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# "Air that We Breathe" National Symposium on Air Quality

5th & 6th May 2016 and Launch of the Clean Air Action Plan 2025



Continued from 4th May 2016

## 4. Clean Air Action Plan 2025

It was identified by the stakeholders to update Clean Air 2015 Action Plan to meet the emerging challenges i.e. rapid urbanisation, development of infrastructure, new vehicles and technologies, cleaner fuels etc. Clean Air 2025 Action Plan was prepared through a vigorous consultative process

- 4. To undertake research and development and capacity building programmes for Air Quality Management.
- 5. To establish linkages with sub-regional, regional and global air quality management initiatives.
- 6. To create public awareness on air

ensuring effective air quality management.

## 4.3 Effective Management of Air Emissions from Stationary Sources (2016-2025)

There is an urgent need to develop capacity for measurement and monitoring of stationary source emissions according to standards and procedures. This would fill the gap of

- Introduce regulation, market based instruments, in transport sector

## Unethical Practices (2016-2018)

It has been identified that air pollution due to unethical and unintentional practices have an impact on air quality management both at urban and households. This pollution is occurred mainly due to open burning of solid waste, plastics and polythene, including e-waste, and construction. Actions recommended includes:

- Preparation of guidelines &

- Periodic review of vehicular emissions standard
- Promote solar energy for electric vehicles
- Upgrade existing oil refinery
- Establish and maintain independent accredited fuel quality test laboratories.
- Promoting new investments on cleaner alternative fuel processing facilities through incentives.

## 4.7 Air Quality monitoring (2016-2020)

AirMAC was established in 2001 informally as an outcome of Clean Air 2000 with the participation of relevant stakeholders in air quality management. Unavailability of a formal structure has hindered progress on AQM programmes in many different ways and therefore this issue needs to be immediately addressed. It is recommended to establish a Cabinet Appointed Steering committee for air resource management to implement the actions the Clean Air 2025 Action Plan

environmental, economic and health impacts

## 4.9 Research, development Fostered and Impact assessment of air pollution (2016-2020)

There is a greater requirement to promote incorporation of research finding for decision making a policy interventions in air quality management. It is necessary to collect data on impacts of air pollution and prevention measures

## 4.10 Participation and Collaboration In Regional/Global Clean Air Initiatives

## 4.11 Development of Human Resources

## 4.12 Development of A Sustainable Financing Mechanism

## 5.0 MONITORING AND REVIEW

The overall responsibility of the implementation of the Action Plan lies with AirMAC under the general direction of its Steering Committee appointed by the Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources (ME&NR). While the institutions responsible for carrying out specific actions have been identified for each of the tasks from the list given below, the overall coordination is carried out by AirMAC with the leadership provided by the Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment with the participation of all the other related stakeholders.

In the process of coordination AirMAC will also monitor the progress of these actions according to an agreed time schedule of implementation along with interim targets for each of the actions. In order to carry out this task effectively a Monitoring Committee (MC) will be formed by AirMAC with relevant stakeholder representation. The interim targets may be revised from time-to-time if required by the MC. The Action Plan will be reviewed every two years to include the most updated policies of the government and the latest advancements in technology and other areas as well as world trends.

Anura Jayatilake - Director  
Air Resource Management Centre (AirMAC)  
Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment

Coordinated by  
Thilak K Illeperuma

# Air quality management in Sri Lanka



and was finalised during two stakeholder workshops in Dec 2014 and March 2015.

## The main objectives of the Clean Air Action Plan 2025 are the following

- To develop and establish a national multi-stakeholder platform for formulation and coordination of all air quality improvement and management programs.
- To ensure source identification, quantification, monitoring and reduction of harmful air pollutants through implementation of identified programmes in association with all stakeholders.
- To implement and strengthen regulatory framework for



- To ensure adequate financial resources through formal and innovative financing mechanisms for air quality management

information about correlation between ambient air quality standards and source emission standards. There is also need to implement these control technologies existing industries. The following actions are recommended.

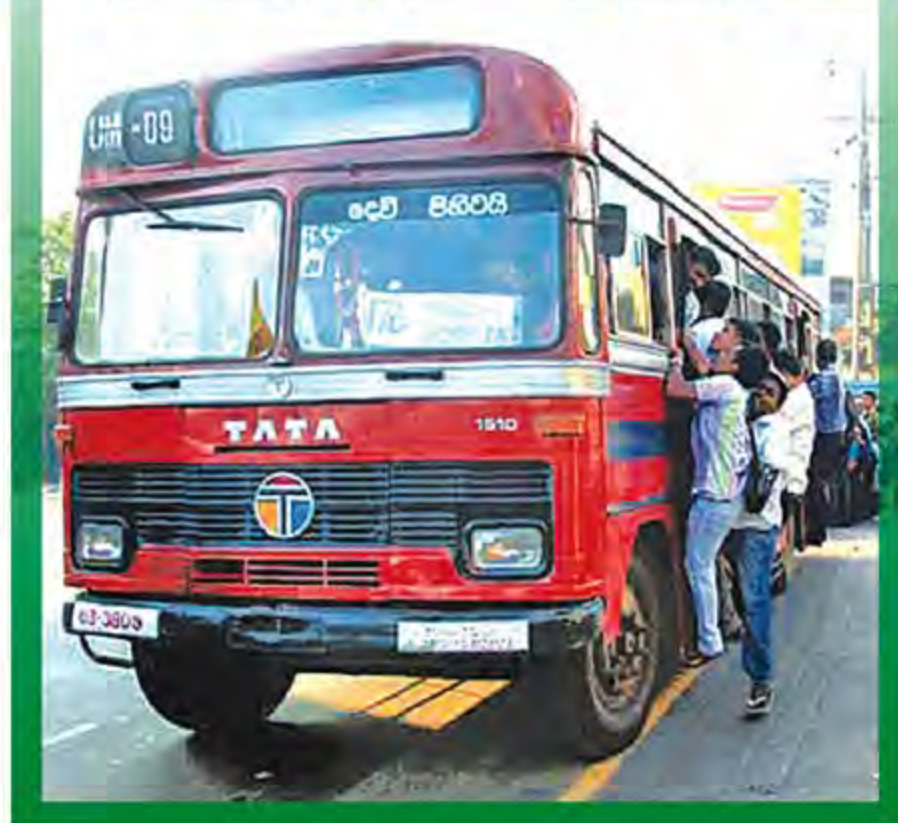
- Strengthening capacity of Central Environmental Authority and other related agencies in emission measuring and monitoring
- Collect baseline data on air emissions of stationary sources (key industries initially) and identify gaps in baseline data.
- Awareness creation and capacity building among stakeholders including industrialist on source emission standards
- Policy interventions (Tax concession/ financial assistance) for energy efficient equipment, etc.,

## 4.4 Indoor Air Quality Management (2016-2018)

Indoor Air Quality Management has been identified as a area where great attention is needed in air quality management. Many health related issues associated to indoor air pollution due to use of biomass for cooking and cooking practices have to be controlled. It is also necessary to focus attention on indoor air quality in building design, construction, maintenance and use. Action recommended includes:

- Develop guidelines on how to control indoor air quality management and incorporate in building regulations
- Identify different types of buildings / locations that the guideline should be applied
- Conduct pilot scale indoor air pollution studies, health impact assessment ,
- Conduct awareness programmes on methods to reduce indoor air pollution

## 4.5 Management of Unethical and



- Conduct awareness programmes on harmful effects of emissions from open burning of waste

## 4.6 Cleaner Technologies, Fuels and Practices (2016-2025)

In air quality management, cleaner fuels and such technologies and practices have a direct impact. There is a necessity to develop sustainable fiscal policy on cleaner fuels, technologies and other related areas and to make availability of quality fuel and availability of alternative cleaner fuel are required. Recommended Actions includes

- Encourage to use green vehicles with energy efficiency for public transportation

There is an urgent requirement to establish comprehensive Air Quality Monitoring System for Sri Lanka. It will provide comprehensive data base to verify the effectiveness of the measures taken in air quality management. The actions recommended are :

- Establish an island-wide Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network
- Strengthen existing facilities and capacities in trans-boundary monitoring

## 4.8 Awareness, education, information and knowledge management for air quality

Create awareness among general public on air pollution and its social,

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