

Zimbabwe 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.

Zimbabwe 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:??? Air quality monitoring system: ???	National Ambient air quality standards: ??? National Air Quality Policy: ??? Air Quality legislation / programmes: ??? Other: ??? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution is regulated under the Environmental Management Act of 2002 and the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act of 1971
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most important industries are mining (gold, platinum, coal etc), cement, steel, chemicals and fertilizer manufacture among others GDP of country: USD 10.48B in 2013 Industries' share of GDP: 25% Electricity sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 66.6% of the installed electricity generating capacity (2.035 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel, the rest 33.4% is generated from hydropower 	Emission regulations for industries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual operating permits may have provisions regarding air emissions or effluents. Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) Renewable energy investment promoted: ??? Energy efficiency incentives: (<i>ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc</i>) ??? 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: (<i>can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here</i>) ??? Through the draft national energy policy, the government plans to ensure efficient utilization of energy resources. The International Energy Initiative has previously run programs to promote the efficient use of energy, most notably the Zimbabwe Energy Efficiency Project (ZEEP).
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	Key transport-related air quality challenges: (<i>ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle emissions are a major source of PM, NO₂ and CO 	Vehicle emission limit: (<i>Euro rating</i>) ??? Fuel Sulphur content: (<i>in ppm</i>) restricted at 500ppm for diesel (and 1000ppm for gasoline) Restriction on used car importation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extra duty is paid for import cars more than 5 years old

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public transport is mainly run by private companies or individuals ● Private car ownership is low with 114 car per 1000 individuals in 2007 	<p>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</p> <p>Actions to promote non-motorized transport: <i>(ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc)</i> ???</p> <p>Other transport-related actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pre-importation inspection is required ● Unleaded gasoline restrictions since 2005 ● Vehicle emission standards have been drafted
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF WASTE	<p>Outdoor, open burning: <i>(ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Waste generation has increased in recent times due to increased urbanization and changing consumption patterns ● Most of the waste generated in urban centres is dumped off into landfills ● Some waste is burned in open fires leading to air pollution ● Burning of agricultural waste is also a source of air pollution in the country 	<p>Legal framework: <i>(ex: is burning banned?)</i> ???</p> <p>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</p> <p>Others???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM BIOMASS BURNING (INDOORS)	<p>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wood is the dominant fuels used for cooking accounting for 64% of the energy mix in Zimbabwe ● In rural Zimbabwe, 80-90% of people are heavily dependent on wood fuel, light their homes with kerosene. <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 3.800 premature deaths every year <p>Others</p>	<p>Indoor air pollution regulated: <i>(Yes / No)</i> ???</p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Rural Electrification Fund Act (13:20) created a Rural Electrification Agency (REA, www.rea.co.zw) that has the mandate for the total electrification of all rural areas, funded by electrification levies and government stipends. ● The government has set a target of boosting the electrification rate to 85% by 2020. <p>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Duty free importation of solar panels and other power saving devices <p>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects of air pollution in Mozambique. • Access to electricity is estimated nationally at nearly 40%, with urban access standing at nearly 80%, but access to electricity in the rural areas of the country is much lower, at about 19%, due to prohibitive costs of extending national electricity grids. 	
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