

*Implementation of
Malé Declaration on Control and
Prevention of Air Pollution and Its
Likely Transboundary Effects*

MALDIVES

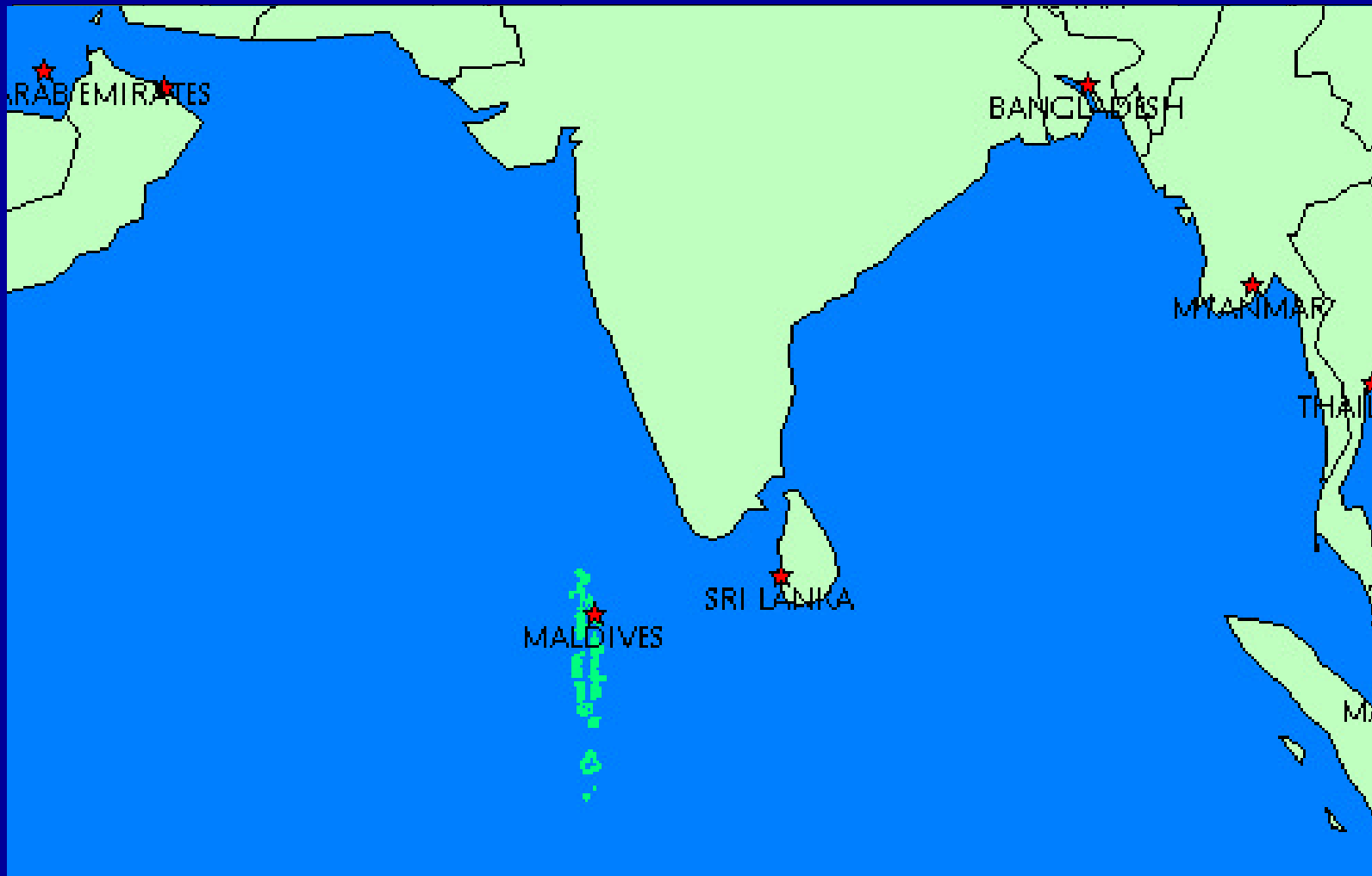
July 18, 2002
Network Meeting, Kathumandu

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The Malé Declaration

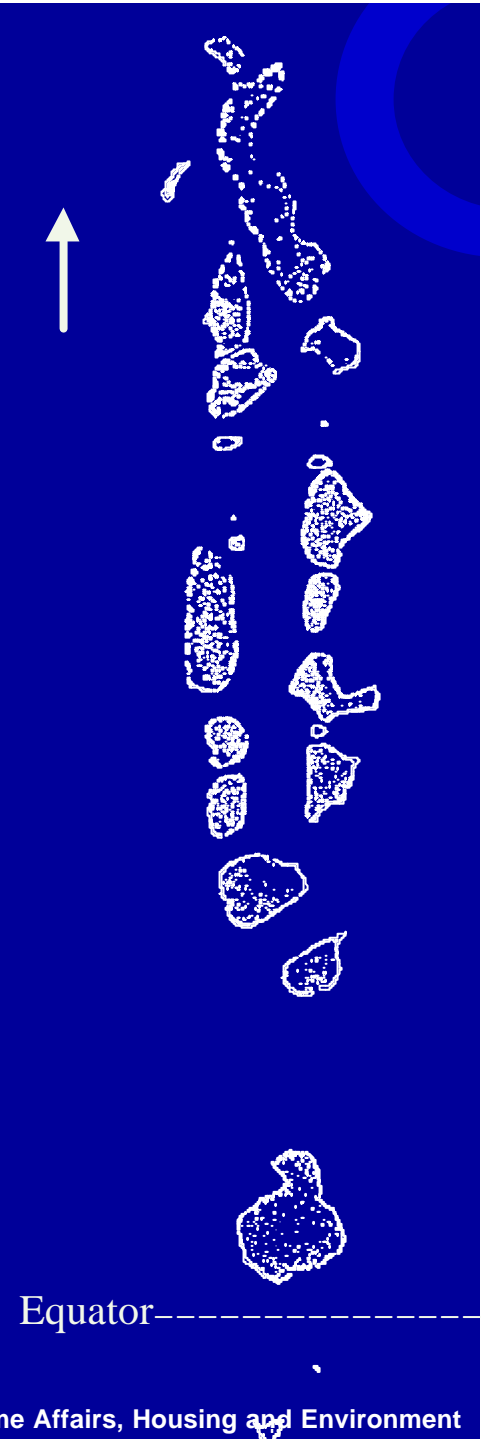
1. Introduction
2. Experience from First phase
3. The Arrangement for the second phase
4. Way forward

Introduction



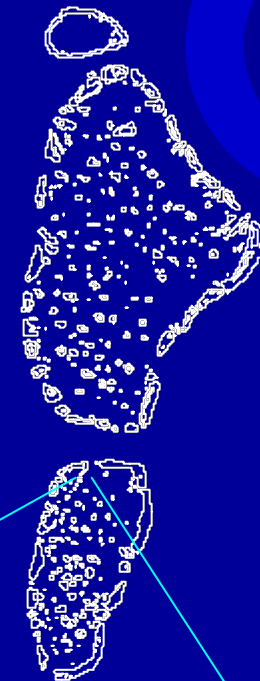
Geography

- A chain of coral atolls 860 km long, 80 -120 km wide
- Atolls are made up of non-contiguous reefs in a ring formations with faros and islands scattered within the atoll - land is not contiguous
- Over 5,000 separate reefs
- 1,192 islands



Geography - islands

- average height above mean sea level is 1.5 m
- over 80% of land area less than 1m above mean sea level
- size: from 0.5 to 2 sq.km
- 3 islands greater than 3 sq.km
- total land area: approximately 300 sq.km (less than 1% of the EEZ)



Experience of First Phase

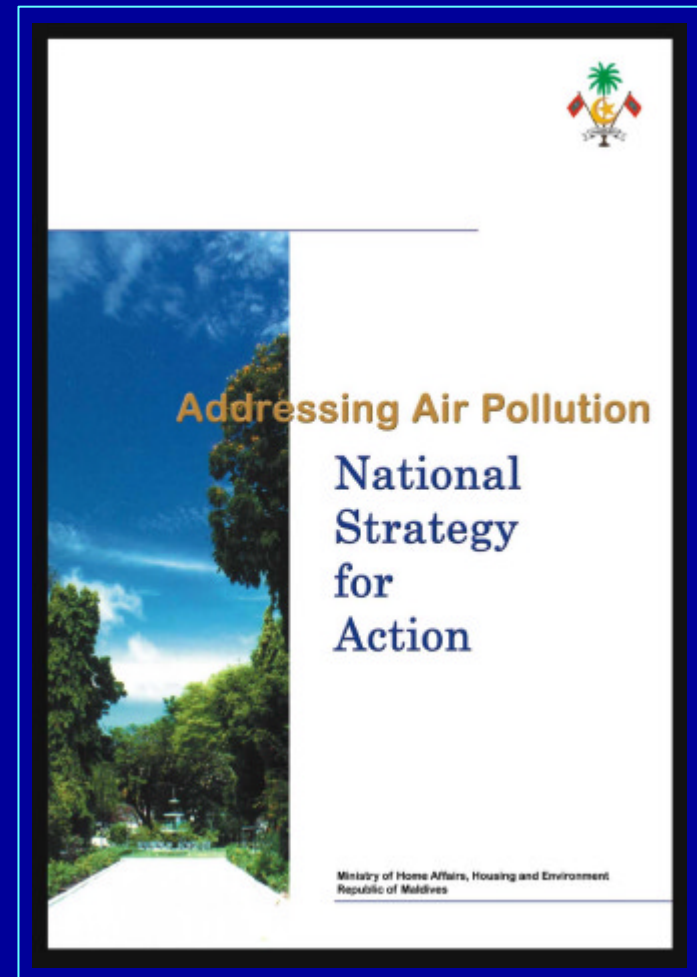
- It was found
 - Lack of adequate scientific knowledge of air pollution
 - Lack of clear understanding of air pollution
 - Air pollution is not clearly incorporated into the mandates of the government

Difficulties encountered

- Lack of baseline data
- Insufficient
 - technical knowledge
 - human resource capacity
 - managerial experience
 - in-depth awareness on air pollution and transboundary air pollution
- Lack of an institution for air pollution monitoring and regulation

Outcomes of the First Phase

- Created awareness on air pollution in the Government
- Development of an air pollution action plan



Air Pollution Action Plan

- Monitoring
- Capacity Building
- Prevention
- Management

The Second Phase

- Establishment of a Transboundary Air Pollution Monitoring Station
- Initiation of monitoring of transboundary air pollution
- Capacity Building on air pollution monitoring and assessment

Location of the Monitoring Station

Consulted with

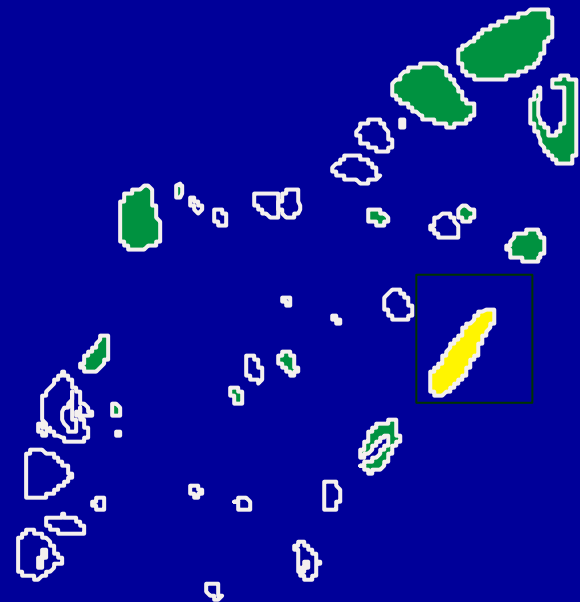
- SEI
- Monitoring Committee
- Center for Clouds, Chemistry and Climate (C4) of the Scripps Institute of Oceanography, University of California.

Experience from the Indian Ocean
Experiment (INDOEX)

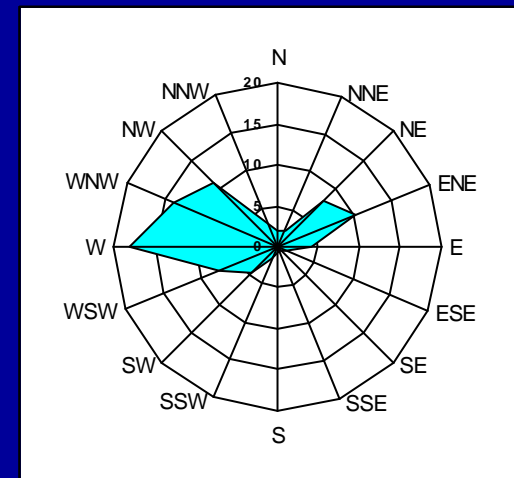
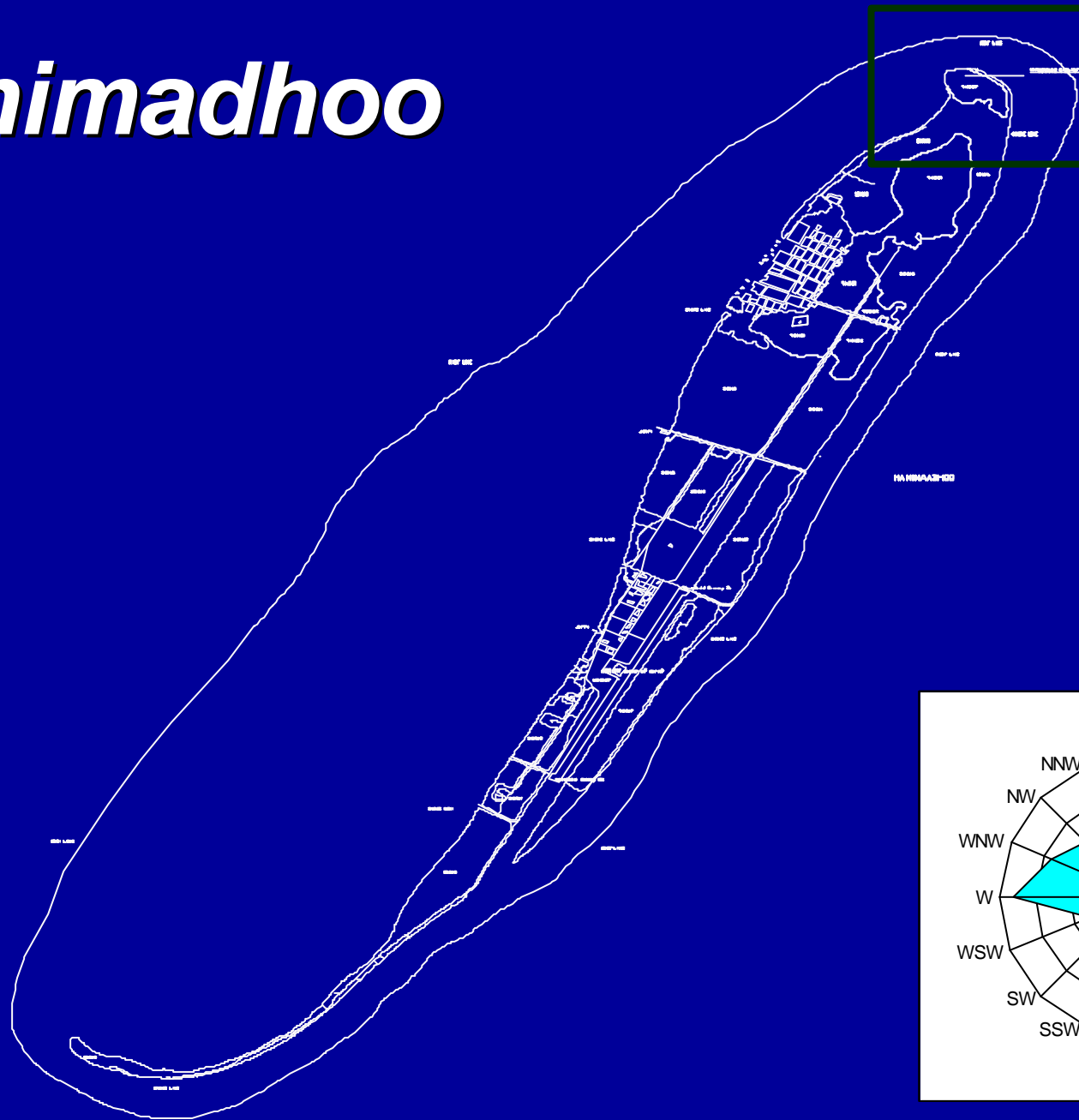
Proposed Monitoring Station

- The station will be established at the island of Hanimadhoo
- Hanimadhoo has been chosen to set up the climate surface observatory under the Asian Brown Cloud project

Thiladhumathi



Hanimadhoo



Island of Hanimadhoo



Existing policy measures

- Second National Environment Action Plan
- Six National Development Plan
- National Air Pollution Action Plan

Monitoring and Capacity Building

- Transboundary air pollution monitoring capacity is to be developed at the Department of Meteorology and the Ministry of Home Affairs, Housing and Environment
- Department of Meteorology would be involved in carrying out the monitoring of the air pollution

National Advisory Committee

- National Commission on the Protection of the Environment is the main body created to advise the government on environmental issues
- The Ministry of Home Affairs, Housing and Environment would provide the secretariat support to the Commission
- The network of experts identified in the phase 1 of the project would be called for technical input to the Commission

Institutional Arrangement

- Department of Meteorology
 - Data Collection
- Department of Public Health
 - Water Laboratory
- Ministry of Home Affairs, Housing and Environment

5. *Challengers*

- Development of capacity to carry out the air pollution monitoring and assessment capacity at the Department of Meteriology and Ministry of Home Affairs, Housing and Environment.
- Establishment of the monitoring station at the Island of Hanimadhoo to support the Monitoring of the Transboundary Air Pollution and the Asian Brown Cloud Project

Thank You