

## 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](mailto:Vered.Ehsani@unep.org) and [George.Mwaniki@unep.org](mailto:George.Mwaniki@unep.org).

Malawi Air Quality Policy Matrix		
Goals	Status	Current Policies & Programmes
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<b>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: ???</b> <b>Air quality monitoring system: ???</b>	<b>National Ambient air quality standards:</b> enacted and Operational <b>National Air Quality Policy: ???</b> <b>Air Quality legislation / programmes: ???</b> <b>Other: ???</b>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<b>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tobacco processing, tea, sugar, sawmill products, cement production, consumer goods</li> </ul> <b>GDP of country:</b> USD 3.68 Billion in 2013 <sup>1</sup> . <b>Industries' share of GDP:</b> 18.9% <b>Electricity sources:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<b>Emission regulations for industries:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air pollution is regulated under the Environmental management act and the national Environment Policy</li> <li>Individual operating permits may have provisions regarding air emissions or effluents</li> </ul> <b>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</b> <b>Renewable energy investment promoted: ???</b> <b>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ???</b> <b>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies:</b> <b>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???</b> <b>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry: (can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here) ???</b>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<b>Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vehicle emissions are a major source of PM</li> <li>Public transport is mainly run by private companies or individuals</li> </ul>	<b>Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating)</b> Vehicle emission standards established under the Ambient Air Quality Standards <b>Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm)</b> Fuel sulfur content restricted at 500ppm <b>Fuel lead content:</b> Unleaded gasoline restrictions since 2005 <b>Restriction on used car importation:</b> No age or technology restrictions on second hand cars imported into Malawi

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private car ownership is low with 8 car per 1000 individuals in 2005</li> </ul> <p><b>Others ???</b></p>	<p><b>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</b></p> <p><b>Actions to promote non-motorized transport:</b> (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) <b>???</b></p> <p><b>Other transport-related actions: ???</b></p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF WASTE	<p><b>Outdoor, open burning:</b> (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uncontrolled waste burning is one of the practices that contributes to deteriorating air quality in urban centres</li> <li>Agricultural waste burning can also impact air quality in the rural areas.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>	<p><b>Legal framework:</b> (ex: is burning banned?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste management regulations are captured under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) requirement.</li> </ul> <p><b>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</b></p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM BIOMASS BURNING (INDOORS)	<p><b>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Malawi's energy balance is dominated by biomass (firewood, charcoal, agricultural and industrial wastes), which accounts for 97% of the Total primary energy supply.</li> </ul> <p><b>Impact:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 13,000 premature deaths every year<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects of air pollution in Malawi.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>The Malawi Rural Electrification Project (MAREP) has also been established.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indoor air pollution regulated:</b> (Yes / No) <b>???</b></p> <p><b>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: ???</b></p> <p><b>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ???</b></p> <p><b>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???</b></p>

<sup>2</sup> WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008  
[http://www.who.int/quantifying\\_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T](http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T).

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