

Air Quality Policies

This document is based on research that UNEP conducted in 2015, in response to Resolution 7 of the UNEA 1. It describes country-level policies that impact air quality. Triple question marks (???) indicate that information for the section couldn't be found.

Please review the information, and provide feedback. A Word version of the template can be provided upon request. Corrections and comments can be emailed to Vered.Ehsani@unep.org and George.Mwaniki@unep.org.

MALDIVES		
GOALS	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT / PLANNED POLICIES & PROGRAMMES
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: air quality is generally quite good, as there are no appreciable number of polluting activities, and the sea breeze clears the air; Male is experiencing increased pollution from land and sea vehicles, diesel power generation and construction; high-rises disrupt air circulation; transboundary air pollution from Indonesia is a seasonal issue ● Air quality monitoring system: Yes – 3 stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Ambient air quality standards: No ● National Air Quality Policy: No ● Air Quality legislation / programmes: Environmental Protection and Preservation Act (1993); Air Pollution – National Strategy for Action ● Other: Strong policy framework for environmental protection, but weak legal framework: sectoral legislation has not been enacted, and there is a lack of monitoring and enforcement (ADB, 2007)
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: incinerator plant, construction ● GDP of country: \$2 billion ● Industries' share of GDP: 17% ● Electricity sources: diesel fuel oil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emission regulations for industries: No ● Small installation's emissions regulated: No ● Renewable energy investment promoted: Renewable Energy Investment Office to implement plan to become carbon neutral by 2020; Import duties waived for solar panels and batteries, vehicles powered by renewable energy, and super-efficient appliances; feed-in tariff; 30 wind turbines being installed near Male ● Energy efficiency incentives: labelling being implemented for refrigeration and air conditioning equipment ● Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ??? ● Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry emissions: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Key transport-related air quality challenges: high congestion, especially in Male, limited public transport, minimum emission standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vehicle emission limit: None ● Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm) ??? ● Restriction on used car importation: older than 5 years banned ● Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: bus service in Male first introduced in 2011; public land transport in Male is with taxis and a mini-bus service; most islands too small to need land transport ● Actions to promote non-motorized transport: Second National Environment Plan prioritized strategies that favour public transport, bicycle lanes and footpaths – implemented??? ● Other transport-related actions: no import duty on electric vehicles (petrol and diesel vehicles face 200% mark-up)
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outdoor, open burning: limited solid waste collection – waste is frequently burned; at the one landfill, there are smouldering fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?) ??? ● Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: 43% use solid fuels (firewood); urban households use LPG and kerosene ● Impact: <100 deaths/year from indoor air pollution (<100 from outdoor air pollution) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution regulated: No ● Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: ??? ● Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ??? ● Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???

Secondary Sources used in the research: http://cleanairasia.org/portal/sites/default/files/presentations/maldives_country_presentation.pdf, <http://www.saarc-sec.org/userfiles/Large%20Publications/CCNDPPE/11-CCNDPPE-Chapter%20VII%20-%20Air.pdf>, <http://www.rrcap.ait.asia/male/uploadedfiles/Maldivesp%201-4.pdf>, <http://www.finance.gov.mv/v2/uploadedcontent/posts/intpub/Post1375-2007.pdf>, State of the Environment, Ministry of Environment and Energy, Republic of Maldives, 2011., https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_the_Maldives, http://www.sari-energy.org/pagefiles/countries/maldives_energy_detail.asp,

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/earth/energy/8827308/Clean-power-Maldives-leads-the-way-with-a-carbon-dream.html>,
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http://www.unep.org/Transport/New/PCFV/pdf/Maps_Matrices/AP/matrix/AP_Matrix_June2015.pdf,
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