Plan for Phase V of the Malé Declaration (2013-2016)

The Secretariat

Introduction

The implementation of the Malé
 Declaration on Control and Prevention of
 Air Pollution and Its Likely Transboundary
 Effects for South Asia (Malé Declaration)
 was envisaged in phases, keeping in mind
 the Malé Declaration's objectives, content,
 and thrust.

- During the last 14 years of implementation,
- network of policy makers and stakeholders has been established,
- networks of monitoring and impact assessment have been established,
- completed several impact assessment studies and communicated to policy makers and stakeholders, and
- initiated policy measures to control emissions of air pollutants..

IG12

- Agreed to develop source specific protocols to control emissions and agreed on sustainable financing mechanism.
- Some countries announced financial support for the implementation from the national resources.
- This provides a unique opportunity to take forward the Malé Declaration

Objectives of Phase V:

This Phase V aims to promote policy measures to control emissions of air pollution including short-lived climate forcers (SLCFs) in South Asia and to ensure the sustainability and ownership of the Malé declaration in the region. 2. It aims also to strengthen the air pollution monitoring network and conduct regular monitoring and enhance activities done in previous phases.

 This would be done through the intergovernmental meetings, stakeholders networks, intergovernmental task forces, and regional technical centres for Wet and Dry Deposition Monitoring, Crops and Vegetation Monitoring, Soil Monitoring, Corrosion Impact Assessment, Health Impact Assessment, Emission Inventories, Modelling Atmospheric Transport of Air Pollution, Pollution Reduction Policies/Strategies.

II. Proposed Activities

• 2.1 Develop source specific protocols and guidelines to control emissions of air pollutants

The analysis of gaps and weaknesses of Malé Declaration should lead to identifying the policy actions at the regional and national level while this should be continuing process. Current experience shows we may have some policy instruments which will complement the on-going national efforts. We could have minimum standards, e.g. automobile, brick kiln, fuels, etc. referring to both terrestrial and non-terrestrial forms. This would be strengthened by technical assistance of experts on standards and thus enable protocols to be drawn up. The phase V implementation will include the development of source specific protocols and guidelines to control emissions of air pollutants.

Based on the IG12 decision, strengthening the framework on air pollution reduction in South Asia

The following are proposed for the activities on this topic:

- Develop standard protocols;
- Identify sectors and develop what standards are applicable, and come up with common standards;
- Establish technological group for each sector from South Asia;
- Do study in the different sectors;
- Do recommendations for the study and discuss at the TFFD meetings; and
- Submit the result of the study to the IG for its review, guidance and decisions.

2.2 Convene meetings of the Task Force on Future Development (TFFD)

 The TFFD will meet in advance so that the outcome can be prepared and presented for the IG meetings. The TFFD will discuss the future development of Malé Declaration including the source specific protocols and guidelines and others, for submission to the Intergovernmental Meeting (IG) every year.

2.3 Convene sessions of the Intergovernmental Meeting

• The sessions of the Intergovernmental Meeting (IG) will be convened annually during the Phase V in order to review the progress and make decisions on further implementation including the source specific protocols and guidelines, etc.

2.4 Convene stakeholders meetings

- The Regional Stakeholders meeting will be convened every 2 years to consult on the implementation of Malé Declaration including the source specific protocols and guidelines, and to raise awareness on air pollution issues in the region. The meeting will also bring together scientific activities on-going in South Asia to inform the Malé stakeholders.
- The National Stakeholder Meetings will be held in phase V implementation. The design of these meetings will be considered to ensure maximum engagement of the stakeholders at national level.



- The basic function of a regional centre is to enhance and exchange knowledge and to support the research and development on air pollution issues in the region on the proposed theme namely:
- a) dry and wet deposition monitoring;
- b) soil monitoring
- c) vegetation monitoring;
- d) corrosion impact assessment; e) health impact assessment; e) emission inventory compilation
- f) atmospheric transport modeling; and
- g) pollution reduction policies/strategies.
- The activities of the regional centers in accordance with the Terms of Reference adopted by the IG will be implemented and pursued in phase V. The regional centers shall enable to conduct studies and communicate the results to policy makers and stakeholders, among others.

Regional Centers

- For the implementation, the operation of the regional centres will be in accordance with the decision of the IG12, on Terms of Reference The regional centres in each country were identified by National Focal Points (NFPs) and National Implementing Agencies (NIAs) and designated in terms of the existing expertise.
- Accordingly, the IGI2 adopted and agreed on the location of regional centers as follows:
 - Regional Centre on Wet and Dry Deposition Monitoring India
 - Regional Centre on Crops and Vegetation Monitoring Pakistan
 - Regional Centre on Soil Monitoring Bhutan
 - Regional Centre on Corrosion Impact Assessment India
 - Regional Centre on Health Impact Assessment Bangladesh
 - Regional Centre on Emission Inventories Sri Lanka
 - Regional Centre on Modelling Atmospheric Transport of Air Pollution - Iran
 - Regional Centre on Pollution Reduction Policies/Strategies —Nepal / Maldives

2.6 STRENGTHEN THE AIR POLLUTION MONITORING NETWORK AND CONDUCT REGULAR MONITORING OF HIGH QUALITY

- The Malé Declaration monitoring network will be continued to strengthen through the addition of new sites, which would be funded by in-kind contributions from countries.
- Training for the enhancement of capacity for technicians in charge of the monitoring site/s in each of the member countries will be continued.
- The inter-laboratory comparison will be conducted. The results will be presented and discussed during the Refresher Training/Workshops.
- The NIAs will continue the operation of the monitoring sites and consider expnasion of the monitoring sites. All countries have submitted data to the regional database
- Purchasing IC for those NIA who committed to data submission in the past

QA/QC

- Refreshment Training for laboratory people
- People attend the 9th ws should convey the message discussed here to laboratory technician
- Deionized water problem: include SOP for double/triple distillation
- Detailed guideline for preparation of standard curves

2.7. Conduct awareness programmes among policy makers, stakeholders, and youths.

- Regional-level training-cum-awareness workshop will be conducted for policy makers.
- High-level policy makers in different ministries will also be targeted to broaden the awareness of the issues on transboundary air pollution.
- Other stakeholders and youth awareness on air pollution issues in the region will be enhanced through trainings and workshops during phase V.

Recommendations

- Put calendar of activities. Workplan to be adopted by IG.
- 2. Officially communicated all the decisions made by IG13 to all countries and partners.
- Regional Center on Wet and dry India will not request for financial support from Sec. This will be done in-kind consideration.
- 4. Regional centers are requested to identify the problems, weaknesses and strengths.
- Rotation of the venue for next refresher worskhop be done near MD site.