

Malawi 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.

Malawi Air Quality Policy Matrix		
Goals	Status	Current Policies & Programmes
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<p>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: ???</p> <p>Air quality monitoring system: ???</p>	<p>National Ambient air quality standards: enacted and Operational</p> <p>National Air Quality Policy: ???</p> <p>Air Quality legislation / programmes: ???</p> <p>Other: ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<p>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tobacco processing, tea, sugar, sawmill products, cement production, consumer goods <p>GDP of country: USD 3.68 Billion in 2013¹.</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 18.9%</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 0.3% of the installed electricity generating capacity (287,000 KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel, the rest 99.7% is generated from hydropower 	<p>Emission regulations for industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution is regulated under the Environmental management act and the national Environment Policy Individual operating permits may have provisions regarding air emissions or effluents <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</p> <p>Renewable energy investment promoted: ???</p> <p>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ???</p> <p>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies:</p> <p>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???</p> <p>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry: (can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here) ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<p>Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle emissions are a major source of PM Public transport is mainly run by private companies or individuals 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) Vehicle emission standards established under the Ambient Air Quality Standards</p> <p>Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm) Fuel sulfur content restricted at 500ppm</p> <p>Fuel lead content: Unleaded gasoline restrictions since 2005</p> <p>Restriction on used car importation: No age or technology restrictions on second hand cars imported into Malawi</p>

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Private car ownership is low with 8 car per 1000 individuals in 2005 <p>Others ???</p>	<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>
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"> ● Uncontrolled waste burning is one of the practices that contributes to deteriorating air quality in urban centres ● Agricultural waste burning can also impact air quality in the rural areas. ● 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 	<p>Legal framework: <i>(ex: is burning banned?)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Waste management regulations are captured under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) requirement. <p>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM BIOMASS BURNING (INDOORS)	<p>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Malawi's energy balance is dominated by biomass (firewood, charcoal, agricultural and industrial wastes), which accounts for 97% of the Total primary energy supply. <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 13,000 premature deaths every year² ● Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects of air pollution in Malawi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In an attempt to minimize the use of biomass fuels the government of Malawi has undertaken a number of initiatives including the Program for Biomass Energy Conservation (ProBEC) which seeks to promote the use of clay stoves to save fuel; the Promotion of Alternative Energy Sources Project (PAESP) which seeks to promote non-traditional fuels for cooking and heating to reduce environmental degradation; and a National Sustainable and Renewable Energy Programme (NSREP) which promotes renewable energy technologies in Malawi. ● The Malawi Rural Electrification Project (MAREP) has also been established. <p>Indoor air pollution regulated: <i>(Yes / No) ???</i></p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: ???</p> <p>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ???</p> <p>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???</p>

² WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008
http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T.