

## Mozambique 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](mailto:Vered.Ehsani@unep.org) and [George.Mwaniki@unep.org](mailto:George.Mwaniki@unep.org).

Mozambique Air Quality Policy Matrix		
Goals	Status	Current Policies & Programmes
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<b>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: ???</b> <b>Air quality monitoring system: ???</b>	<b>National Ambient air quality standards:</b> Enacted and operational <b>National Air Quality Policy: ???</b> <b>Air Quality legislation / programmes:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air pollution is regulated under the Environmental law of 1997</li> </ul> <b>Other: ???</b>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<b>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</b> Aluminium, petroleum products, chemicals (fertilizer, soap, paints), textiles, cement, glass, asbestos, tobacco, food, beverages are the most important industries in the country <b>GDP of country:</b> USD 14.67 Billion in 2013 <sup>1</sup> . <b>Industries' share of GDP:</b> 24.9% <b>Electricity sources:</b> Only 0.1% of the installed electricity generating capacity (2.428 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel, the rest 99.9% is generated from hydropower	<b>Emission regulations for industries:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emissions from the following industries are regulated through the industrial emission limits; cement, thermal power plants, copper works and fertilizer manufacturers among others</li> <li>Individual operating permits may have provisions regarding air emissions or effluents.</li> </ul> <b>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</b> <b>Renewable energy investment promoted: ???</b> <b>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ???</b> <b>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</b> <b>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???</b> <b>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry: (can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here) ???</b>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM	<b>Key transport-related air quality challenges:</b> <i>(ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating)</b></li> <li><b>Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm):</b> Fuel sulfur content restricted at 500ppm</li> <li><b>Fuel lead content:</b> Unleaded gasoline restrictions since 2005</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>>.

TRANSPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicle emissions are a major source of PM</li> <li>• Public transport is mainly run by private companies or individuals</li> <li>• Private car ownership is low with 12 car per 1000 individuals in 2009</li> <li>• Between 2004 and 2008 the number of cars in Maputo increased by over 57%</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p><b>Restriction on used car importation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No age or technology restrictions on second hand cars imported into Mozambique</li> <li>• Pre-importation inspection is required</li> </ul> <p><b>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</b></p> <p><b>Actions to promote non-motorized transport:</b> <i>(ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc)</i> ???</p> <p><b>Other transport-related actions: ???</b></p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF WASTE	<p><b>Outdoor, open burning:</b> <i>(ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uncontrolled waste burning is one of the practices that contributes to deteriorating air quality in urban centres</li> <li>• Agricultural waste burning can also impact air quality in the rural areas.</li> <li>• Due to the waste composition (plastics, waste tires, and other organic/inorganic materials) unregulated waste burning can be a source of health impairing emissions such as dioxins and furans</li> </ul>	<p><b>Legal framework:</b> <i>(ex: is burning banned?)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste management regulations are captured under the National Environment Policy of 2008 and the National Environment Act of 1997.</li> </ul> <p><b>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste ???</b></p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM BIOMASS BURNING (INDOORS)	<p><b>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wood is the dominant fuels used for cooking accounting for 80% of the energy mix in Mozambique</li> <li>• The electrification rate is just 14%. It is estimated at 26% of urban areas and estimated 5% of rural areas. In rural districts, kerosene is the main fuel for lighting.</li> </ul> <p><b>Impact:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indoor air pollution regulated:</b> <i>(Yes / No)</i></p> <p><b>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electricidade de Moçambique prepared a Master Plan for the expansion of the country's national power grid and distribution networks with the goal of reaching 15% of the rural population by the year 2020, from the present 5%. This goal was archived in 2010.</li> </ul> <p><b>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:</b></p> <p><b>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:</b></p>

	of air pollution in Mozambique. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 11,100 premature deaths every year</li></ul>	
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