## **Lebanon 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 <a href="mailto:Vered.Ehsani@unep.org">Vered.Ehsani@unep.org</a> and <a href="mailto:George.Mwaniki@unep.org">George.Mwaniki@unep.org</a>.

<u>Lebanon</u> Air Quality Policy Matrix			
Goals	Status	Current Policies & Programmes	
GENERAL OVERVIEW	Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges:	National Ambient air quality standards: ???  National Air Quality Policy: ???	
	• WHO estimates that outdoor air pollution causes 400 premature deaths annually 1	Air Quality legislation / programmes: ??? Other: ???	
	Air quality monitoring system: ???	•	
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<ul> <li>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</li> <li>Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from the following; tourism, food processing, wine, cement, textiles, mineral and chemical products, wood and furniture products, oil refining, metal fabricating among others</li> </ul>	Emission regulations for industries: ???  Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???  Renewable energy investment promoted: ???  Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ???  Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???  Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???	
	<b>GDP of country</b> : USD 43.49B in 2013 <sup>2</sup> <b>Industries' share of GDP</b> : 20% <sup>3</sup>	• Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions: (can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here) ???	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', *WHO*, 2008 <a href="http://www.who.int/quantifying\_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T>">http://www.who.int/quantifying\_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T></a>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <a href="http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R">http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R</a>>.

	Electricity sources:  • 87.9% of the installed electricity generating capacity (2.314 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel, and the rest 12.1% from hydroelectric plants <sup>4</sup> Others  •	
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)  • Vehicle emissions are a major source of PM, NO2 and CO  • Public transport is dominated by busses  • Private car ownership is low with 434 car per 1000 individuals	Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating)  Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm)  • Fuel sulphur content is regulated at 5000ppm  Fuel Lead content:  • All vehicles use lead free gasoline  Restriction on used car importation:  • Lebanon allows the import of cars up to 8 years old  Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???  Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR	Outdoor, open burning: (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc)	Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?) ??? Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN	Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:	Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No) ???  Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: ???

 $<sup>^3</sup>$  'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.  $^4$  'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

BURNING: INDOOR	Impact:  • WHO estimates that indoor air pollution causes 100 premature deaths annually <sup>5</sup>	<ul> <li>Access to electricity across Lebanon stands at nearly 100%.</li> </ul>
		Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ???
		Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???

预览已结束, 完整报告链接和二维码如下:

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\_15152

