

Comoros Air Quality Overview

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 air.quality@unep.org.

Comoros Air Quality Overview		
Goals	Status	Current Policies & Programmes
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<p>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO estimates that outdoor air pollution causes <100 premature deaths annually¹ • PM2.5 mean annual exposure is 6.7 (<i>micrograms per cubic meter</i>) in 2011² <p>Air quality monitoring system: ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>National Ambient air quality standards: ???</p> <p>National Air Quality Policy: ???</p> <p>Air Quality legislation / programmes: ???</p> <p>Other: ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<p>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from the following: fishing, tourism and perfume distillation among others <p>GDP of country: USD 658 million in 2013³</p>	<p>Emission regulations for industries: ???</p> <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</p> <p>Renewable energy investment promoted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2008, in collaboration with the UN-Energy inter-departmental program, a Renewable Energy Policy was created for the Comoros. <p>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ???</p> <p>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies:</p>

¹ WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008 <http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T>.

² 'World Development Indicators | World DataBank' <<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators#>> [accessed 16 November 2015].

³ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>>.

	<p>Industries' share of GDP: 10%⁴</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 83.3% out of the 6000 kW installed electricity generating capacity is generated from fossil fuels while the rest 16.7% is from hydropower plants <p>Others ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 	<p>???</p> <p>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (<i>monitoring, enforcement, fines etc</i>) ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions: (<i>can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here</i>) ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<p>Key transport-related air quality challenges: (<i>ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emissions from the transport sector are one of the most important anthropogenic source of air pollution in the Comoros. ● 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: (<i>Euro rating</i>) ???</p> <p>Fuel Sulphur content: (<i>in ppm</i>) ???</p> <p>Fuel Lead content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All vehicles use lead free gasoline <p>Restriction on used car importation: ???</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>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR	<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. <p>Due to the waste composition (plastics, waste tires, and other organic/inorganic materials) unregulated waste burning can be a source of</p>	<p>Legal framework: (<i>ex: is burning banned?</i>) ???</p> <p>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</p>

⁴ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

	health impairing emissions such as dioxins and furans ⁵	
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: INDOOR	<p>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 25.5% of the population has access to non-solid fuels⁶ ● 46% of the population has access to electricity⁷ <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WHO estimates that indoor air pollution causes 100 premature deaths annually⁸ 	<p>Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No) ???</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>

⁵ IPEP, *A Study on Waste Burning Activities That Release Dioxins and Furans in Nairobi Kenya* (The International POPs Elimination Project, 2010) <<http://www.gaialibrary.org/content/study-waste-burning-activities-release-dioxins-and-furans-nairobi-kenya>> [accessed 14 July 2015].

⁶ 'World Development Indicators | World DataBank'.

⁷ 'Reegle - Clean Energy Information Gateway', *Reegle - Clean Energy Information Gateway* <<http://www.reegle.info>> [accessed 22 September 2015].

⁸ WHO.