

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 and George.Mwaniki@unep.org.

Mozambique 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution is regulated under the Environmental law of 1997 <p>Other: ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<p>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</p> <p>Aluminium, petroleum products, chemicals (fertilizer, soap, paints), textiles, cement, glass, asbestos, tobacco, food, beverages are the most important industries in the country</p> <p>GDP of country: USD 14.67 Billion in 2013¹.</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 24.9%</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Emission regulations for industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions from the following industries are regulated through the industrial emission limits; cement, thermal power plants, copper works and fertilizer manufacturers among others • 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	<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 emission limit: (Euro rating) <p>Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm): Fuel sulfur content restricted at 500ppm</p> <p>Fuel lead content: Unleaded gasoline restrictions since 2005</p>

¹ '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"> • Vehicle emissions are a major source of PM • Public transport is mainly run by private companies or individuals • Private car ownership is low with 12 car per 1000 individuals in 2009 • Between 2004 and 2008 the number of cars in Maputo increased by over 57% • 	<p>Restriction on used car importation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No age or technology restrictions on second hand cars imported into Mozambique • Pre-importation inspection is required <p>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</p> <p>Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ???</p> <p>Other transport-related actions: ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF WASTE	<p>Outdoor, open burning: (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc)</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 furans 	<p>Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste management regulations are captured under the National Environment Policy of 2008 and the National Environment Act of 1997. <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"> • Wood is the dominant fuels used for cooking accounting for 80% of the energy mix in Mozambique • 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. <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects 	<p>Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No)</p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <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>

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