

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.

CAMBODIA		
GOALS	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT / PLANNED POLICIES & PROGRAMMES
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: Vehicle emissions and road dust re-suspension are the main sources of TSP. Ambient concentrations of PM appear very high, especially in urban centres ● Air quality monitoring system: Yes, 3 roadside tubes in Phnom Penh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Ambient air quality standards: Don't meet WHO guidelines ● National Air Quality Policy: No ● Air Quality legislation / programmes: A sub-decree on air pollution control was issued in 2000, including air quality standards for ambient air quality, emission limits for stationary and mobile sources, and limits for hazardous substances in the air; the Office of Air Quality, Noise and Vibration Management is the main unit responsible for urban air quality management and monitoring ● Other:
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: garments and footwear, light manufacturing, tourism, agriculture, construction, mining, power generation ● GDP of country: \$16 billion ● Industries' share of GDP: 24% ● Electricity sources: diesel oil, heavy fuel oil are main local sources with some hydro and a coal-fired plant; more than 50% imported from neighbouring countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emission regulations for industries: Yes ● Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ??? ● Renewable energy investment promoted: No policy; hydro projects are being considered; fiscal and investment incentives for project developers were agreed on in 2003, but there is lack of clarity about how these incentives can be used and up to what amount; high import tax on renewable energy technology ● Energy efficiency incentives: National Policy, Strategy and Action Plan on Energy Efficiency sets out the following strategic objectives: to improve energy efficiency in the industrial sector by 28%; strengthen capacity-building in industry energy efficiency; and to raise awareness among factory owners and managers regarding energy efficiency issues ● Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: No ● 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: A new petroleum law, the country's first legislation governing extraction of oil, is being drafted
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Key transport-related air quality challenges: In Phnom Penh, traffic is a significant source of pollution; no emission standards; high Sulphur content ● Although many people use bicycles, there are no bike lanes ● No formalised public transport system; there are privately owned motorcycles and tuk-tuks that are unregulated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vehicle emission limit: Pre-Euro, doesn't distinguish between vehicle sizes ● Fuel Sulphur content: 1,500ppm ● Restriction on used car importation: No ● Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: No ● Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ??? ● Other transport-related actions: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outdoor, open burning: Open burning in rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal framework: No ● Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: waste management project being launched with UNIDO to increase recycling, decrease burning, improve landfill options etc
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: 92% of population use wood, charcoal ● Impact: 6,600 deaths/year from indoor air pollution (300 from outdoor air pollution) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution regulated: No ● Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: Phnom Penh accounts for 90% of electricity consumption; there is a 31% electrification rate, with limited access in rural areas where 80% population lives; Rural Electrification Strategy aims to increase rate to 70% of rural households by 2030 ● Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ??? ● Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???

Secondary Sources used in the research: *Country Synthesis Report on Urban Air Quality Management: Cambodia*. Asian Development Bank and the Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities, 2006., <http://b2b-cambodia.com/key-industries/>, <http://www.opendevelopmentcambodia.net/briefing/the-cambodian-energy-sector/>, <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/dumpsites-get-makover>, https://energywikipedia.info/wiki/Cambodia_Energy_Situation, http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#I,

http://cleanairasia.org/wp-content/uploads/portal/files/agenda/meeting_report_of_consultation_for_joint_forum_and_5th_govt_meeting_feb2015.pdf