SAFAR-India provides the Air Quality trend analysis based on the dense observational network of Air Quality Monitoring Stations (AQMS) located at strategically selected locations which are representative of different micro-environments including upwind direction, down wind direction, industrial, residential, background/ cleaner, urban complex, agricultural zones, etc as per the methodology designed and recommended by World Meteorological Organization (Grimmond et al., Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), World Meteorological Organization (United Nations), 2014).

**DELHI AQI (PM2.5): 2019 v/s 2018 (365 days)**

Comparison in Number of days for each AQI category between 2018 and 2019
HIGHLIGHTS:

1. The good monsoon rains stretched over longer period helped magnitude of annual AQI in 2019 smaller than previous year.
2. Maximum decline is observed in Ahmedabad followed by Mumbai.
3. In spite of widespread rain in and around Delhi, annual could not show appreciable improvement, due to record number of extreme pollution events (above SEVERE) during the past 3 years.