



Brief on Malé Declaration on Control and Prevention of Air Pollution and its Likely Transboundary Effects for South Asia (Malé Declaration)

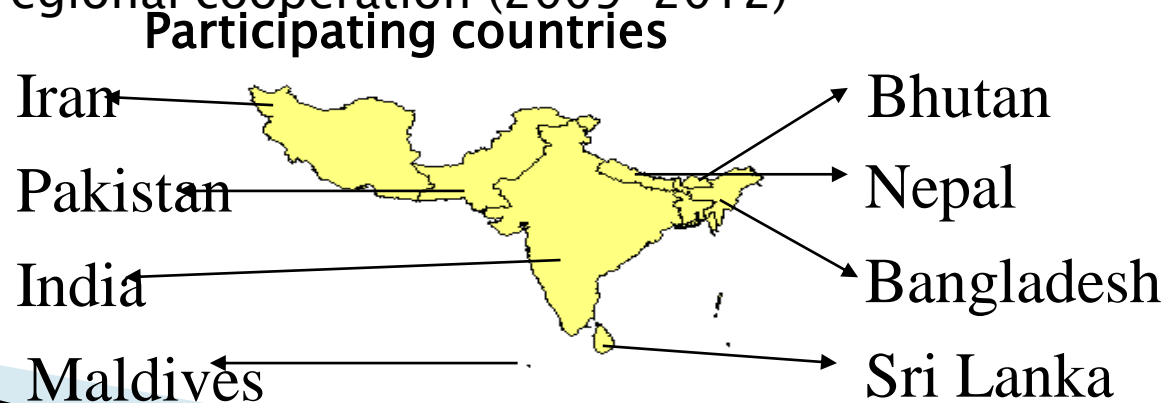
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Malé Declaration on Control and Prevention of Air Pollution and its Likely Transboundary Effects for South Asia (Malé Declaration),

In 1998, UNEP together with the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) drew attention to the possibility of the impacts of transboundary air pollution in South Asia. This initiative led to the adoption of the Malé Declaration on Control and Prevention of Air Pollution and Its Likely Transboundary Effects for South Asia (Malé Declaration).

Implementation in Phases:

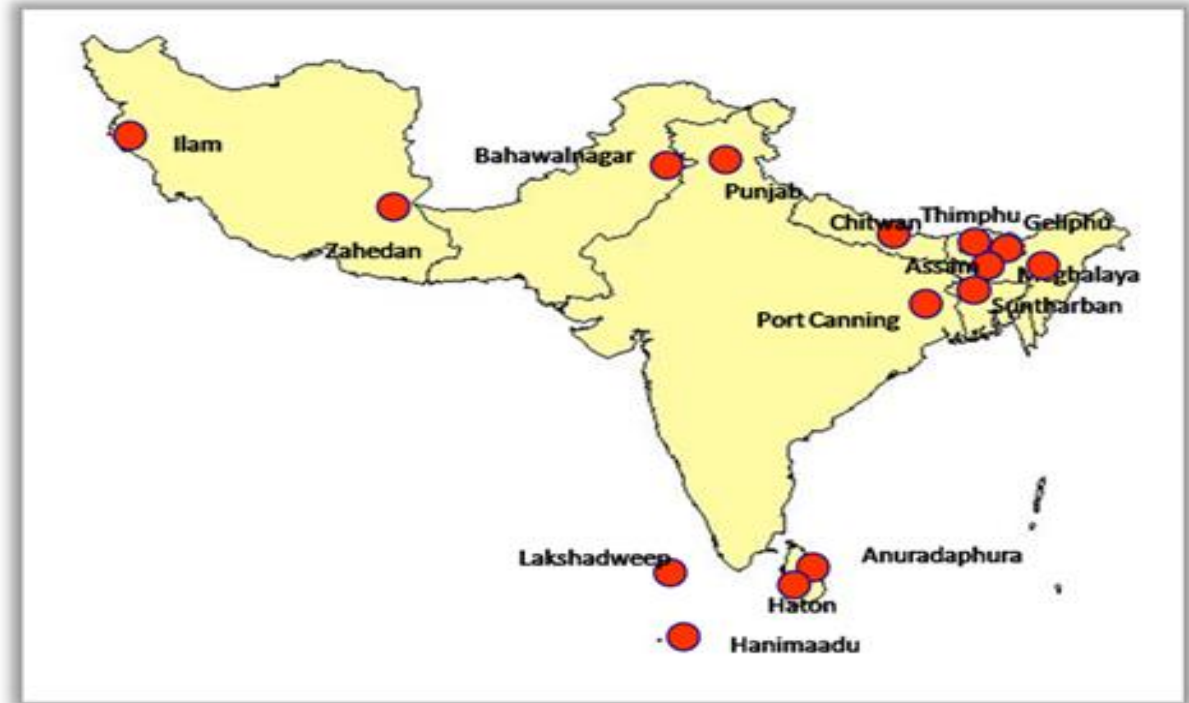
- Phase 1: Awareness and baseline studies (1999–2001)
- Phase 2: Local capacity building for monitoring and analysis (2001–2004)
- Phase 3: Capacity building on monitoring and impact assessment (2005–2008)
- Phase 4: Enhancement of regional cooperation (2009–2012)



Objectives

The Malé Declaration's objective is to aid the process of providing a clean environment through clean air. The Declaration calls for regional cooperation to address the increasing threat of transboundary air pollution and its possible impacts.

Transboundary air pollution monitoring sites under the Malé Declaration



Malé Declaration on Control and Prevention of Air Pollution and its Likely Transboundary Effects for South Asia (Malé Declaration),

Activities in phase IV

1. Strengthen the regional cooperation
2. Strengthen the capacity building programmes
3. Enhance the capacity on emission inventory and Integrated Assessment Modeling
4. Enhance the analytical and impact assessment capability at the national level through integration of findings from local pollution studies and conducting assessment studies;
5. Provide decision support information for policy formulation and air pollution prevention ; and
6. Public awareness

Strengthen Regional Cooperation and Stakeholders' Participation

Activities:

- 12th Session of Intergovernmental Meeting (June 2011)
- 6th Regional Stakeholder-cum-Coordination Meeting (June 2011)
- 3rd Meeting of the Task Force on Future Development of MD (August 2012)

The IG12 adopted (with modifications) the **Report of the Task Force for Future Development (TFFD)**, and its Annexes which included:

- Draft Resolutions for Consideration of the Ministerial Level Meeting
- Report on the Sustainable Financial Mechanism
- Feasibility Report on the Establishment of Regional Centres
- Feasibility Report on Strengthening the Regional Framework on Air Pollution Reduction in South Asia.

Ob2. Monitoring: Improved skill



Rainwater Chemistry

- Anions: SO_4^{2-} , NO_3^- , Cl^-
- Cations: NH_4^+ , Na^+ , K^+ , Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+}

- Fourth Regional Training Programme (March 2006)
- Fifth Regional Training Programme (March 2007)
- Regional Training Programme (March 2008)
- 9th Refresher Training in India in 2012
- Seventh Regional Training Programme (March 2009)

• National Training programmes

- In-country training for Pakistan for the operation of the Male' Declaration monitoring site
- Training programmes for newly recruited technicians)

Goal: Enhance capacity on Emission inventory, scenario development and Integrated Assessment Modelling

Activities:

➤ **5th Regional Training on Emission Inventory**

(Sri Lanka, May 2012)

➤ **National Training on Emission Inventory**

(Sri Lanka, May 2012)

The objective of the trainings were to enhance the capacity and capability of NIAs and those involved in the participating countries to undertake emission inventory and scenario development, and integrated assessment modeling.



Activities:

➤ Health Impact Assessment

- ❖ The epidemiological study undertaken in Bangladesh investigating the impact of air pollution on school children was expanded to Nepal and Pakistan
- ❖ *The objectives of the study are to: a) determine whether there is an association between daily mean PM10 and PM2.5 concentrations and respiratory health of children; b) quantify the relationship; and c) assess the scale and severity of impacts of air pollutants.*
- ❖ In order to review the results of the study, the **Workshop on Health Impact Assessment** was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 9 January 2012.

Activities:

➤ Crop Impact Assessment

- ❖ Nepal: “Assessing the Impact of Ambient Ozone on Growth and Yield of Mungbean under Rampur, Chitwan Condition”.
 - *The study was conducted by the Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science (IAAS) from April 2012 to July 2012 at the inner Terai region of Nepal.*

- ❖ Bhutan study: “Quantifying the impact of tropospheric ozone on spinach using protective chemical (EDU), Kanglung, Bhutan”
 - *The objectives of the study was to qualitatively and quantitatively assess the impact of ozone, expressed as foliar injury and biomass reduction, on spinach using the anti-ozonant ethylenediurea (EDU)..*

Provide decision support information for policy formulation and air pollution prevention

Activities:

➤ “Final Report on Air Pollution Reduction Strategy for Bangladesh” was completed in April 2012.

- ❖ The report describes the current state of air quality, major sources of air pollution, past policies implemented and suggests future strategies to reduce air pollution in Bangladesh

➤ Publication on “Rapid Urban Assessment of Air Quality for Kathmandu, Nepal” completed in 2012 by ICIMOD.

- ❖ The publication provides detailed account of the pollution hotspot areas in Kathmandu.

Activities:

➤ The **Report on Compendium of Good Practices on Prevention and Control of Air Pollution (first report)** compiled since phase III implementation of the MD has been **updated** by the Centre for Environment Education in collaboration with the Secretariat as part of the phase IV implementation of the MD.

➤ **Networking with youth**

- ❖ Raising the awareness of youth on air pollution issues is continued through the South Asia Youth Environment Network (SAYEN).
- ❖ A national “Youth for Clean Air Awareness Workshop” was held in January 2012 in Dhaka, Bangladesh and the Regional Workshop on “Youth for Clean Air” was held in February 2012 in Ahmedabad, India.

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