

RIGHT TO CLEAN AIR



Haze is a phenomenon caused by the presence of many tiny particles that cannot be seen by the naked eye and float in the air. These particles may originate naturally or as a side effect of human activities

- Ministry of Health Malaysia -

The occurrence of haze in Malaysia is often linked to transboundary haze events

What is Transboundary Haze Pollution?



Transboundary haze refers to smoke or dust carried by the wind from other countries, typically caused by open burning such as forest fires.

Right to Clean Air

Article 5(1) states that "no one shall be deprived of their life or personal liberty except in accordance with the law." Although this provision does not specifically mention clean air, the right to live in a healthy and safe environment can be associated with this principle.

- Article 5 of the Federal Constitution of Malaysia:
Right to Life -

HUMAN RIGHTS



What is IPU?

API (Air Pollution Index) is a measure used to assess the air quality in a particular area.

Be aware of the increase in the Air Pollution Index (API)

API	Status	Health Effect
0 - 50	Good	Low pollution without any bad effect on health
51 - 100	Moderate	Moderate pollution that does not pose any bad effect on health
101 - 200	Unhealthy	Worsen the health condition for elderly, pregnant women, children, and people with heart and lung complications
201 - 300	Very Unhealthy	Worsen the health condition and low tolerance of physical exercises to people

The Environmental Quality Act 1974 (Act 127)



This Act is the primary legislation that governs air pollution, including air quality monitoring and actions against pollution



HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF MALAYSIA



SUHAKAM'S REPORT ON HAZE POLLUTION AND THE RIGHT TO CLEAN AIR

RIGHT TO CLEAN AIR



Measures to reduce haze



- Stopping open burning and tightening forest conservation enforcement
- Strengthening cooperation between countries to address transboundary haze caused by forest fires
- Raising public awareness about the effects of open burning
- Empowering green technology to reduce the impact of pollution. For example, the use of solar energy to generate electricity from sunlight can reduce the use of fossil fuels that contribute to greenhouse gas emissions

What should we do during haze?

- Monitor the Air Pollution Index (API)
- Avoid outdoor activities
- Wear a face mask
- Ensure haze smoke does not enter the house or office
- Drink plenty of water to stay hydrated



Effects of Haze



Respiratory problems such as asthma and bronchitis



Increases the risk of heart disease



Damage to plant and animal ecosystems



Disruption of outdoor activities such as agriculture, tourism, and transportation

