

## Botswana 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).

<b>Botswana Air Quality Policy Matrix</b>		
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Current Policies &amp; Programmes</b>
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<p><b>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: ???</b></p> <p><b>Air quality monitoring system: ???</b></p>	<p><b>National Ambient air quality standards: ???</b></p> <p><b>National Air Quality Policy: ???</b></p> <p><b>Air Quality legislation / programmes: ???</b></p> <p><b>Other: ???</b></p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<p><b>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</b></p> <p>Smelters are the most important industrial source of air pollution</p> <p><b>GDP of country:</b> USD 15.53 billion in 2013<sup>1</sup></p> <p><b>Industries' share of GDP:</b> 35.7% <sup>2</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diamond industry is the most important industry, accounting for more than 30% of the country's GDP and 70% of its export earnings</li> </ul> <p><b>Electricity sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of total installed electricity producing capacity, which stood at 132,000 KW in 2011, is produced from fossil fuels</li> </ul> <p><b>Others</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beef farming is an important sector, which</li> </ul>	<p><b>Emission regulations for industries:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air pollution is regulated under the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act</li> <li>• Individual operating permits may have provisions regarding air emissions or effluents</li> </ul> <p><b>Small installation's emissions regulated:</b> (Yes/No) Small installations are not regulated</p> <p><b>Renewable energy investment promoted:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The draft national energy policy states that by 2020, local production of biodiesel will account for 10% of the supply of diesel in the country</li> </ul> <p><b>Energy efficiency incentives:</b> (<i>ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc</i>)</p> <p><b>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</b></p> <p><b>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations:</b> (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???</p> <p><b>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry:</b> (<i>can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here</i>) ???</p>

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

<sup>2</sup> 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books.'

	mean ammonia emissions might be important in considering PM pollution	
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<p><b>Key transport-related air quality challenges:</b> (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicle emissions are a major source of PM, however suspension of road dust is the most dominant source of PM in the country</li> <li>• Public transport is mainly run by private companies or individuals</li> <li>• Private car ownership is low with 133 car per 1000 individuals</li> <li>• Car ownership is growing moderately at 7% per year</li> </ul>	<p><b>Vehicle emission limit:</b> (Euro rating) ???</p> <p><b>Fuel Sulphur content:</b> (in ppm) Fuel sulfur content restricted at 500ppm</p> <p><b>Fuel lead content:</b> Unleaded gasoline restrictions since 2006</p> <p><b>Restriction on used car importation:</b> No age or technology restrictions on second hand cars imported into Botswana</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) ???</p> <p><b>Other transport-related actions:</b> ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF WASTE: (OUTDOOR)	<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>• Waste generation has increased in recent times due to increased urbanization and consumption patterns</li> <li>• Most of the waste generated in urban centers is dumped off into landfills</li> <li>• Some waste is burned in open fires leading to air pollution</li> <li>• Burning of agricultural waste is also a source of air pollution in the country</li> </ul>	<p><b>Legal framework:</b> (ex: is burning banned?) burning of waste is regulated by the Botswana Waste Management Strategy</p> <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>• Fuel wood continues to play a significant role as an energy source for many households, especially in rural areas.</li> <li>• It is the principal energy source used for cooking in 46% of the households</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indoor air pollution regulated:</b> (Yes / No)???</p> <p><b>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government of Botswana has initiated a non-grid rural electrification scheme using photovoltaic power which was kicked started in 2006 by the Government and the UN</li> </ul> <p><b>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Energy Policy has a target of providing 80% access to electricity for the country as</li> </ul>

	<p>nationally; and in 77% of households located in rural areas. This represents a decline from around 90% in 1981 but still significant enough to attract policy attention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fuel wood usage has been declining over the years while LPG and electricity consumption has been on the rise</li> <li>• This is mainly attributed to the rising level of affluence as well as the increased access to electricity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Impact:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 500 premature deaths every year<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>	<p>a whole and 60% access in rural areas by 2016.</p> <p><b>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It also aims at improved access, security, and reliability of energy supply to all sectors of the economy, particularly the low income and marginalized through effective institutional arrangement and service delivery.</li> </ul>
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