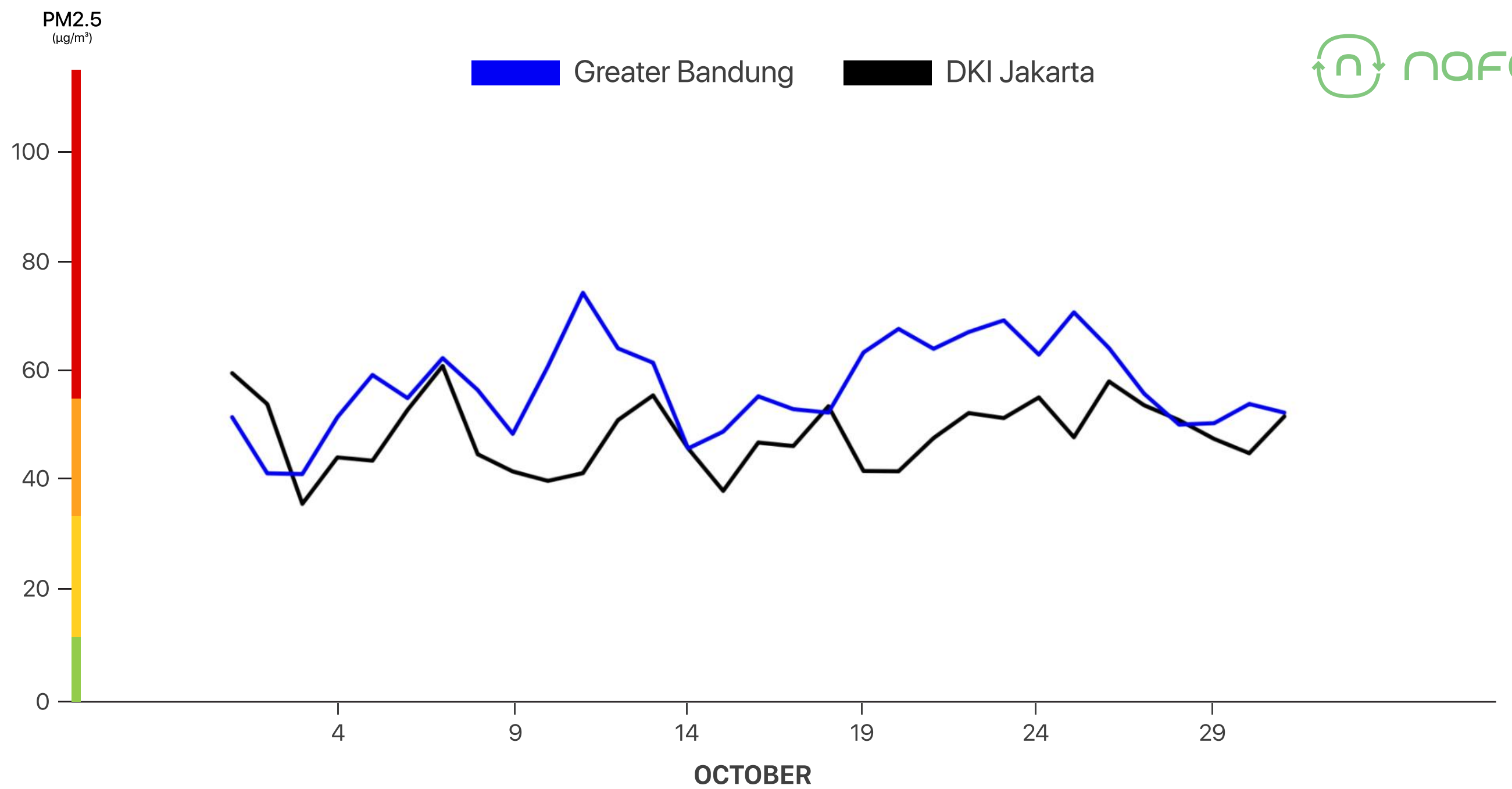
October 2023

Moving up from fifth place, the Bandung Raya region now holds the position as the second most polluted area, with an average air quality that is 18% worse compared to DKI Jakarta.

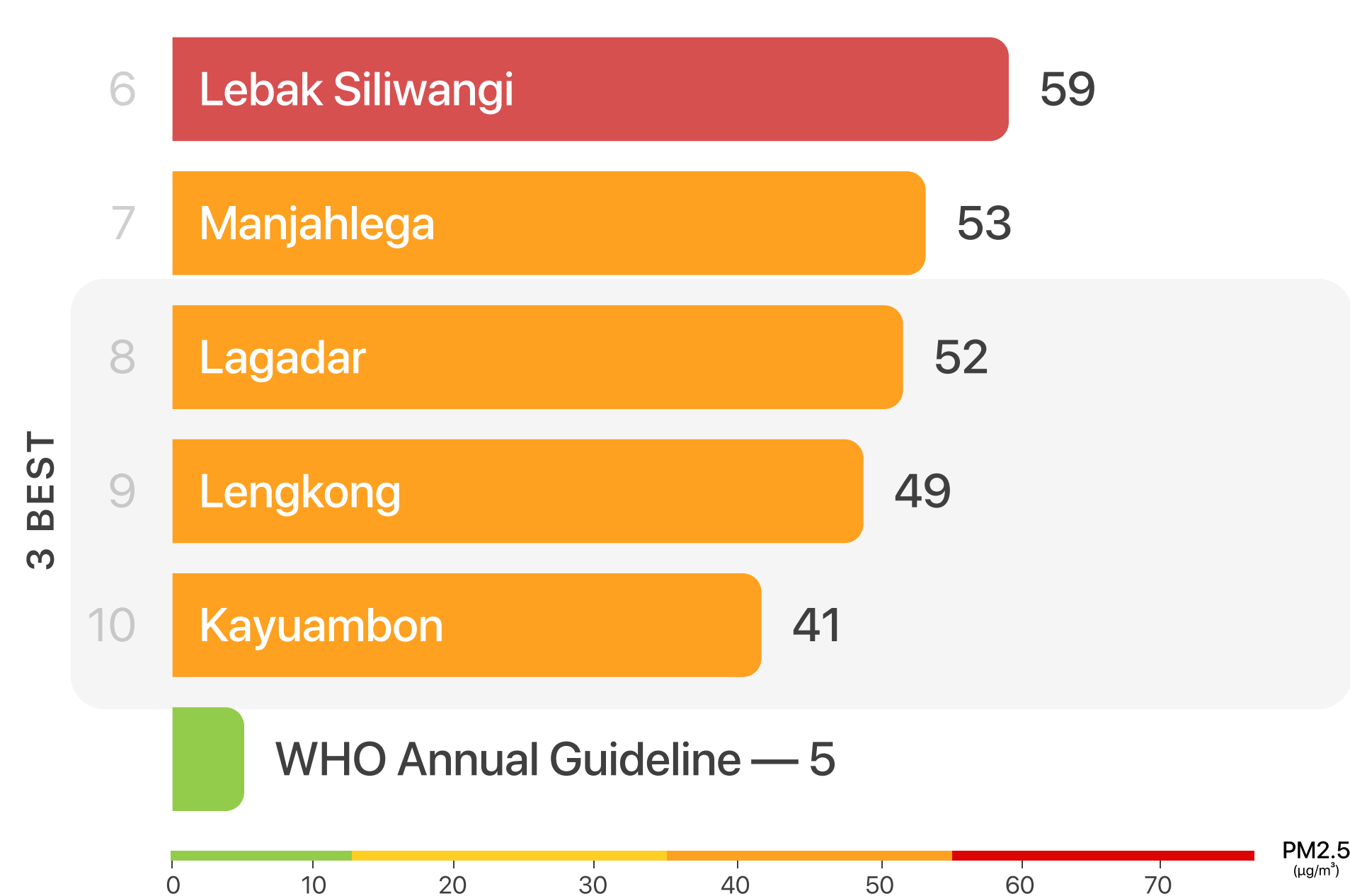
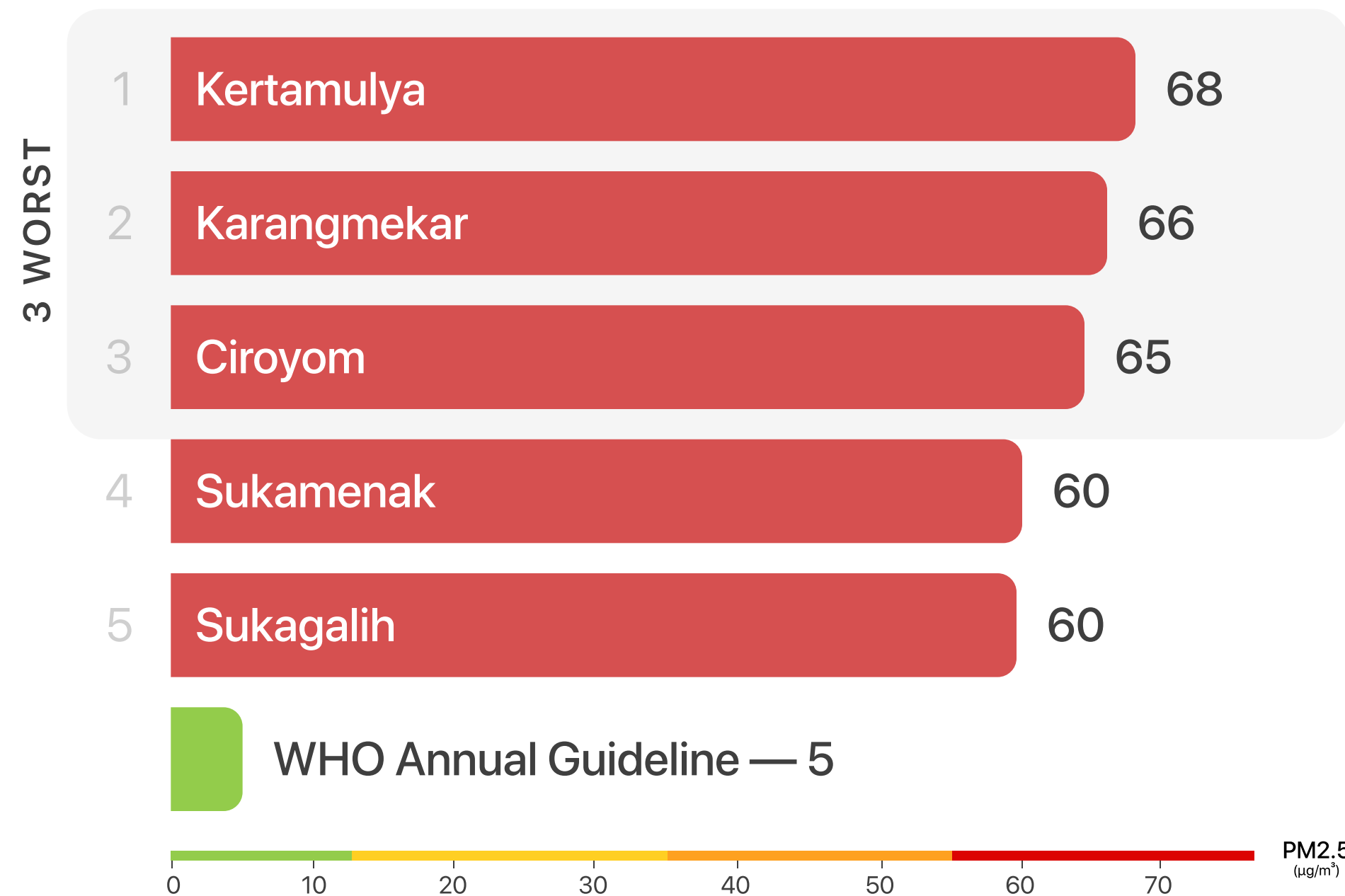


## GREATER BANDUNG VS DKI JAKARTA

**18%**  
Worse than  
DKI Jakarta



- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy



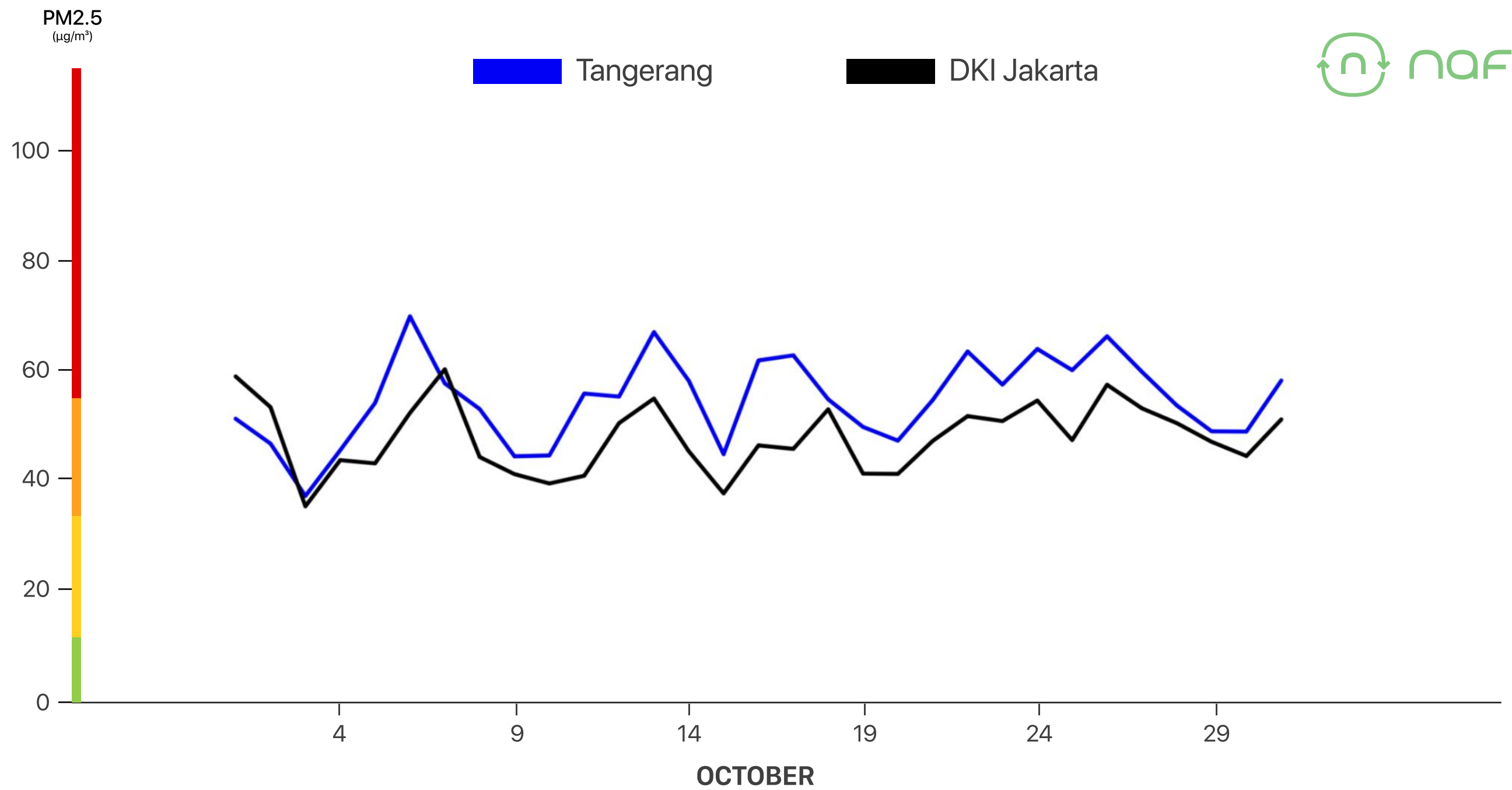
# Tangerang

October 2023

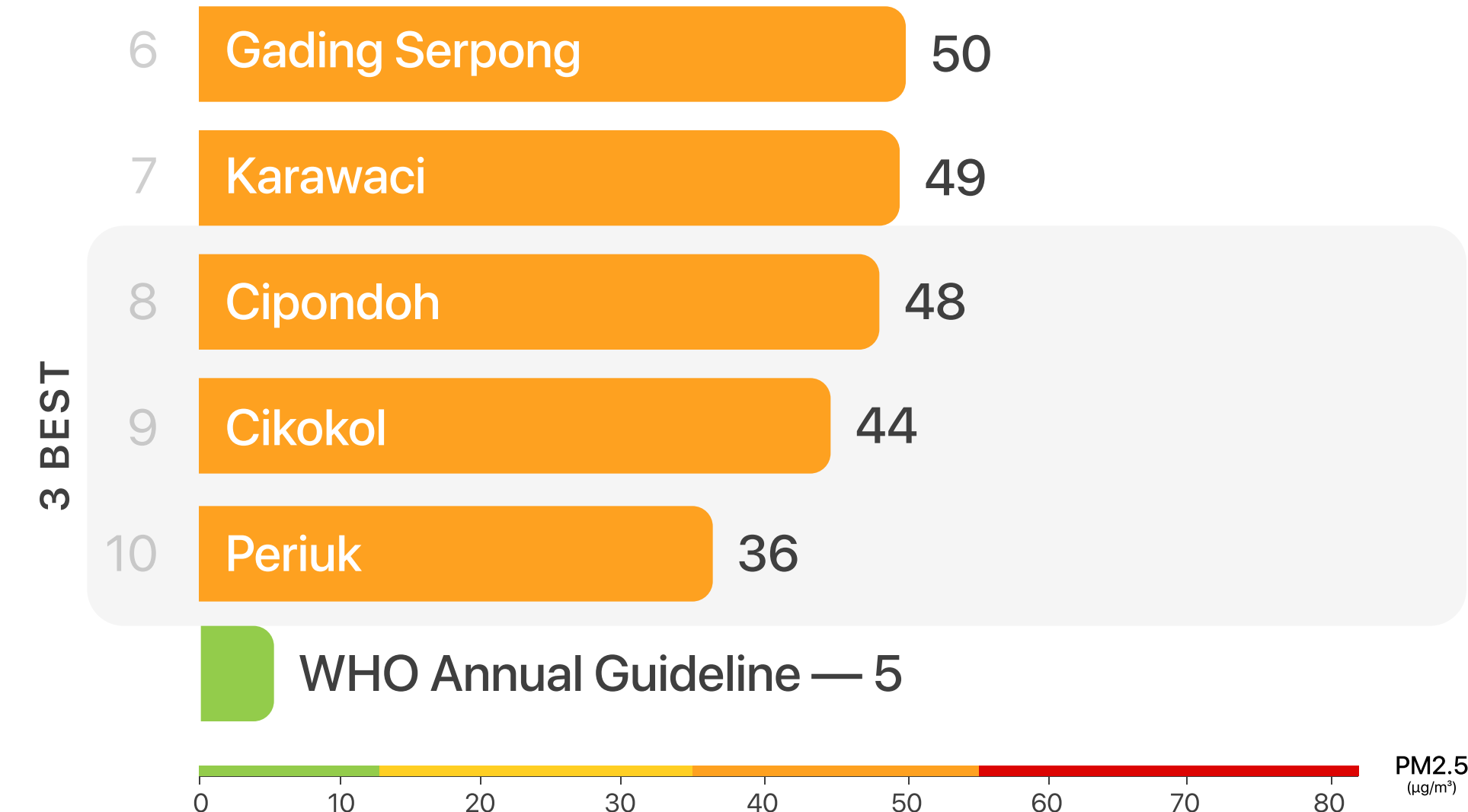
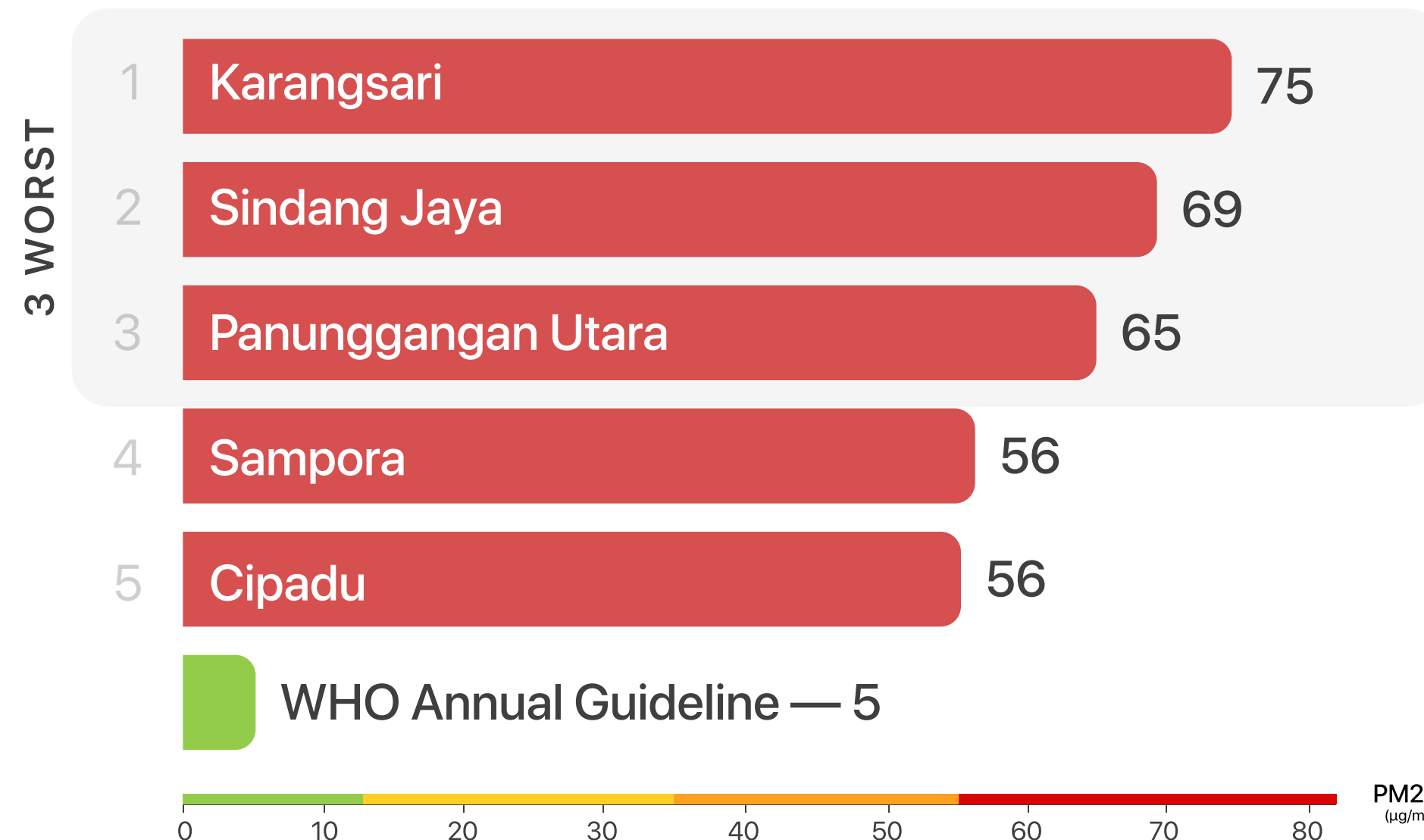
Although no longer at the top, pollution levels in Tangerang remain high. The areas of Karang Sari and Sindang Jaya are recorded as the most polluted, with PM2.5 concentrations reaching  $75 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  and  $69 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , respectively.

## TANGERANG VS DKI JAKARTA

**14%**  
Worse than  
DKI Jakarta



- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy



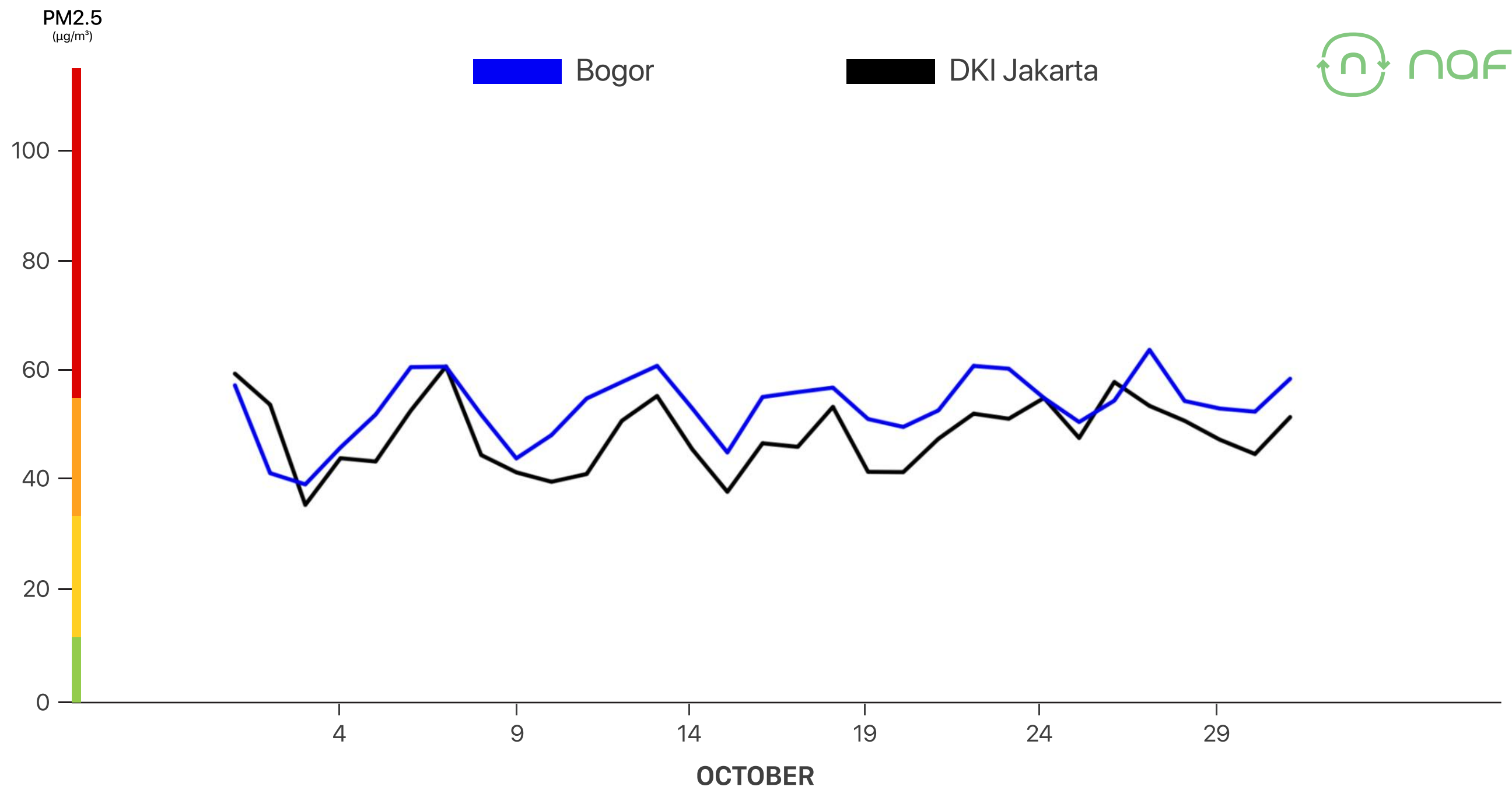
# Bogor

October 2023

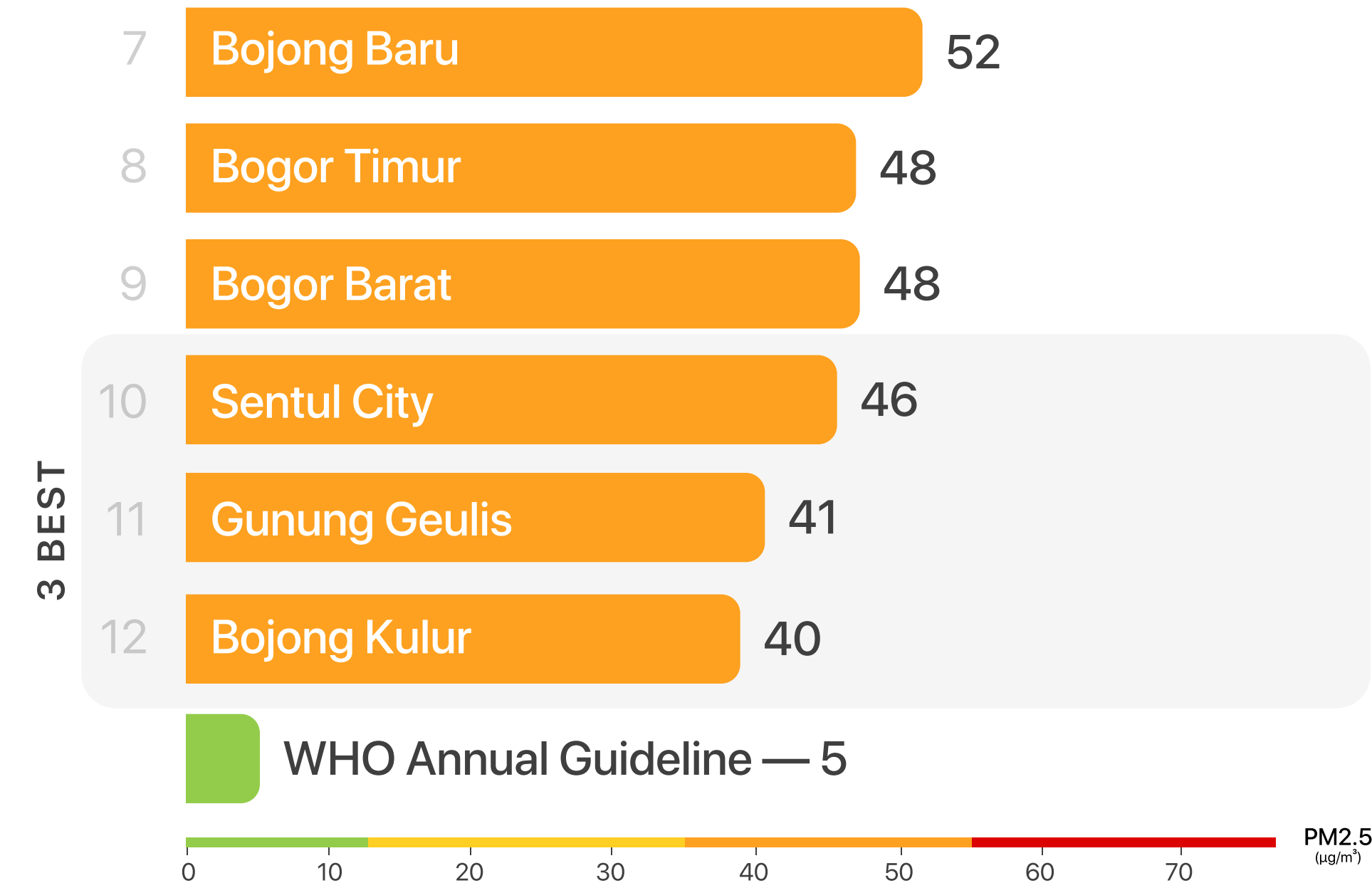
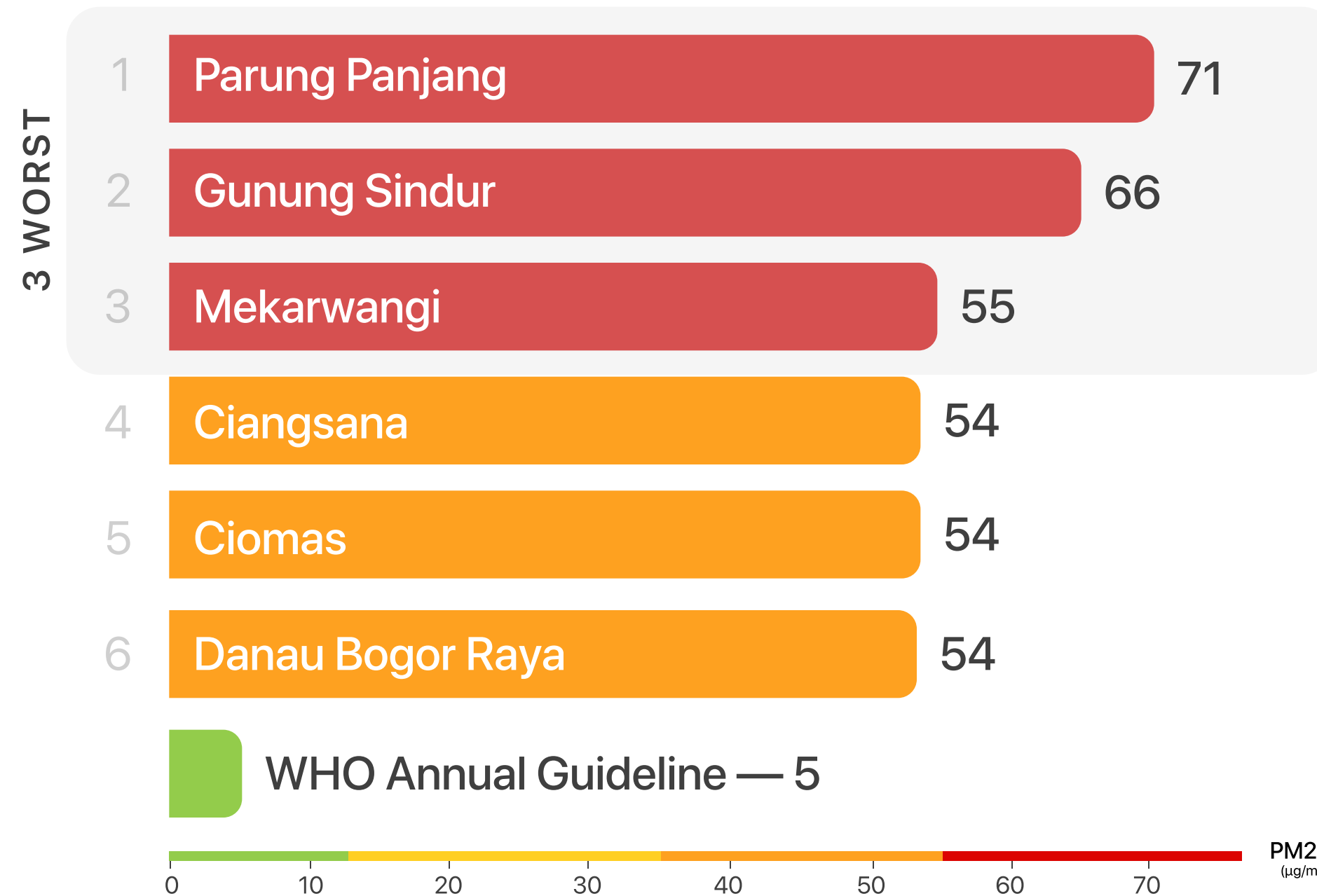
Throughout October, the air quality in Bogor was observed to be fluctuating, yet on average, it was recorded to be 11% higher than that of the capital city.

## BOGOR VS DKI JAKARTA

**11%**  
Worse than  
DKI Jakarta



- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy



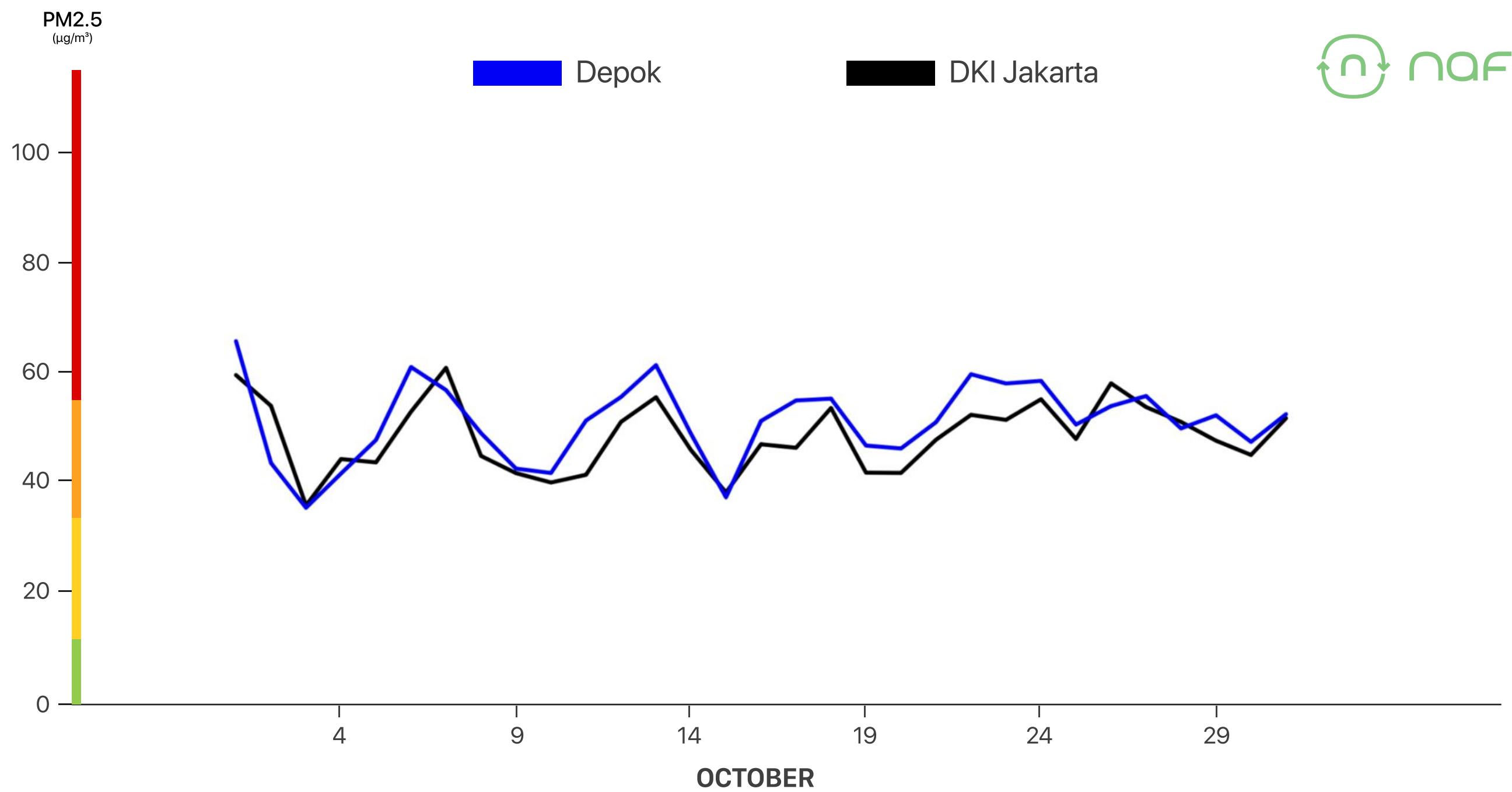
# Depok

October 2023

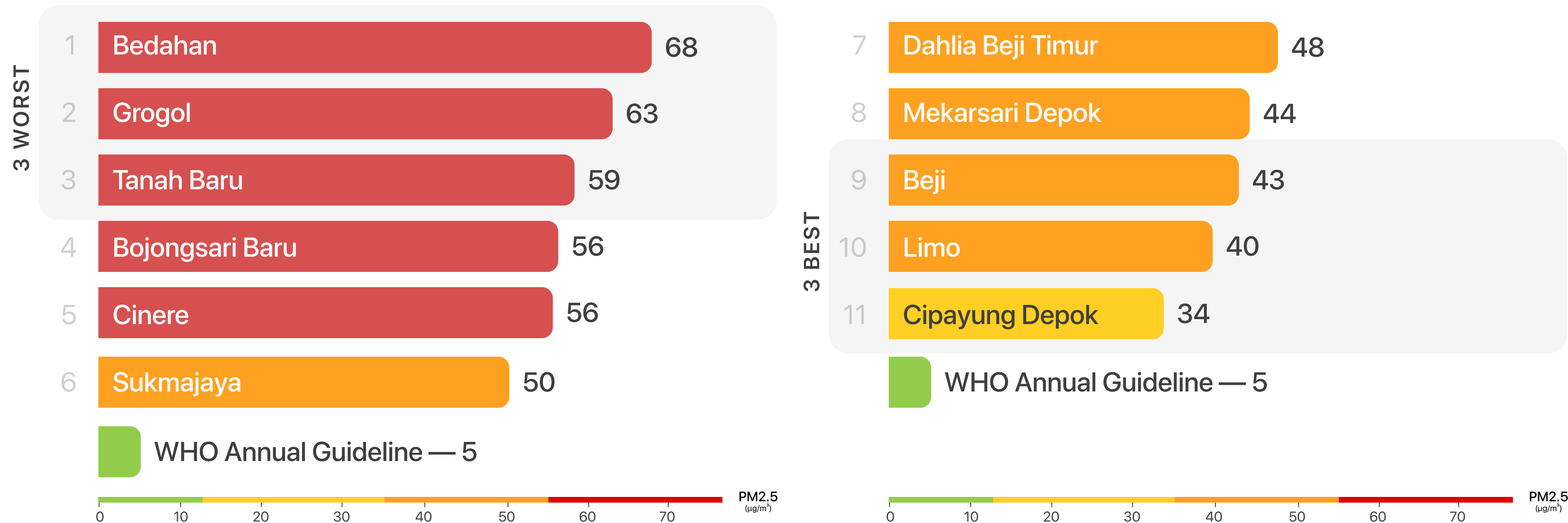
Bedahan consistently ranks as the most polluted area in Depok. The monthly average PM2.5 pollution level reaches  $68 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , which is twice as high as the area with the lowest pollution in Depok, namely Cipayung at  $34 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .

## DEPOK VS DKI JAKARTA

**5%**  
Worse than  
DKI Jakarta



- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy



PM2.5 (µg/m³)

# Bekasi

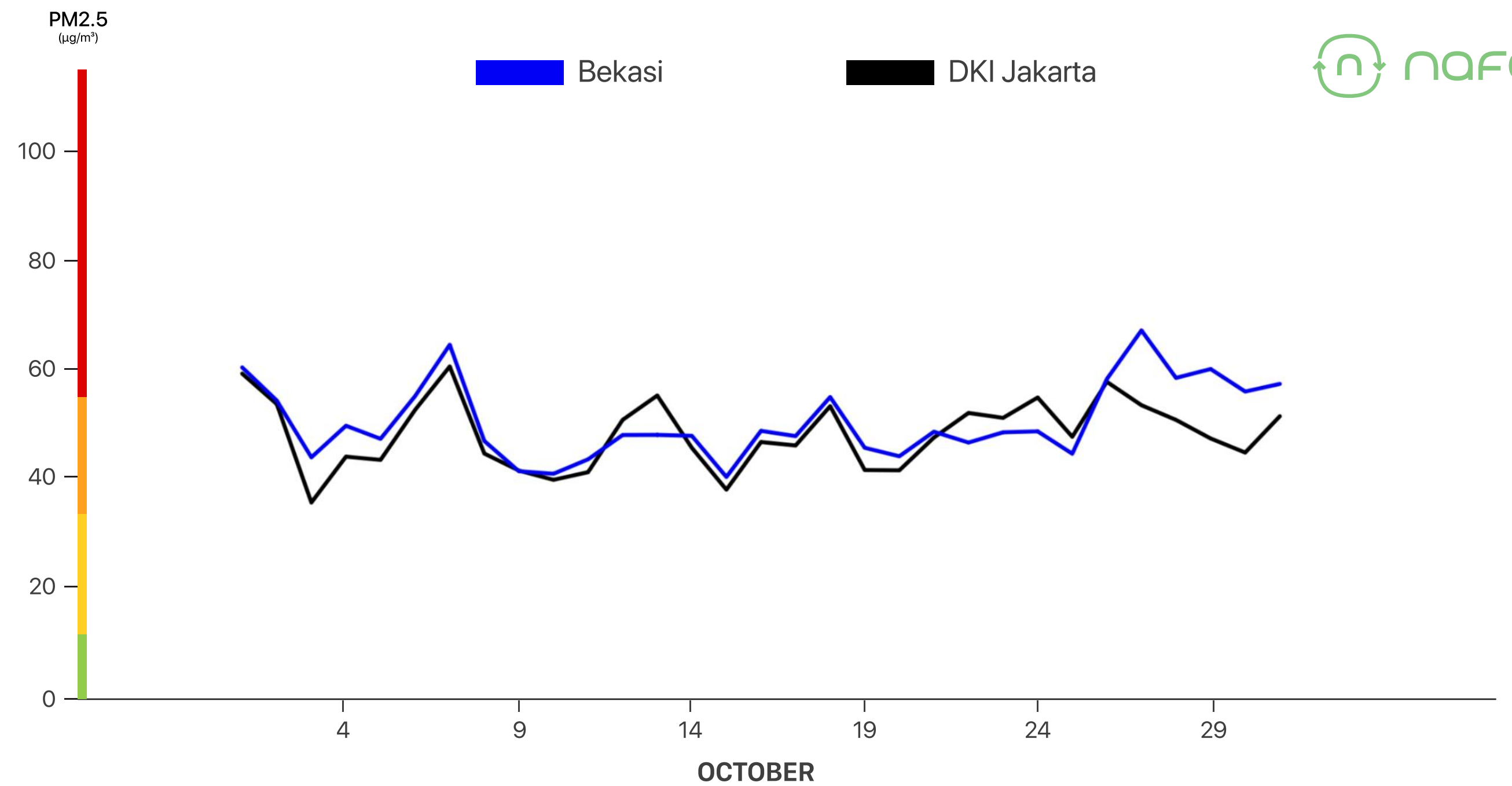
October 2023

Throughout the month of October, the average pollution level in Bekasi was nearly equivalent to that of DKI Jakarta. However, there was a sharp increase towards the end of the month. On the other hand, Jatibening managed to maintain relatively good air quality.

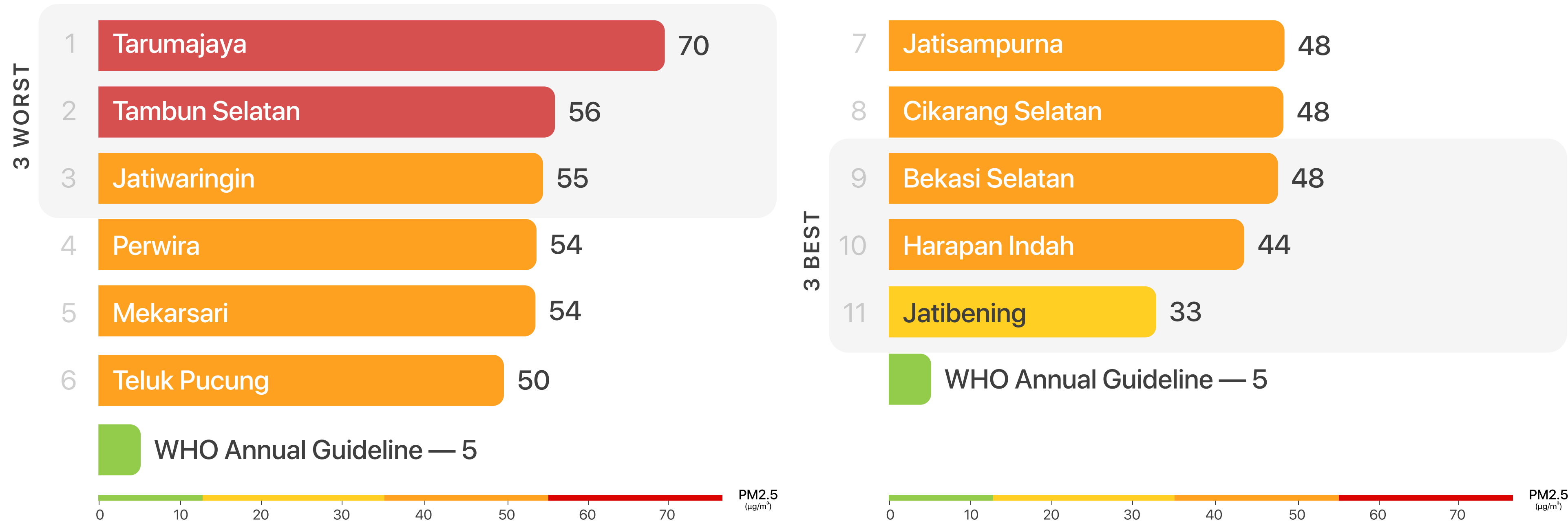


## BEKASI VS DKI JAKARTA

**5%**  
Worse than  
DKI Jakarta



- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy





# East Jakarta

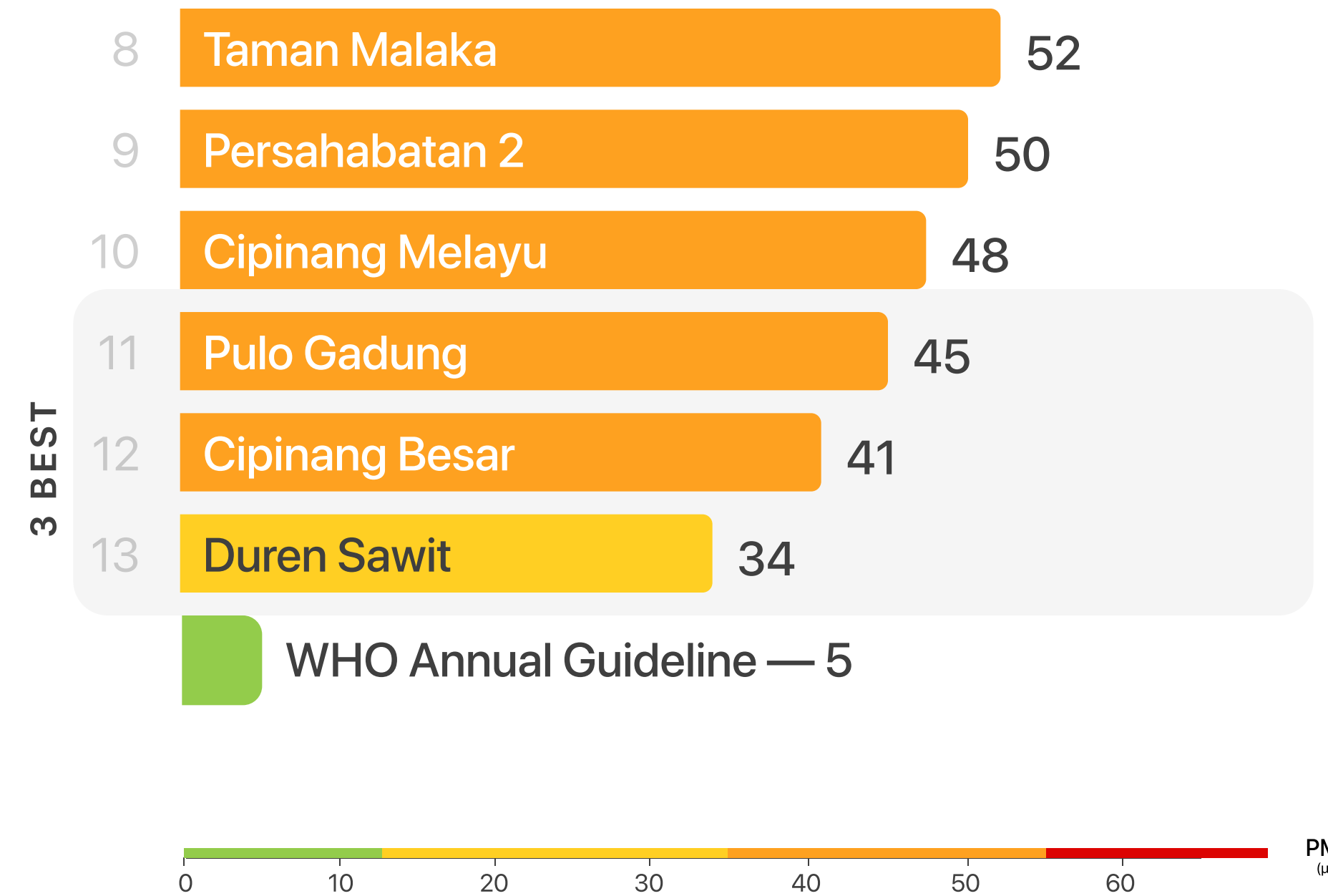
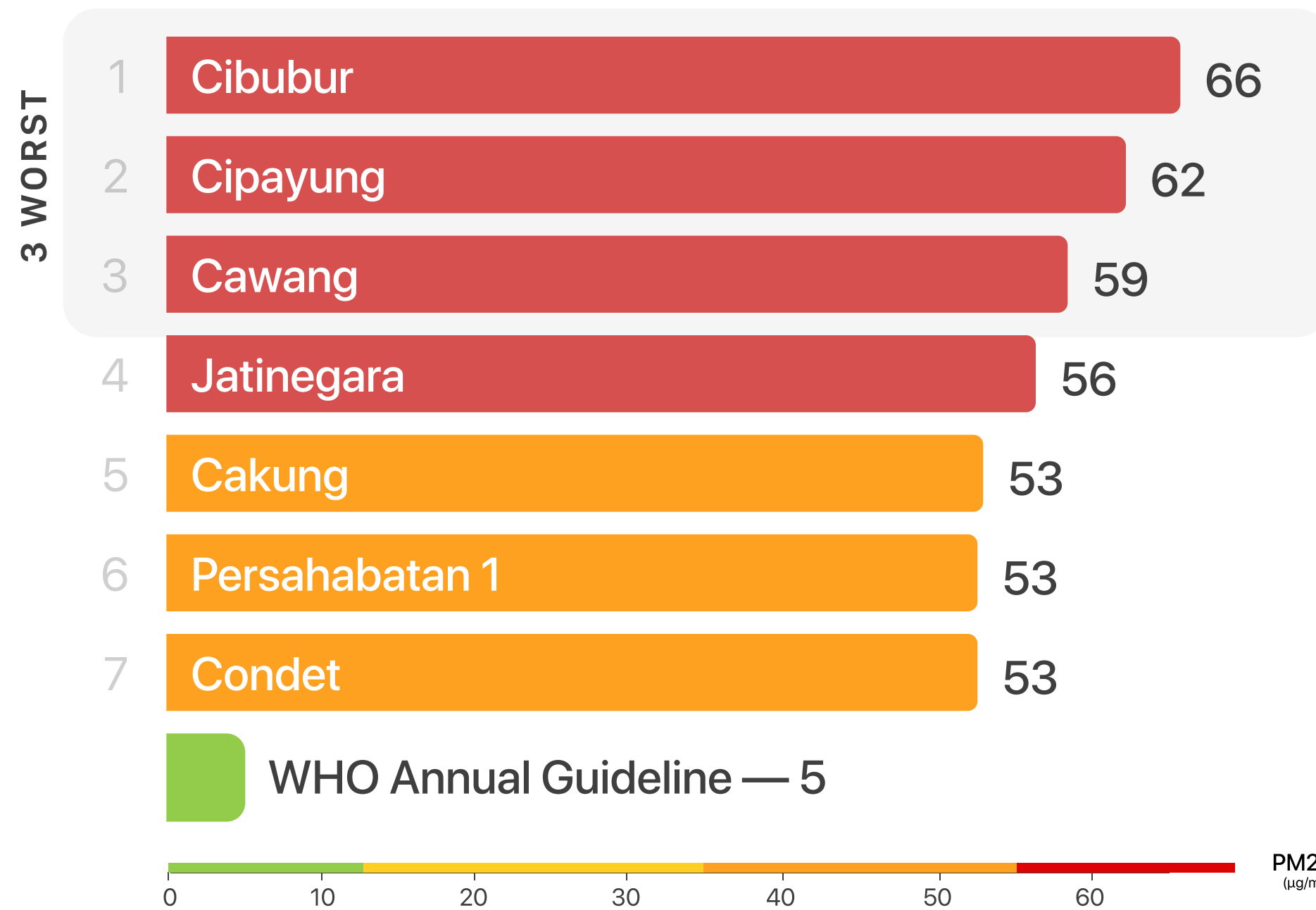
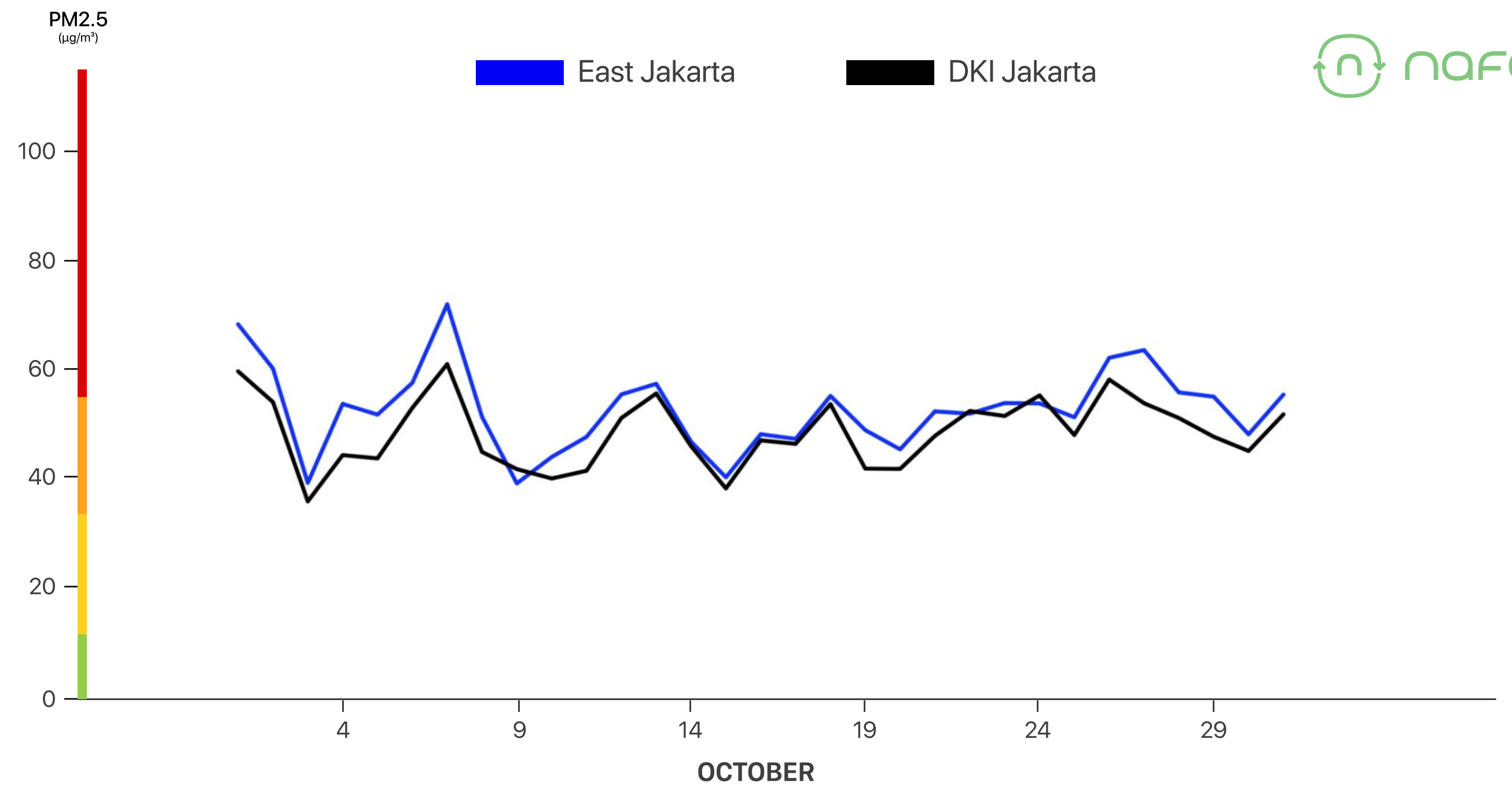
October 2023

Out of the 13 areas in East Jakarta monitored by the Nafas sensor network, nearly all recorded high levels of pollution with an "Unhealthy" air quality status for both sensitive and general groups. Only Duren Sawit was noted to have reasonably good air quality.



## EAST JAKARTA VS DKI JAKARTA

**9%**  
Worse than  
DKI Jakarta



- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy



# West Jakarta

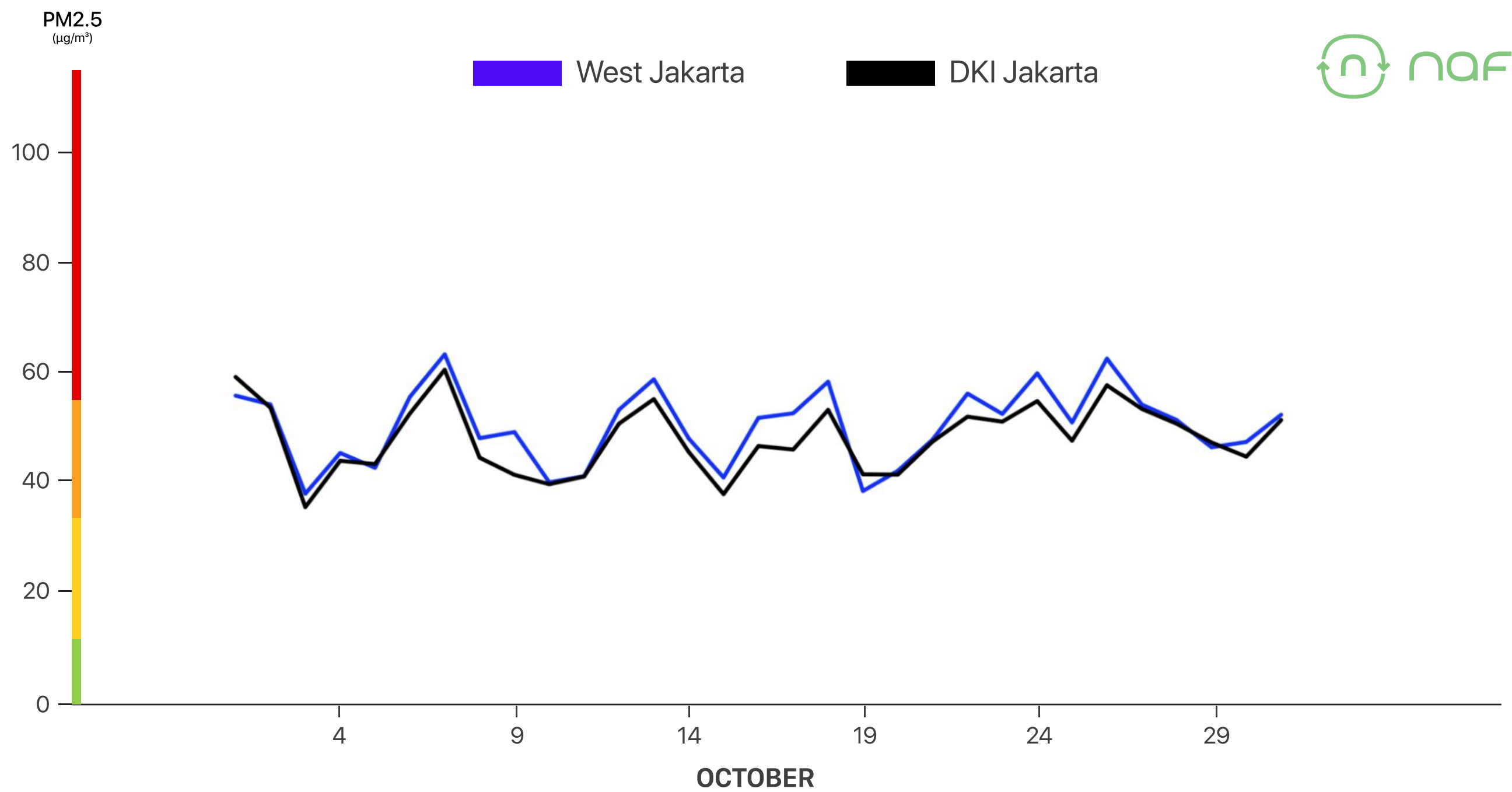
October 2023

The level of air pollution in West Jakarta was observed to fluctuate throughout October. The air quality in all its areas was categorized as unhealthy.

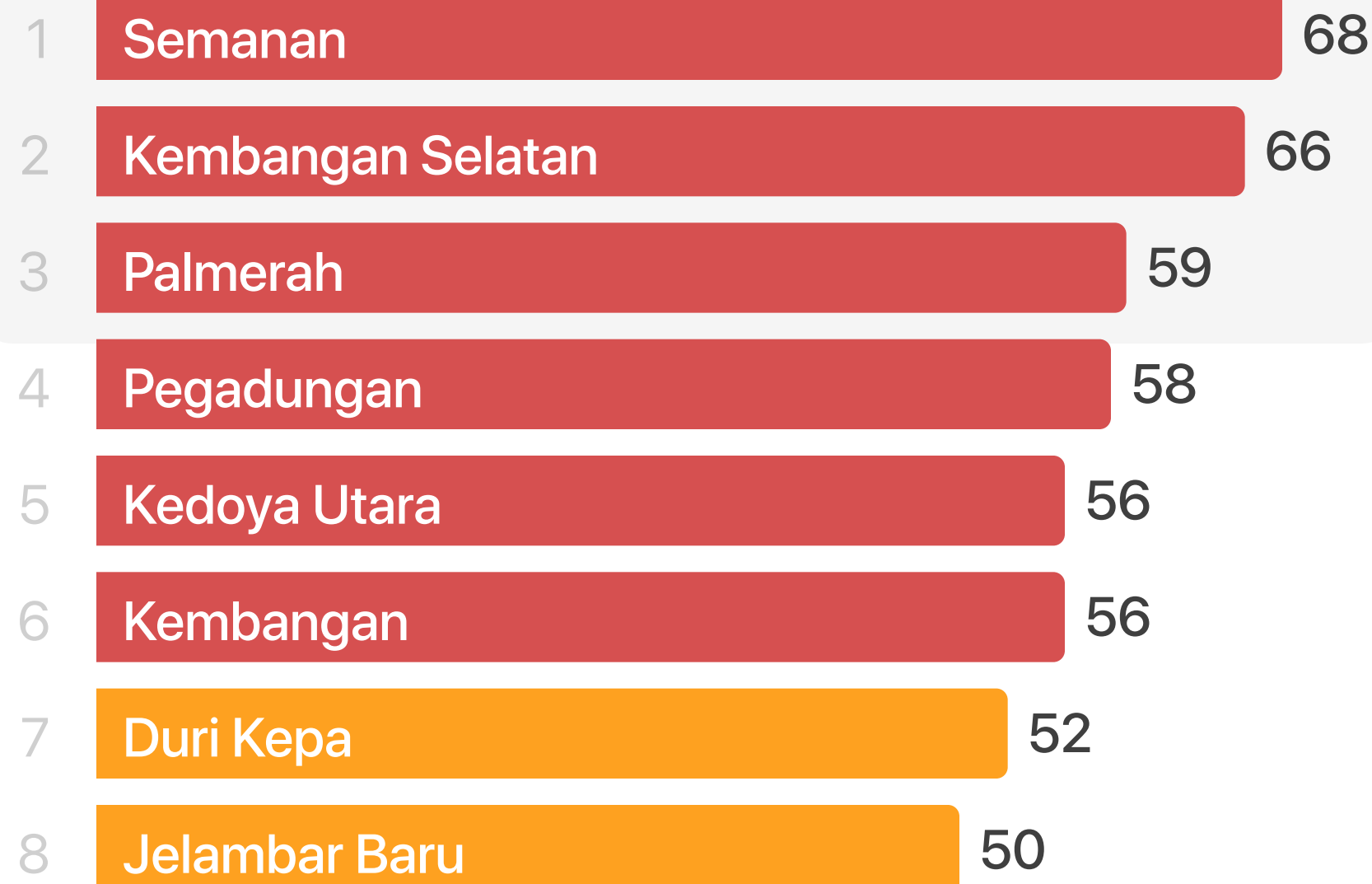


## WEST JAKARTA VS DKI JAKARTA

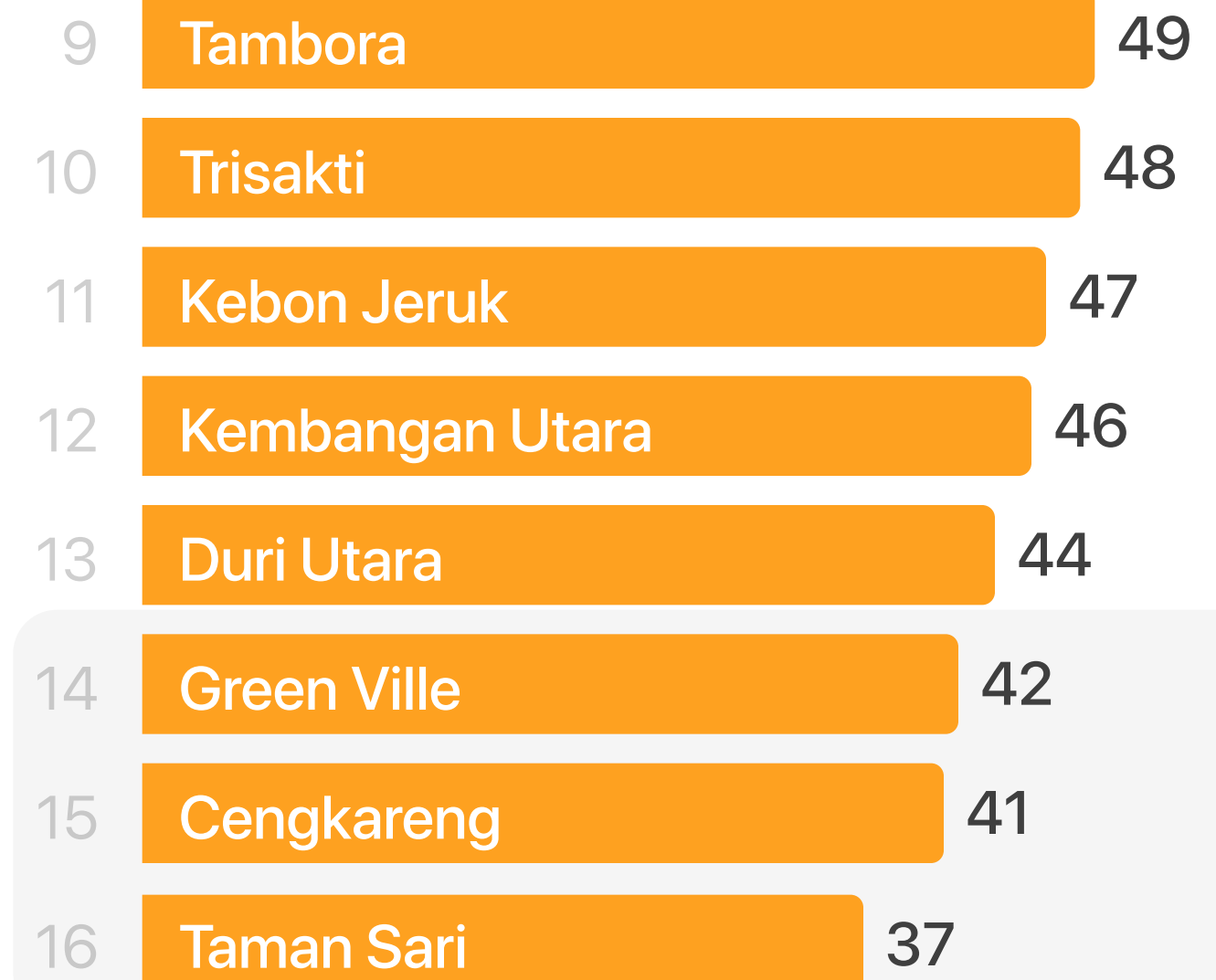
**4%**  
Worse than  
DKI Jakarta



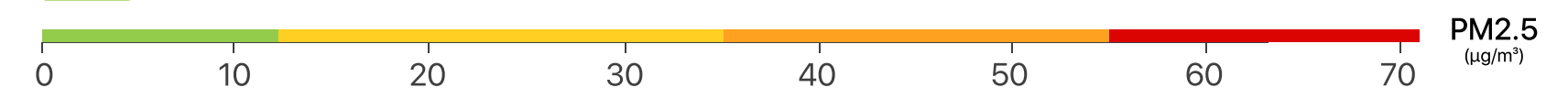
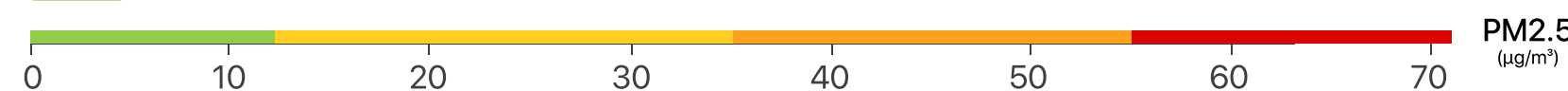
3 WORST



3 BEST



- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy



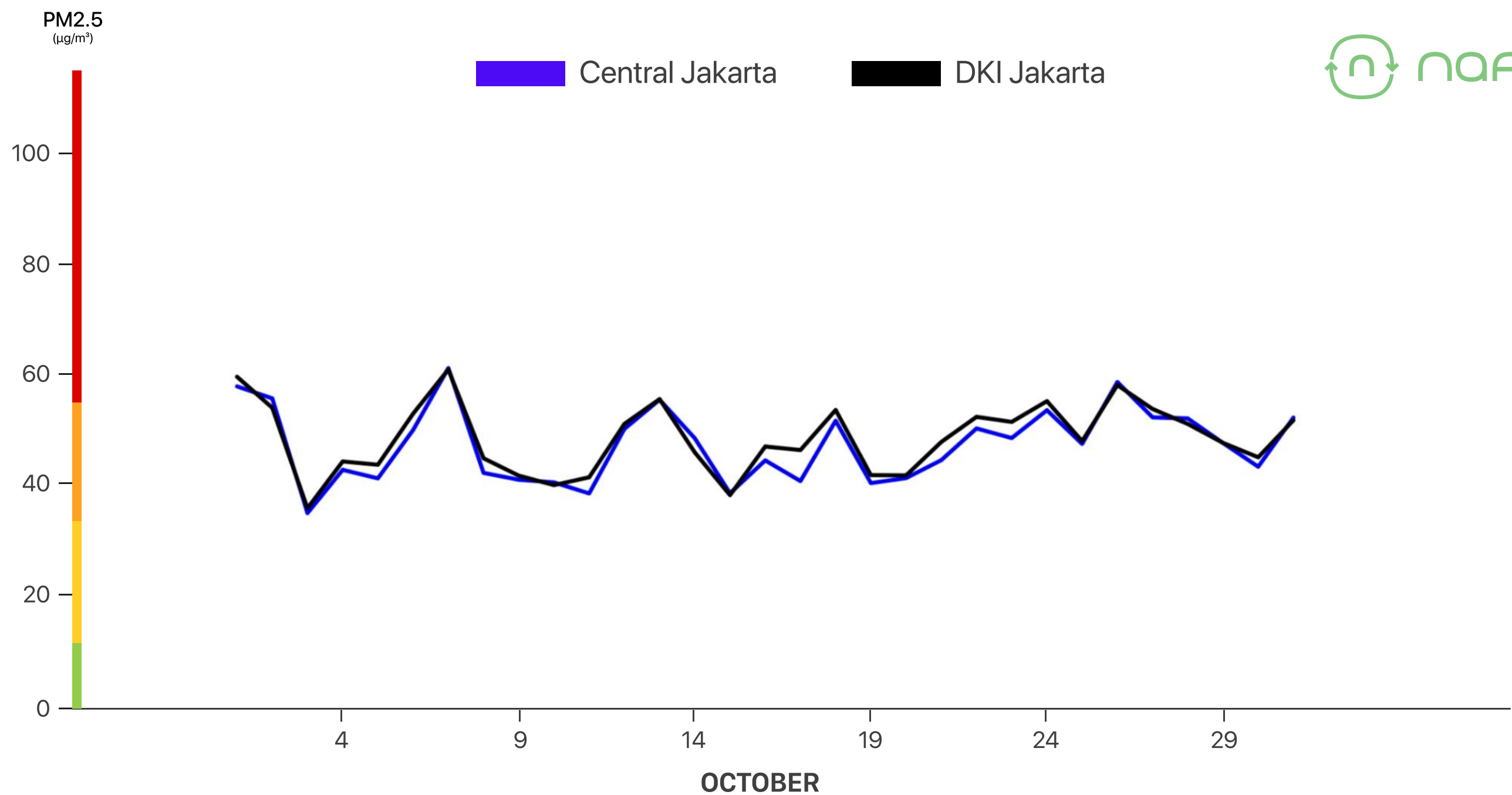
# Central Jakarta

October 2023

Although the overall air quality in Central Jakarta in October was slightly better than the entire DKI Jakarta, the pollution level in all six areas monitored by the Nafas sensor network fell into the 'Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups' category.

## CENTRAL JAKARTA VS DKI JAKARTA

**2%**  
Better than  
DKI Jakarta



3 WORST



3 BEST



WHO Annual Guideline — 5



- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy

# South Jakarta

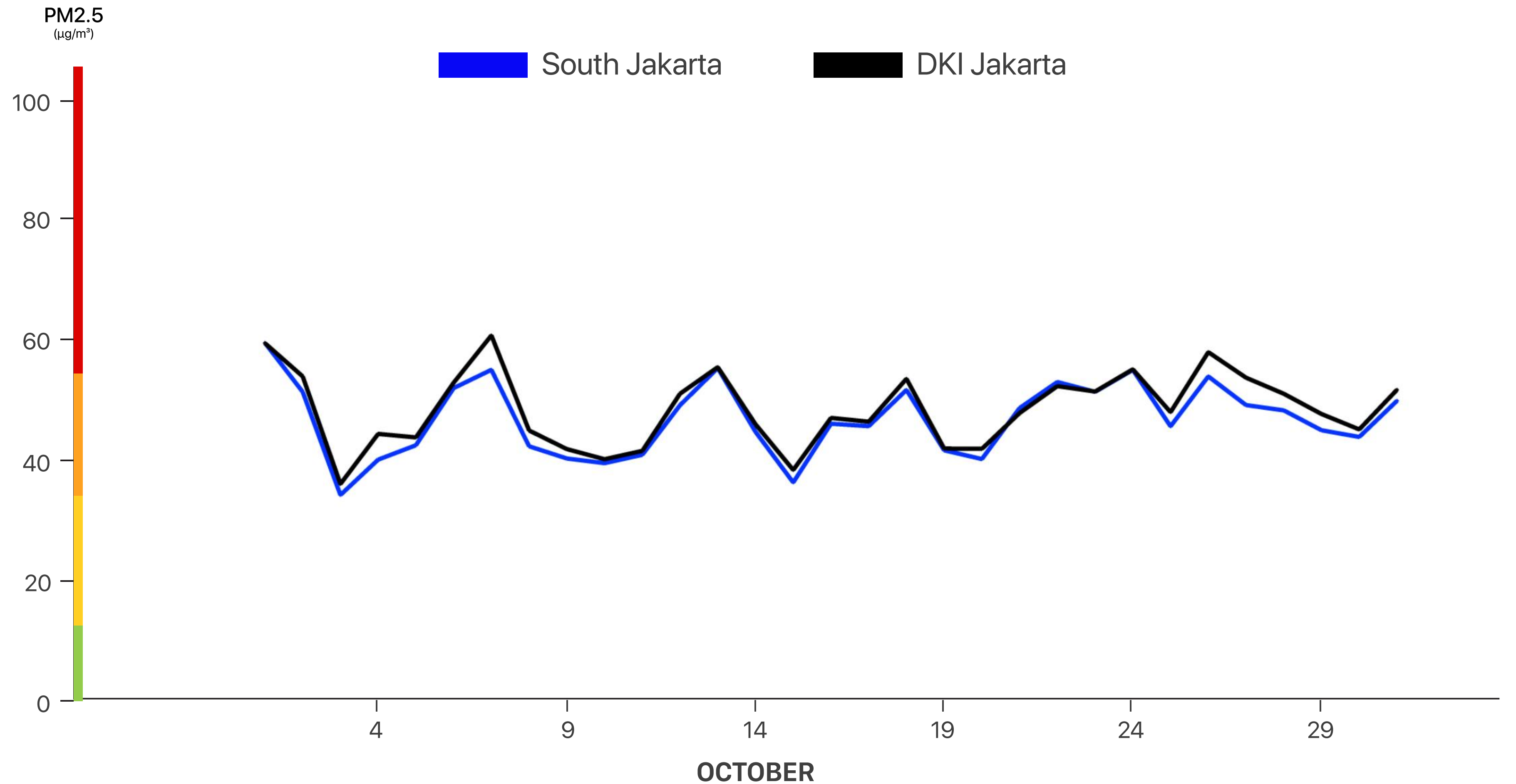
October 2023

Only a slight 3% improvement over the DKI Jakarta average, the air quality in South Jakarta was observed to fluctuate throughout October. Nearly all of the Nafas sensors located in South Jakarta recorded relatively high pollution levels.

- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy

## SOUTH JAKARTA VS DKI JAKARTA

3% Better than DKI Jakarta



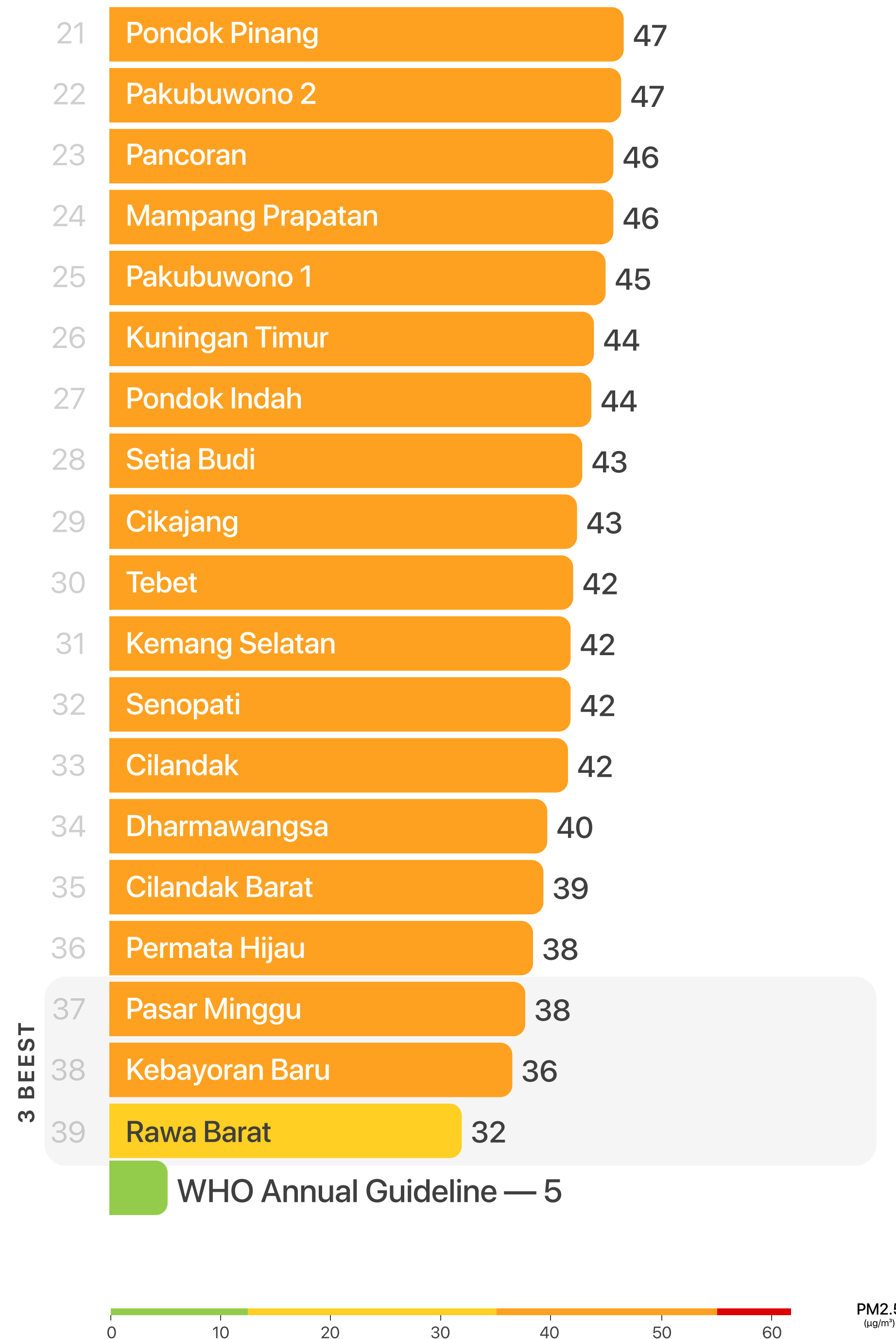
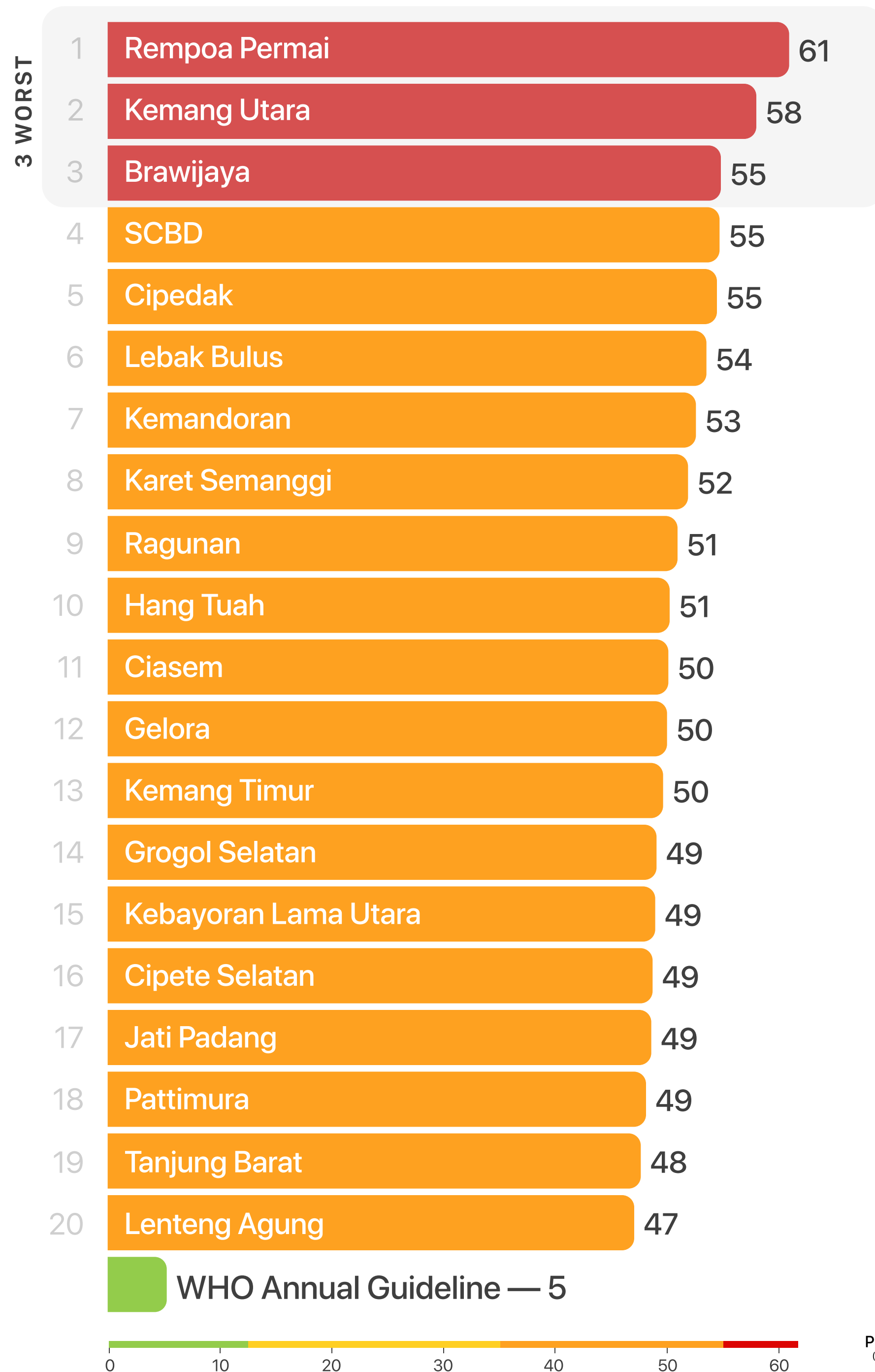
# South Jakarta

October 2023

Only a slight 3% improvement over the DKI Jakarta average, the air quality in South Jakarta was observed to fluctuate throughout October. Nearly all of the Nafas sensors located in South Jakarta recorded relatively high pollution levels.



- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy



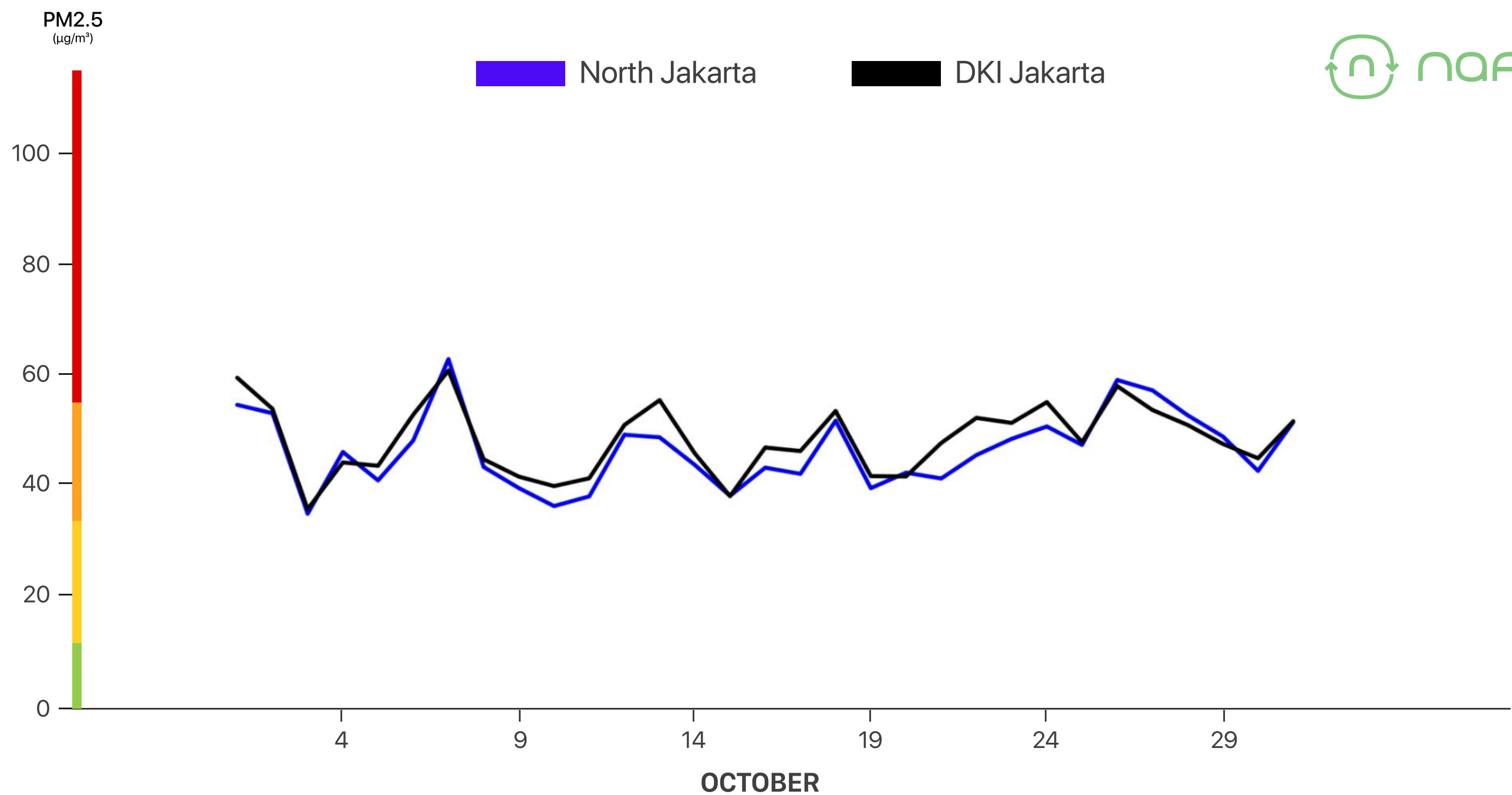
# North Jakarta

October 2023

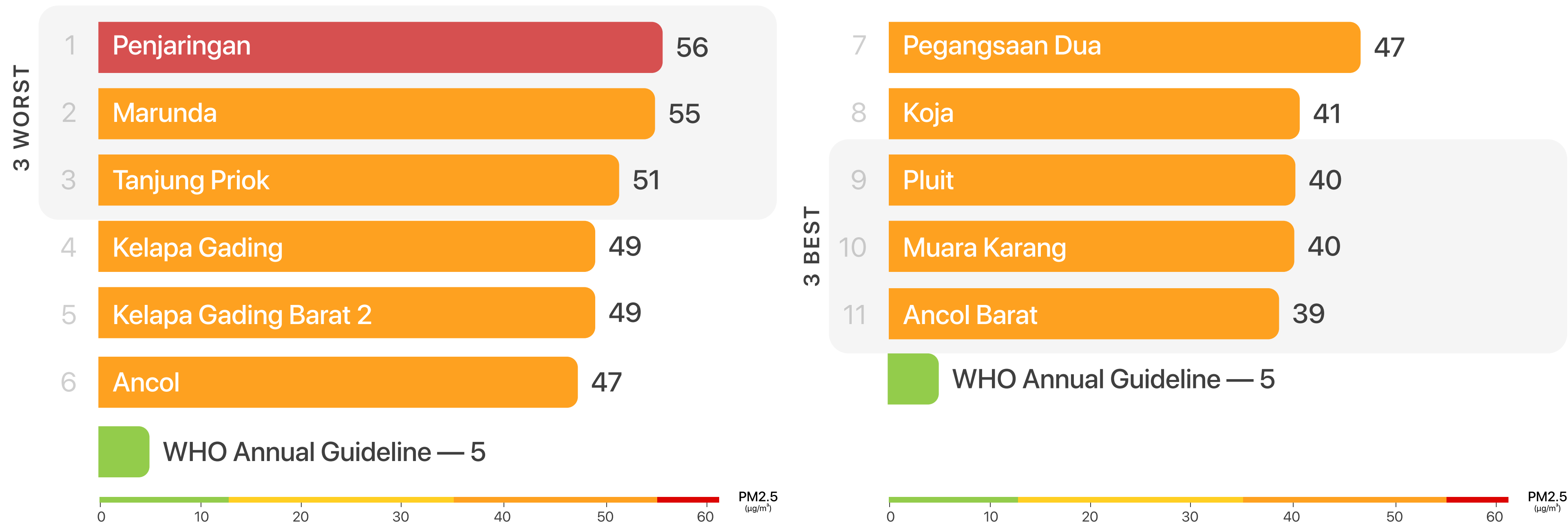
Even though it is the region with the best air quality in DKI Jakarta, pollution levels across the area are still observed to be high, ranging between 39-56  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .

## NORTH JAKARTA VS DKI JAKARTA

4%  
Better than  
DKI Jakarta



- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy



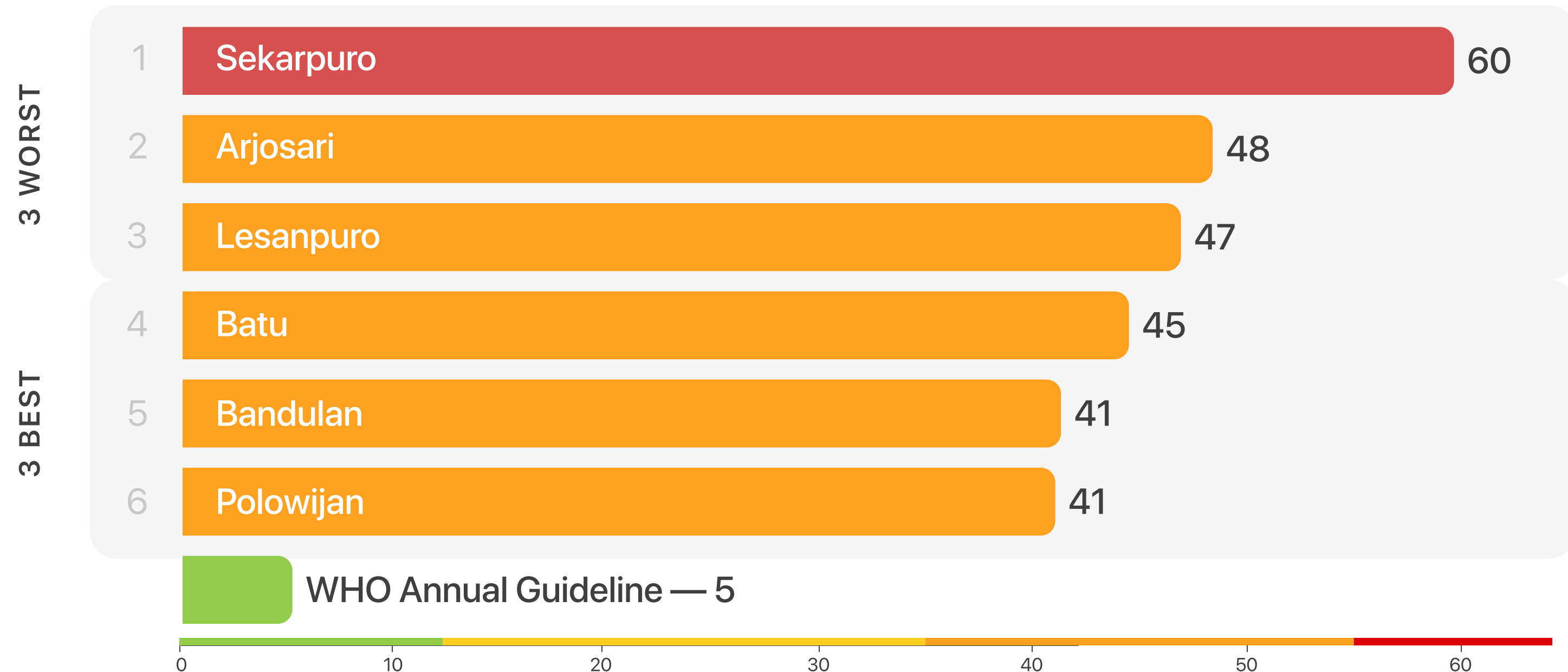
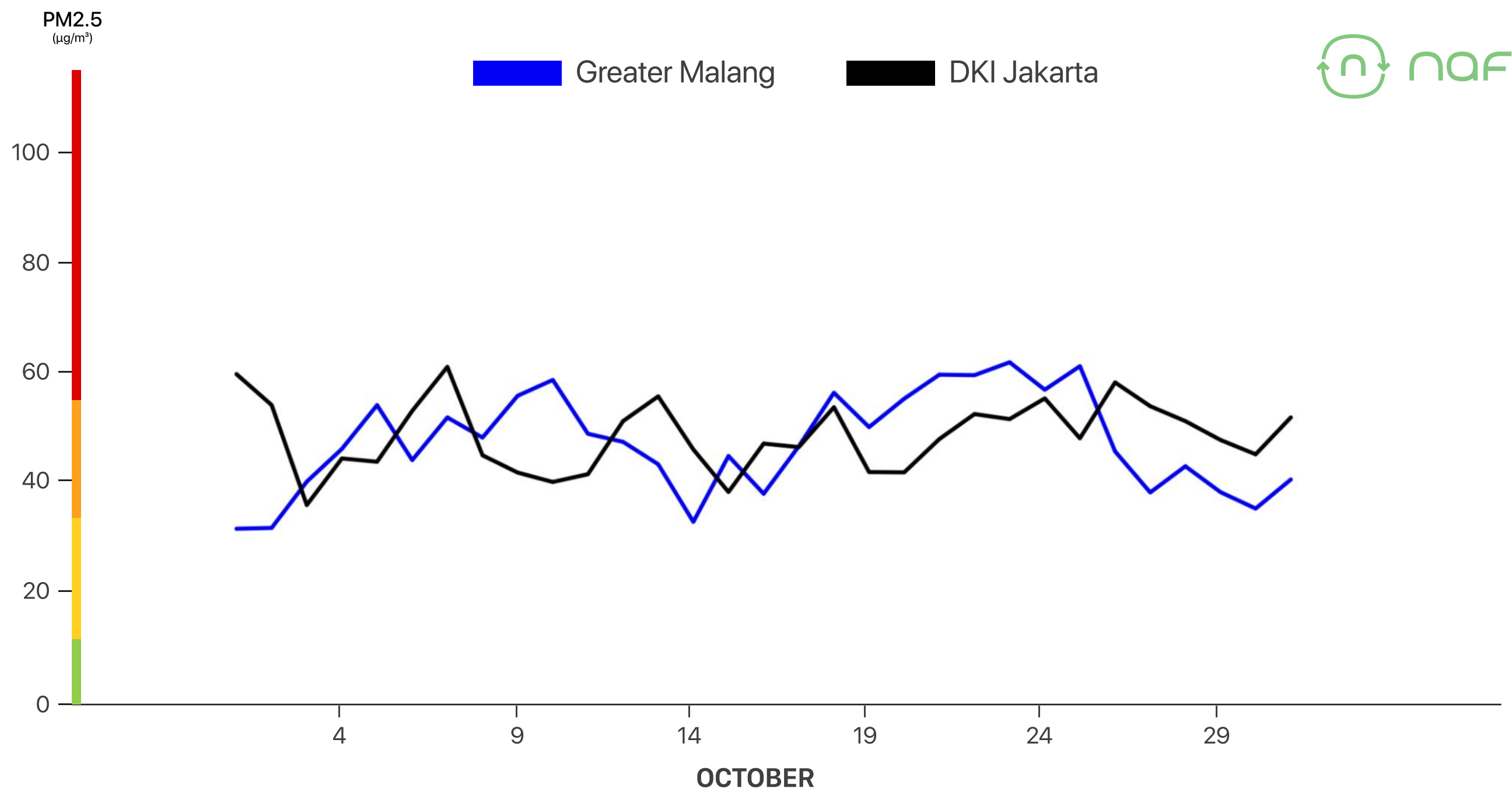
# Greater Malang

October 2023

The air pollution levels in Malang Raya fluctuated throughout October, with an average air quality that was 3% better than that of DKI Jakarta. Sekarpuro was noted as the most polluted area, with PM2.5 levels reaching 60  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .

## GREATER MALANG VS DKI JAKARTA

**3%**  
Better than  
DKI Jakarta



- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy

PM2.5 (µg/m³)

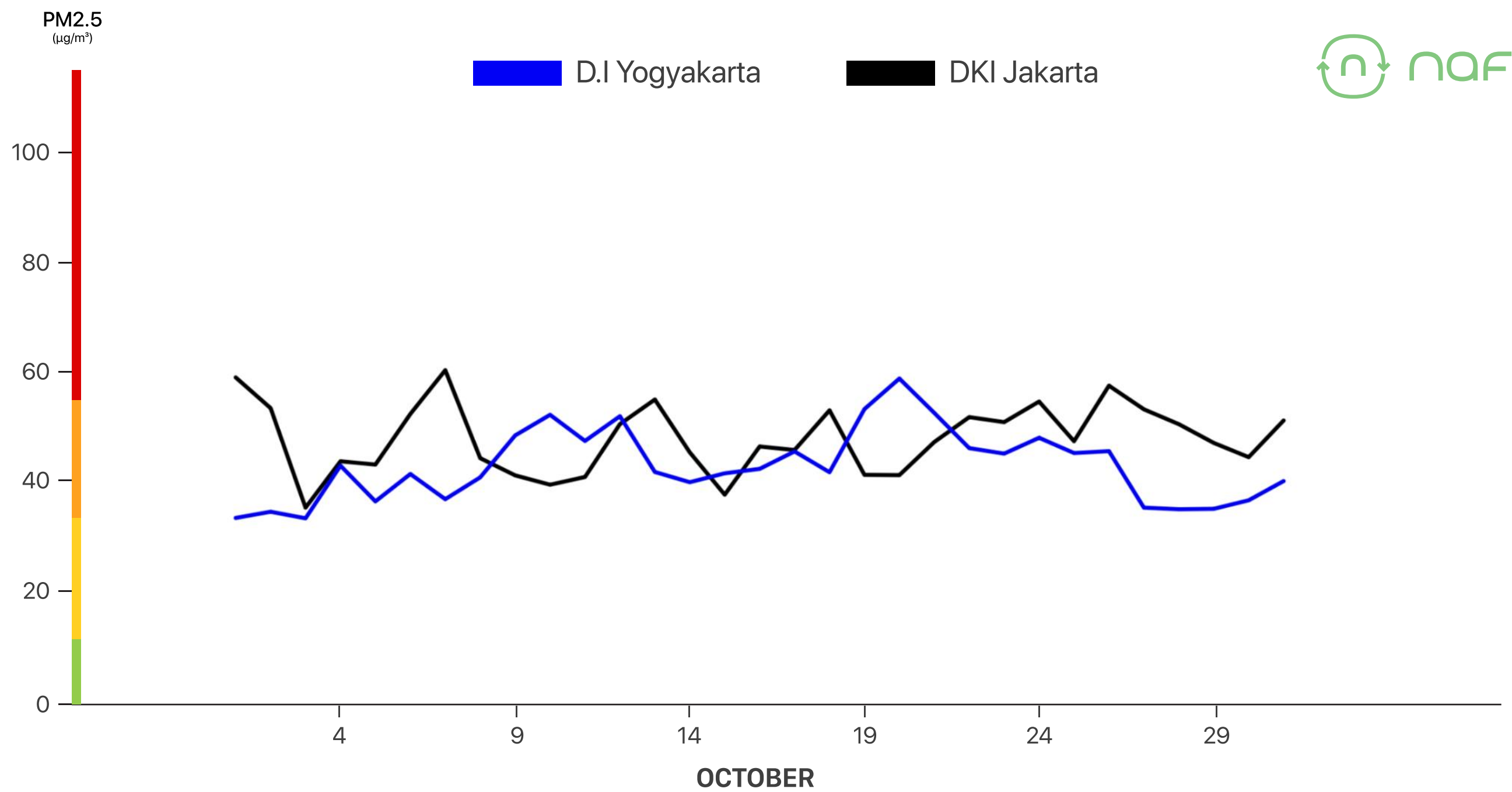
# Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta

October 2023

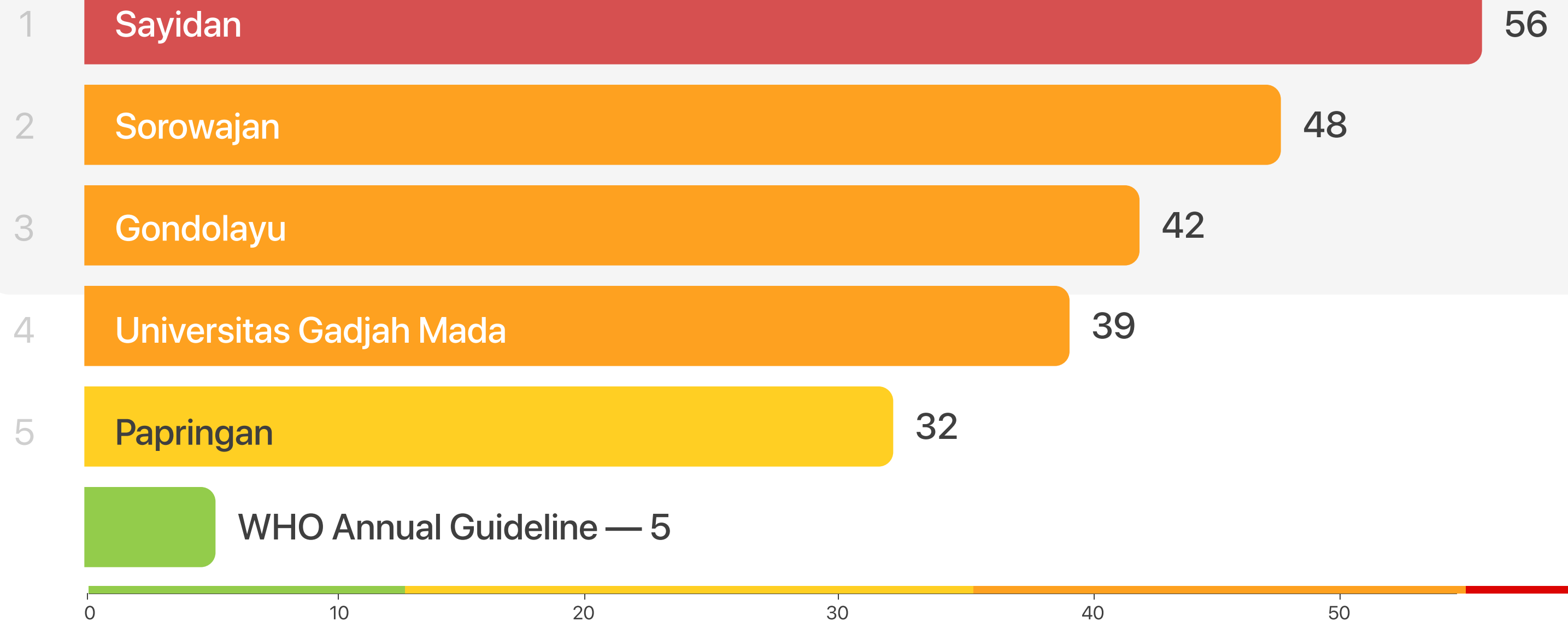
Sayidan, at  $56 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , and Papringan, at  $32 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , were recorded respectively as the areas with the worst and the best air quality in D.I. Yogyakarta last October.

## D.I YOGYAKARTA VS DKI JAKARTA

**10%**  
Better than  
DKI Jakarta



3 WORST



- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy



# Semarang

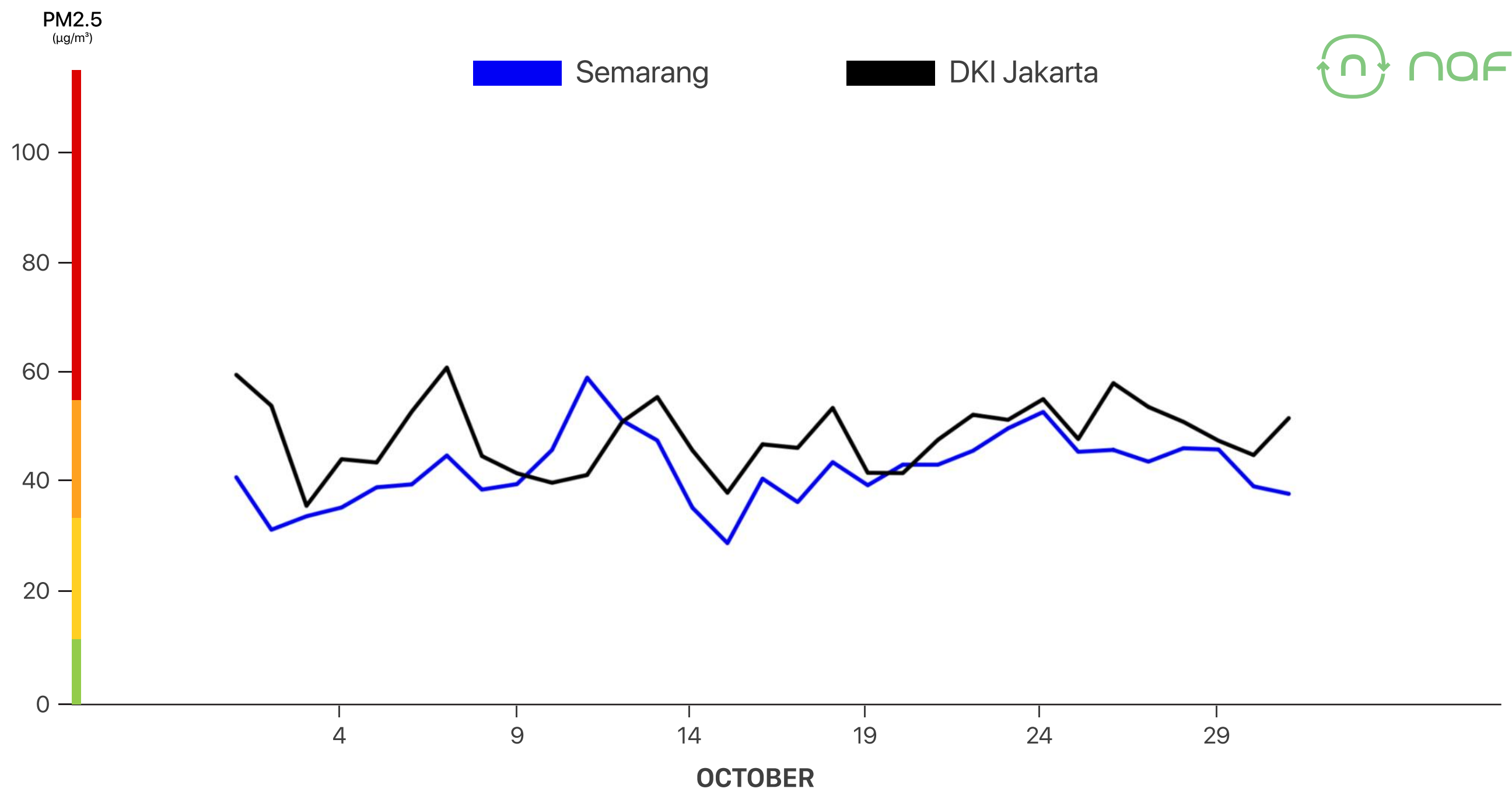
October 2023

In general, the air quality in Semarang is better than in DKI Jakarta, although all areas monitored by the Nafas sensor network are categorized as 'Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups'.

## SEMARANG VS DKI JAKARTA

13%

Better than  
DKI Jakarta



3 WORST



WHO Annual Guideline — 5

- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy



# Greater Surabaya

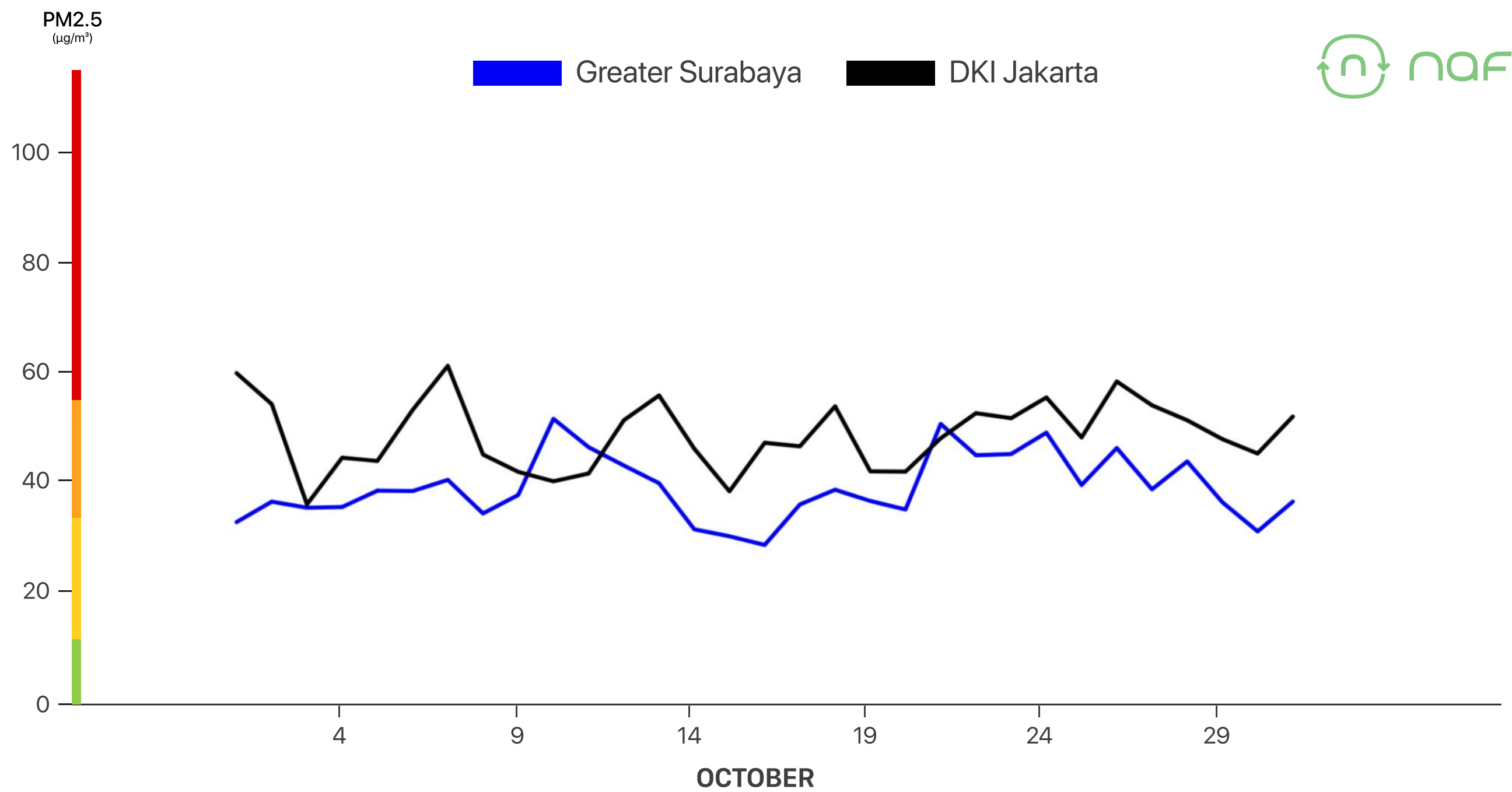
Oktober 2023

Overall, the pollution level in Greater Surabaya is noted to be 20% lower than that of DKI Jakarta. Nevertheless, the majority of areas within Surabaya still have air quality categorized as 'Unhealthy' for both sensitive groups and the general public.

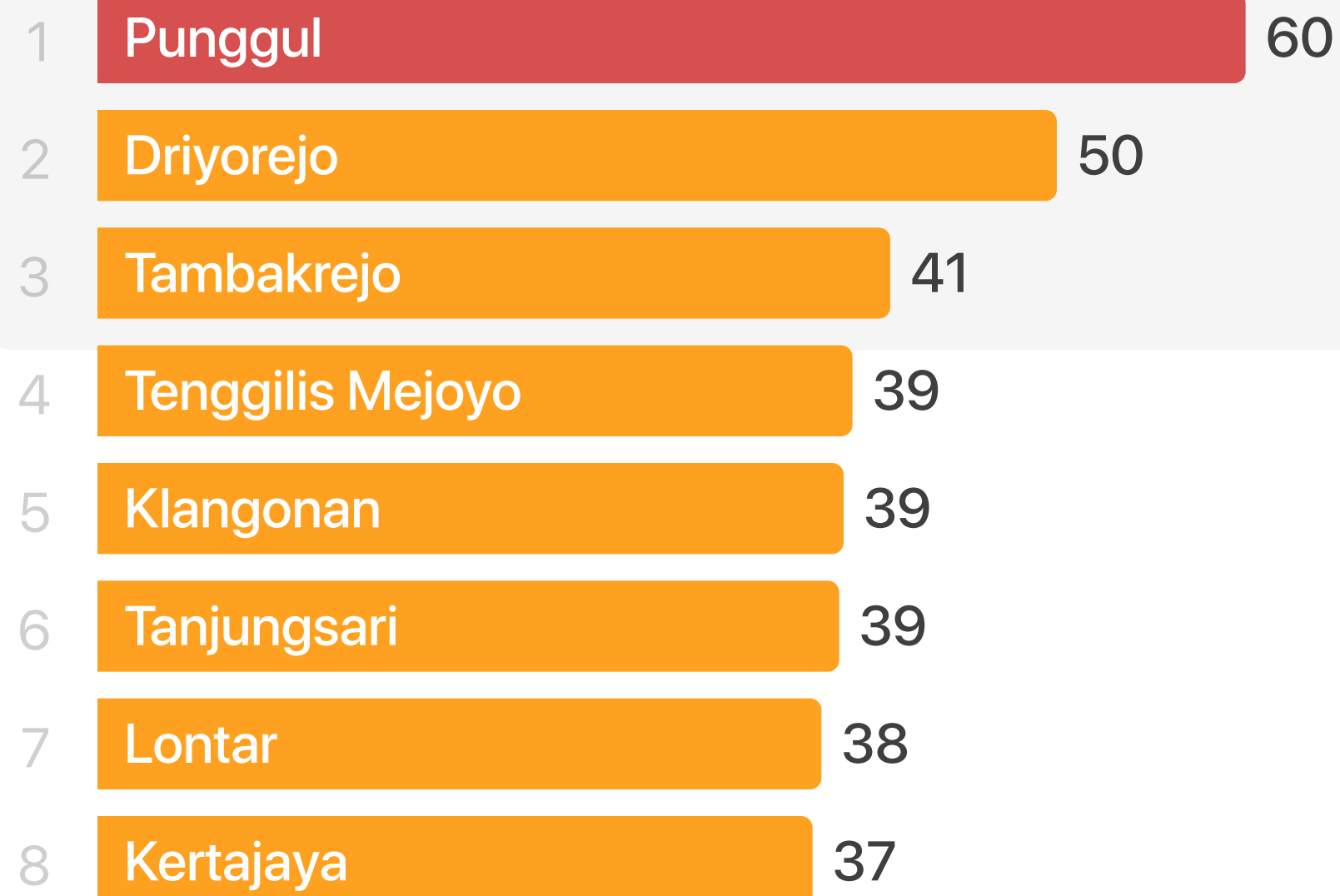


## GREATER SURABAYA VS DKI JAKARTA

**20%**  
Better than  
DKI Jakarta



3 TERBURUK



3 TERBAIK



WHO Annual Guideline — 5

WHO Annual Guideline — 5

- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy



# Kepulauan Seribu

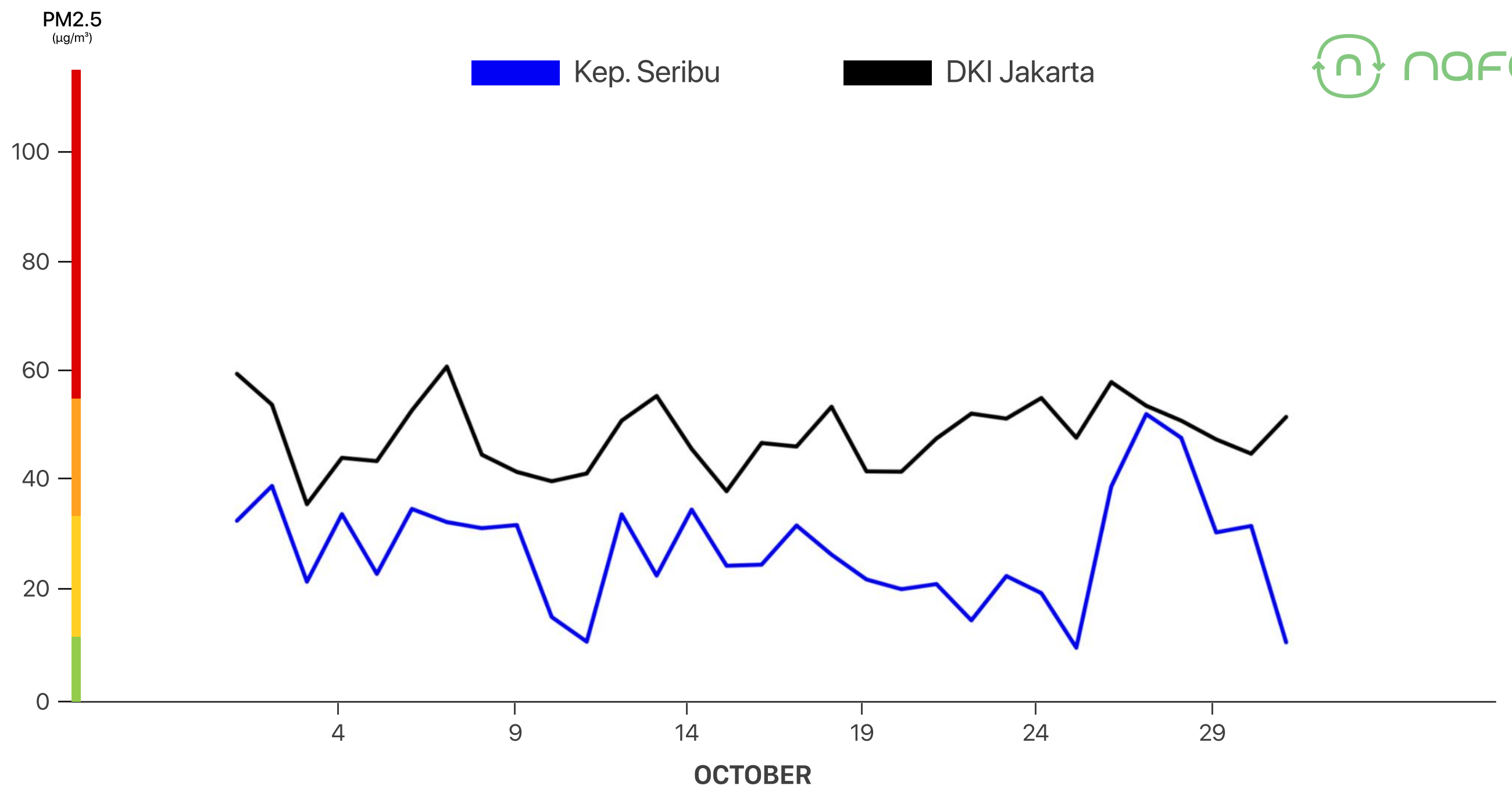
Oktober 2023

Island regions typically have lower pollution levels compared to urban areas. This October, the Thousand Islands managed to maintain a fairly good average air quality with a PM2.5 concentration of 28  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .

## KEP. SERIBU VS DKI JAKARTA

43%

Better than DKI Jakarta



1

Desa Laguna

28

WHO Annual Guideline — 5



- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy

# Belitung

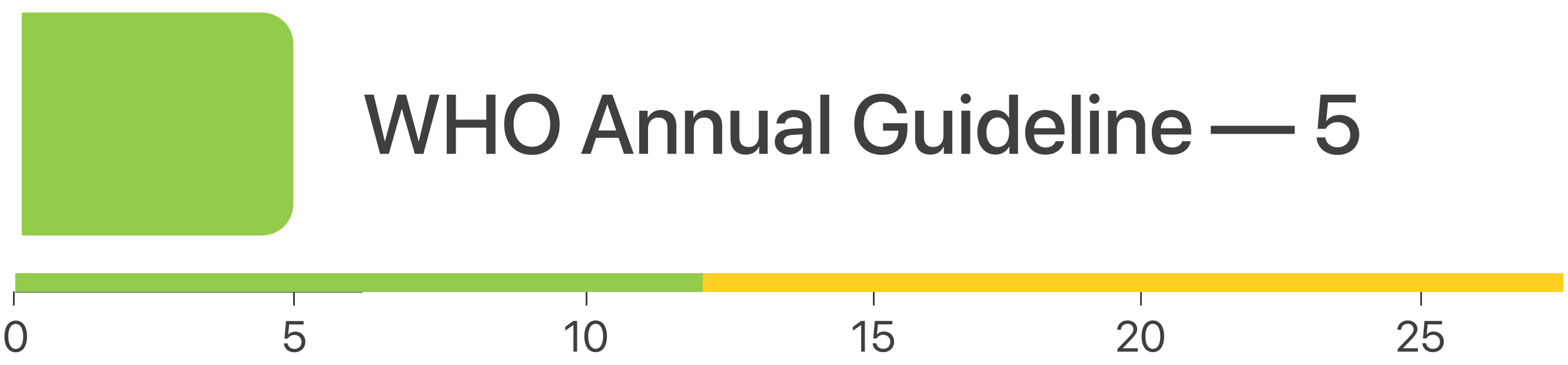
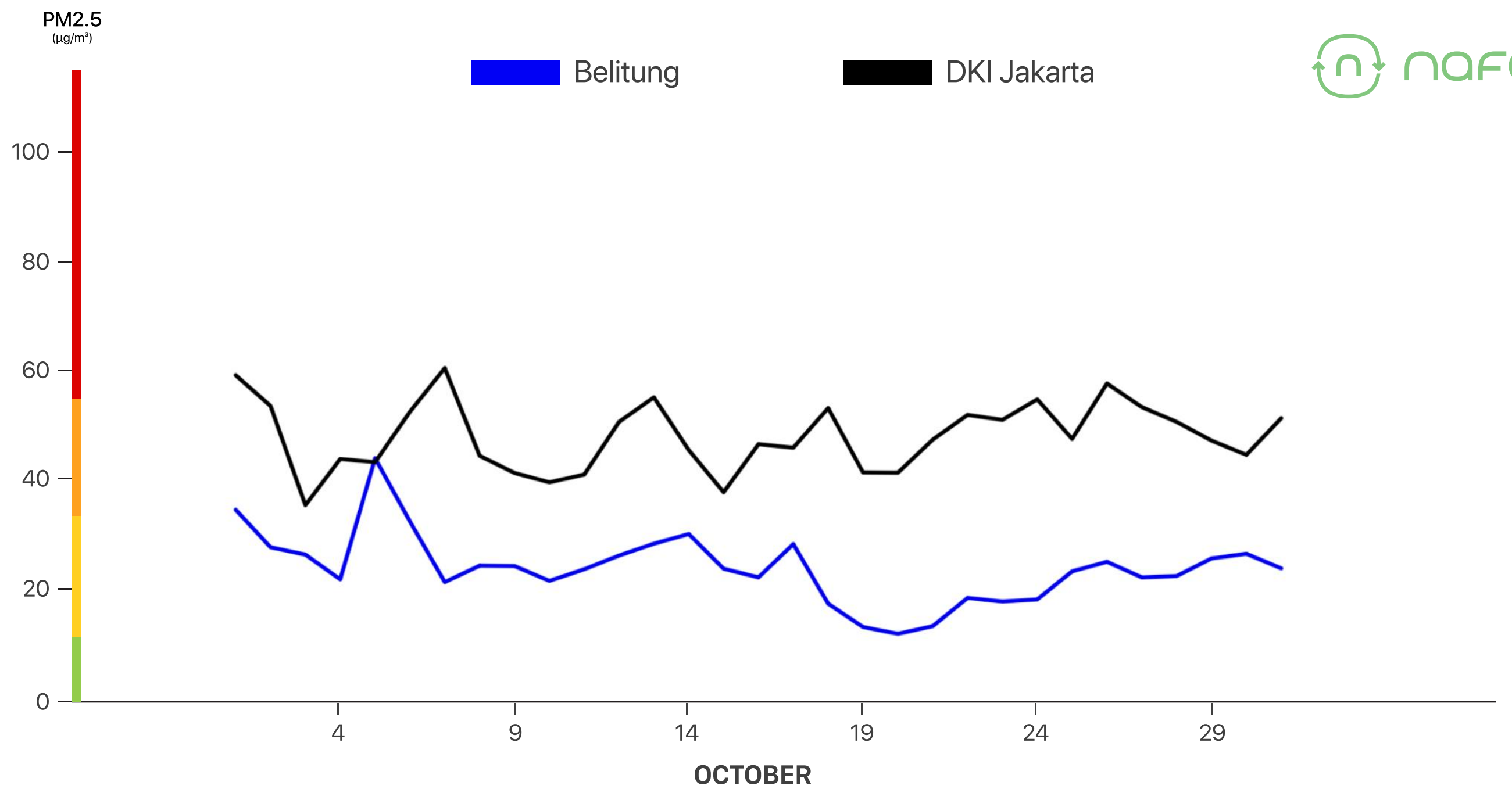
October 2023

The Belitung Islands had to concede the title of the region with the best air quality to Bali this October. Nevertheless, its pollution levels remain much lower compared to DKI Jakarta.

## BELITUNG VS DKI JAKARTA

49%

Better than DKI Jakarta



- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy

# Bali

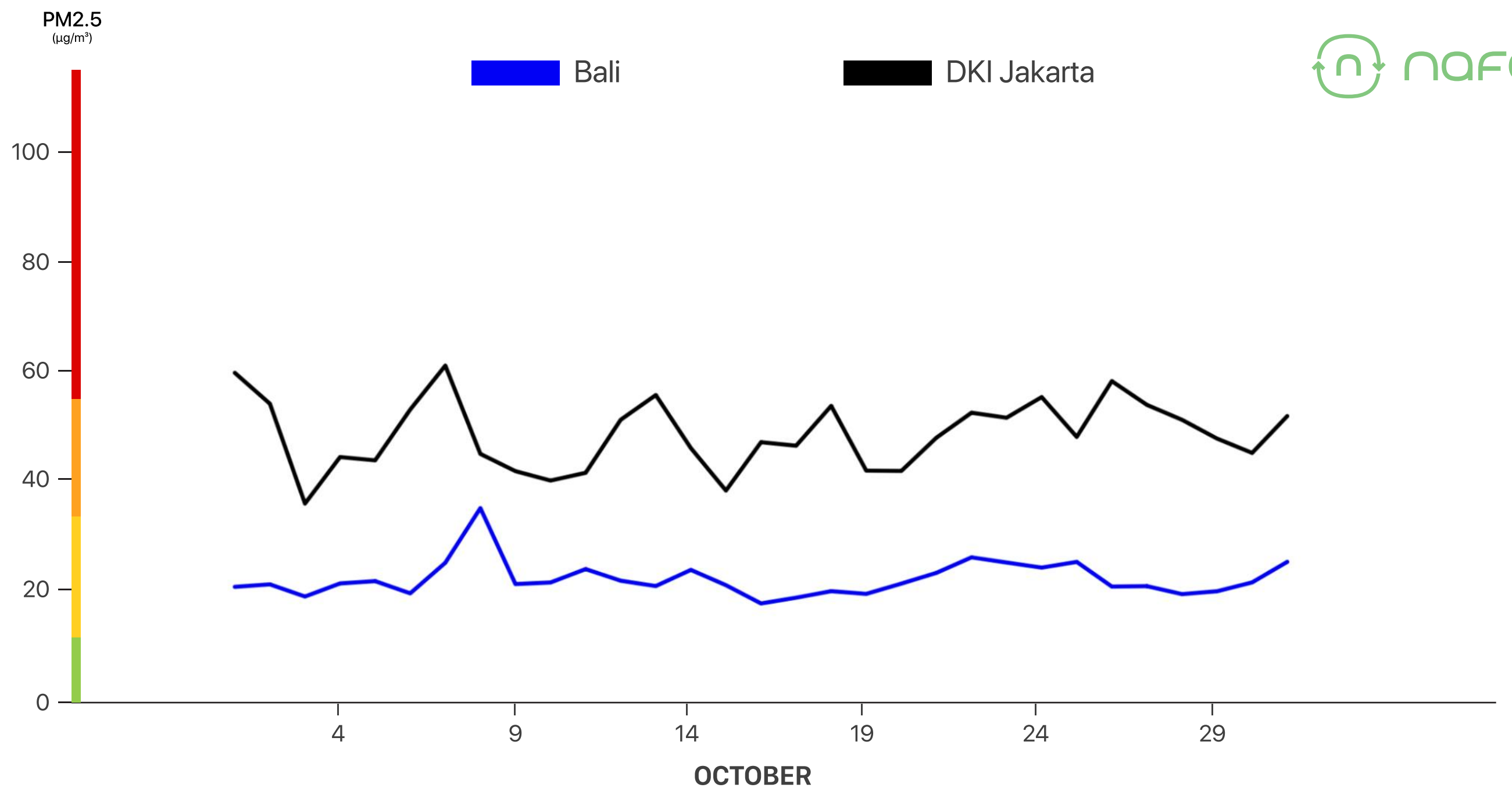
October 2023

Congratulations to Bali for achieving the status of the region with the best air quality in the Nafas sensor network this October! Keep up the good work 🙌🏻

## BALI VS DKI JAKARTA

54%

Better than DKI Jakarta

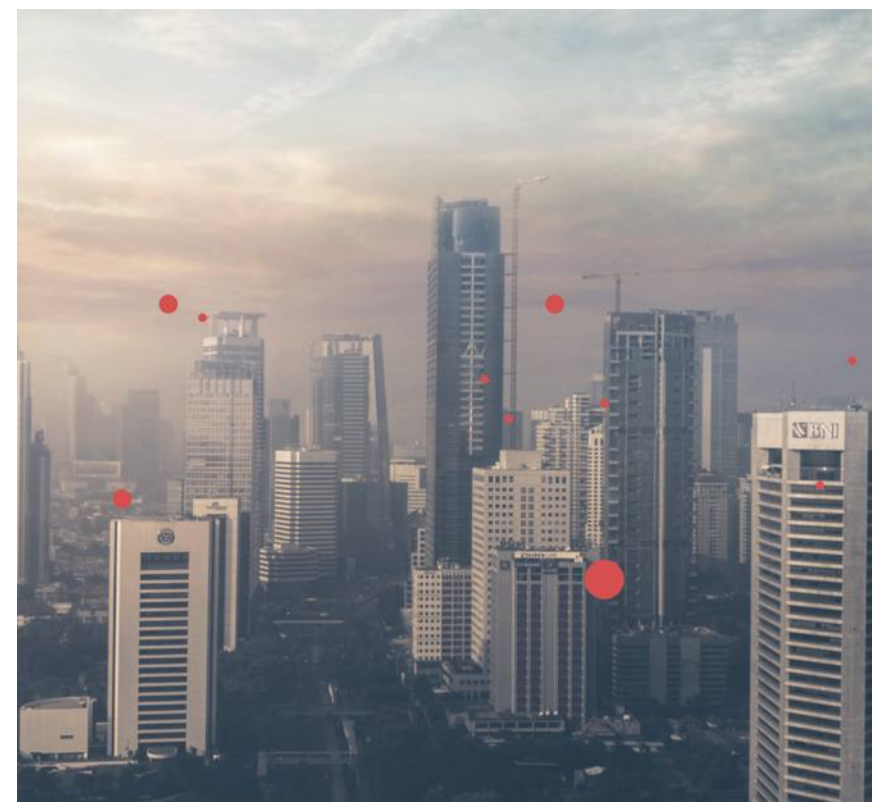


- Good
- Moderate
- Unhealthy for Sensitive Group
- Unhealthy

# Almost All Outdoor Air Pollution Can Penetrate Indoors

Given the tiny dimensions of PM2.5 particles, they can easily seep through doors and windows in homes, schools, and campuses. In office buildings, pollutants might infiltrate through malfunctioning central air conditioning systems, causing us to breathe air that's nearly as polluted as the outside atmosphere.

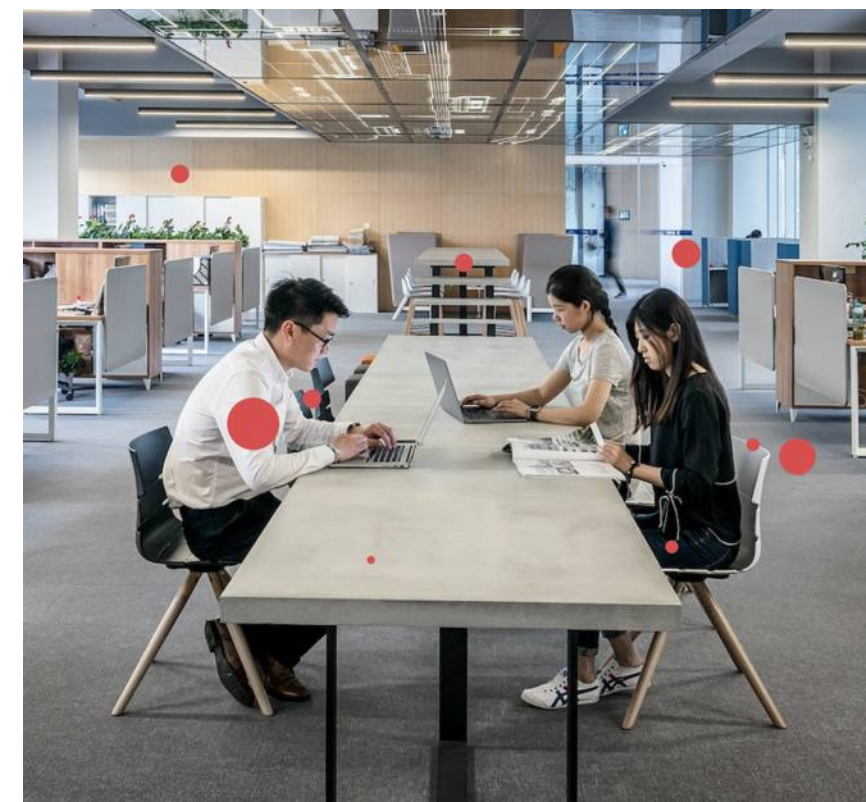
Browse the articles below for a deeper understanding of indoor air quality and its implications for our health.



[Our Buildings are Broken](#)



[How Indoor Air Pollution Impacts Us in Offices](#)



[How Much Pollution Gets Inside Our Offices](#)



[Clean Air at the Office: Just a Benefit or Should It be a Standard](#)



[How Indoor Pollution Impacts Our Children in Schools](#)

# Implementing Clean Air Zones: A Proven Solution for Enhancing Office Air Quality

CAZ Stories is a series of articles that spotlight the significant impact of Clean Air Zones on diagnosing and improving indoor air quality issues for businesses in Indonesia.

Browse the articles below to read some of the inspiring CAZ Stories.



[CAZ Stories: Nafas Improved Indoor Air Quality by 89% at Mighty Minds Preschool](#)



[CAZ Stories: How Nafas Reduced Indoor Pollution by 70% at AC Ventures Office](#)



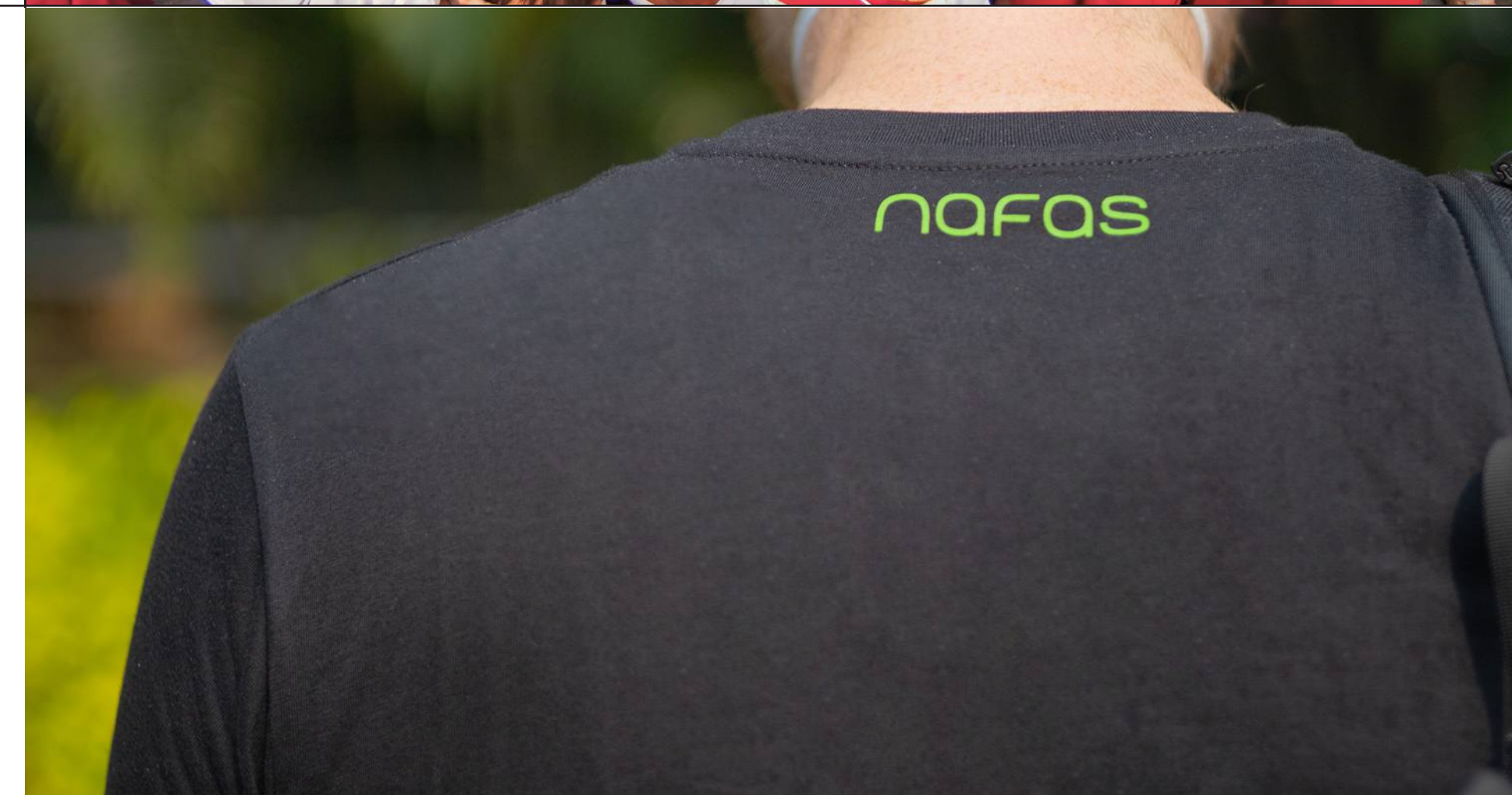
[CAZ Stories: A Threefold Improvement in Indoor Air Quality at Pace Performance](#)

# Wear. Breathe. Support

The "Itu Bukan Kabut" (That's Not Fog) T-shirt is now available at  tokopedia

This isn't just any T-shirt; it's a statement of care, woven from sustainable TENCEL™ Lyocell and Modal fibers, ensuring you look good while doing good.

A portion of the sales will directly contribute to the **Clean Air Schools Fund**, dedicated to providing healthy air inside the classrooms across Indonesia.



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