

Fifteenth Session of the Intergovernmental Meeting of the  
Malé Declaration on Control and Prevention of Air Pollution and  
Its Likely Transboundary Effects for South Asia (Malé Declaration)  
16 October 2016, Colombo, Sri Lanka

## **Work Programme and Budget of Malé Declaration for 2017 (Draft)**

### **I. Introduction**

1. During the Fourteenth Session of the Intergovernmental Meeting (IG14) of the Malé Declaration on Control and Prevention of Air Pollution and its Likely Transboundary Effects for South Asia (Malé Declaration) held in Bangkok, Thailand on 25 November 2015, the major recommendations for the future development of the network include:

- Strengthen networking and information sharing among member countries;
- Improve emission inventory;
- Replicate success stories in the region;
- Monitoring facilities should be upgraded;
- Capacity building on air quality management;
- Financial constraint is a concern, need for innovative financial solutions; and
- Necessity for developing emission standards.

2. The Draft Work Programme and Budget for 2017 of the Malé Declaration was discussed during the Fifth Meeting of the Task Force for Future Development (TFFD5) held on 19 August 2016, New Delhi, India.

3. This document will be submitted to Fifteenth Session of the Intergovernmental Meeting (IG15) on 16 October 2016, for its endorsement.

### **II. Work program and activities in 2017**

4. Towards the achievements of the objectives in Phase VI, the following are the specific objectives and activities in 2017:

#### **2.1 Specific objectives**

- Enhance and strengthen monitoring of air pollutants, including short-lived climate pollutants, emission inventory and modelling, as well as impact studies and awareness-raising that will facilitate science-based political decision-making for the immediate benefit of the whole region and beyond.
- Discuss and implement the future development of Malé Declaration including the strengthening of the framework of Malé Declaration by reviewing the standards of the member countries and review the progress regionally and nationally, and make decision for the next step of implementation, beneficial to the network.

- Implement the activities in the Regional Technical Centres and enable them to conduct studies and communicate the results to policy makers and stakeholders;
- Consult and share experiences on air pollution initiatives and SLCP initiatives by those involved and other stakeholders and raise awareness on air pollution among policy makers, and other stakeholders; and
- Strengthen regional cooperation.

## **2.2 Specific activities**

### ***2.2.1 Continue and update the monitoring activities***

5. The Malé Declaration monitoring programme will be continued and the member countries are urged to enhance the submission of the monitoring data to the Secretariat for reporting and assessment. Regional Center for Wet and Dry Monitoring (India) has been established. Capacity of national centers need to be further strengthened in a harmonized manner using the regional center. Considering the recent developments in atmospheric science, capacity of member countries could be enhanced to monitor air pollution including SLCPs to assess environmental and climatic impacts of air pollutants.

### ***2.2.2 Impact Assessment***

6. Capacity building and strengthening the impact assessment (i.e. health impact assessment, crop impact assessment and corrosion impact assessment) shall be continued in 2017.

7. The studies on the link of the Malé Declaration emission activities to the impacts (health and ecosystems) as well as climate change (e.g. Short-lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs)) have to be intensified.

### ***2.2.3 Human Health Impact Assessment***

8. Successful studies carried out by South Asian practitioners on the relationship between air pollution (particulate matter (PM)) and the health of school children in Dhaka, Bangladesh, Kathmandu, Nepal and Islamabad, Pakistan. Regionally specific data shows that lung function of children is impacted by levels of particulate matter pollution found in Asian cities. The Malé Declaration studies are some of the first to have been conducted where particulate matter concentrations are at the highest levels found in many large Asian cities. The findings of these studies emphasize the high cost of air pollution to the health of the community and the need to implement cost-effective measures to reduce emissions of health-damaging air pollutants. A Regional Centre of Health Impact Assessment was established in Bangladesh to oversee coordination, harmonization, quality control and reporting of the Malé Declaration health impact activities.

### ***2.2.4 Crop Impact Assessment***

9. A Regional Centre of Crop Impact Assessment is currently being established in Pakistan to oversee coordination, harmonization, quality control and reporting of the Malé Declaration crop impact activities.

Future assessments related to crop impacts from O<sub>3</sub> would therefore ideally incorporate the effects of climate change, and seek to involve specialists on adaptation options. Ideally, key decision-makers from governments would come together to discuss likely combined impacts, measures to reduce vulnerability of end users, national risk assessments and policy options to reduce the threat from this environmental problem. The opportunity for co-benefits for air pollution and climate change in emission reduction policy is of particular importance in South Asia as well as in other developing regions around the globe.

### ***2.2.5 Corrosion Impact Assessment***

10. A Regional Centre of Corrosion Impact Assessment is established in India to oversee coordination, harmonization, quality control and reporting of the Malé Declaration corrosion impact activities. Corrosion impact assessment workshop will be possibly convened with other impact assessment activities in 2017.

### ***2.2.6 Update Emission Inventory and Strengthen modelling***

11. The emission inventory (EI) compilation capacity has been considerably enhanced in all eight Malé Declaration countries. Using a harmonised methodology (the Malé Declaration Emission Inventory Manual/Workbook), national EIs have been produced for the baseline year 2000 and 2005. For 2010 compilation, the activity will be carried out in 2017 by the coordination of the Regional Centre on Emission Inventory (at the Central Environment Authority, Colombo, Sri Lanka).

12. The Regional Centre on Modelling Atmospheric Transport of Air Pollution (Iran) can build on existing work and link with modellers in the region to assess the current extent of transboundary air pollution in the South Asia.

13. The work of the Male Declaration should also link with other international initiatives, such as the LRATP Task Force on Hemispheric Transport of Air Pollution (HTAP), that estimate the movement of air pollution between regions.

### ***Development of Project Proposals for Regional Centers***

14. Project proposals for the Regional Centers will be developed for submission to donor agencies.

### ***2.2.7 Decision Support for Policy Formulation***

15. Review of the air and emission standards to draw policy recommendation and road map for emission reduction in South Asia.

- ***Intergovernmental Meeting***

16. The Sixteenth Session of the Intergovernmental Meeting (IG16) will be convened in the last quarter 2017 in order to make guidance and decision on the network's implementation during phase VI.

- **Task Force Meeting**

17. The Sixth Meeting of the Task Force Meeting on Future Development (TFFD6) will be held at the second quarter of 2017 before the IG16. The meeting will discuss and make recommendation for IG16, for future development of Malé Declaration.

- **Expert Group Meeting**

18. The Second Meeting of the Expert Group on Strengthening the Framework of Malé Declaration (EG2) will be convened in 2017 based on its Terms of Reference as approved by the IG14. A consultant will be hired to develop the Report of the Expert Group.

- **Stakeholders meeting**

19. The Regional Stakeholders meeting will be convened in 2017 to consult on the implementation of Malé Declaration, 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 Declaration stakeholders. The Draft Report of the Expert Group will be presented and consulted with the different stakeholders at this meeting.

#### **2.2.8 Raising awareness**

- **Regional Refresher Training Workshop on Transboundary Air Pollution and Regional Training Workshops on Impact Assessment**

20. The Regional Refresher Training Workshop on Transboundary Air Pollution will be held in 2017.

21. 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.

22. The development of newsletter and updating of the MD website at the Secretariat office will continue.

#### **2.2.9 Approach on Co-benefits**

23. The Malé Declaration Emission Inventory Manual preparation tool has now been extended to include emissions of methane (in important precursor of tropospheric ozone) and two constituents of particulate matter (black carbon and organic carbon) that can have impacts on regional and

global climate in the short-term. Thus, in the future or in this phase, this will enable Malé Declaration countries to assess the co-benefits of any planned air pollutant mitigation actions for also reducing concentrations of the short-lived climate pollutants (SLCP) such as black carbon and tropospheric ozone.

#### **2.2.10. Implementation of the Sustainable Developments Goals (SDGs)**

24. The Male' Declaration will support in the implementation of mandates by the countries regarding the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in September 2015, of which three goals pertain to air pollution, which include, Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, and Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Targets have been set up, which also include: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination” for Goal 3; Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services for Goal 7; and by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities for Goal 11, among others.

25. The Male' Declaration will assist in facilitating and helping governments to formulate action plans and establish and implement nationally determined ambient air quality standards, taking into account the World Health Organization Air Quality Guidelines and other relevant information and to establish emissions standards for their significant sources of air pollution; and assist countries in Asia on the aspects of ambient air quality and emission monitoring, air and atmospheric modelling, development of air quality management policy and plan and air pollution control technologies.

### **III. Financial Consideration**

- **Regional Core Activities**

26. The contribution of the participating countries is crucial for the successful implementation of Phase VI as regional level core activities.

27. Depending on availability of funding, activities on Malé Declaration will be prioritized in consultation with the member countries.

28. Table-1 presents the annual budget in 2017 for the regional core activities and Table-2 presents the estimated financial contributions of the participating countries for the year 2017.

- **Additional Activities**

29. The budget for other activities varies according to the project to be implemented in each of the participating countries. Similarly, it is urged that monitoring activities shall continue using the national budget.

**Table-1: Estimated Budget of Regional Core Level Activities in 2017**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Activities/Tasks</b>	<b>Estimated Budget (USD)</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Decision support for policy formulation</b>	
	Intergovernmental Meeting	30,000
	Task Force on Future Development Meeting	30,000
	Expert Group Meeting	19,000
	Hiring of Consultant to develop the Report of Expert Group on Strengthening the Framework of Male' Declaration	4,000
<b>2.</b>	<b>Strengthening the monitoring, capacity building and training</b>	
	Regional Training Workshop on Air Pollution	20,000
<b>3.</b>	<b>Impact assessment</b>	
	Regional Training Workshops on Impact Assessment (health impact, crop impact and corrosion impact)	30,000
<b>4.</b>	<b>Emission inventory and modelling</b>	
	Workshop on emission inventory and modelling	20,000
<b>5.</b>	<b>Raising awareness</b>	
	Regional Stakeholders Meeting	20,000
<b>6.</b>	<b>Programme Operation</b>	
	Personnel	60,000
	Operating cost (office supplies, postage, communication)	8,000
	Reporting, Publication and Newsletter	2,000
	Staff travel	7,000
	Programme support	32,500
<b>7.</b>	<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>282,500</b>

**Table 2- Countries Voluntary Contributions for Regional Level Activities in 2017 based on Phase VI approval**

No.	Country	UN assessment scale (20-16-2018) (%)	Male' Declaration Burden Sharing (%)	Contribution in US \$
1	Bangladesh	0.01	0.740	2,091
2	Bhutan	0.001	0.074	209
3	India	0.737	54.552	154,110
4	Iran	0.471	34.863	98,488
5	Maldives	0.002	0.148	418
6	Nepal	0.006	0.444	1,255
7	Pakistan	0.093	6.884	19,447
8	Sri Lanka	0.031	2.295	6,482
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.351</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>282,500</b>