

Madagascar 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.

Madagascar 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: ● Indoor air pollution is the most important exposure pathway of air pollutants in Madagascar ● Traffic emissions have also been identified as an important cause of outdoor air pollution in major cities in Madagascar ● Traffic related emissions are exacerbated by the importation of second-hand vehicles ● Poor solid waste management is also an important source of air pollution ● Majority of the households use kerosene and biomass based fuel (charcoal) for domestic cooking leading to substantial indoor exposure to air pollution ● WHO estimates that outdoor and indoor air pollution causes 18700 premature deaths annually¹ ●	National Ambient air quality standards: ??? National Air Quality Policy: ??? Air Quality legislation / programmes: ??? Other: ??? ●

¹ WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008
<http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T>.

	Air quality monitoring system: • Currently air quality monitoring is limited • The National Institute of Sciences and Nuclear Technology monitors major air pollutants in Madagascar	
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: • Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from the following: meat processing, seafood, soap, beer, leather, sugar, textiles, glassware, cement, automobile assembly plant, paper, petroleum, tourism among others GDP of country: USD 10.53 B in 2013² Industries' share of GDP: 16.4%³ Electricity sources: • 65.6% of the installed electricity generating capacity (430000 KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel, 34.4% from hydroelectric plants⁴ Others ??? •	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) ??? • 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) ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc) •	Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm) Fuel sulphur content restricted at 5000ppm Fuel Lead content: All vehicles use lead free gasoline Restriction on used car importation: ???

² 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>>.

³ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

⁴ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

		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 BURNING: INDOOR	Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: - Household air pollution is the second leading cause of disease in Madagascar, where more than 99% of households rely on solid biomass for cooking - The average concentrations of fine particulate matter and carbon monoxide in kitchens significantly exceeded World Health Organization guidelines for indoor exposure Impact: - WHO estimates that indoor air pollution causes 12700 premature deaths annually⁵	Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / 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: ???

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_15166

