

Burundi 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.

Burundi Air Quality Policy Matrix		
Goals	Status	Current Policies & Programmes
GENERAL OVERVIEW	Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: • The predominant use of biomass for energy provision in rural households makes indoor air pollution the most important exposure pathway for air pollutants • WHO estimates that outdoor air pollution causes 200 premature deaths annually while indoor air pollution is estimated to cause 10,200 premature deaths annually¹ Air quality monitoring system: • Air quality is not continuously monitored in Burundi	National Ambient air quality standards: • Currently, Burundi has not established nor enacted air quality standards regulations National Air Quality Policy: • Currently, Burundi does not have a national air quality policy Air Quality legislation / programmes: ??? Other: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: • Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from the following: light consumer goods industries; assembly of imported components; public works construction; food	Emission regulations for industries: ??? Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ??? Renewable energy investment promoted: ??? Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ??? Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies:

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

	processing among others GDP of country: USD 2.676 B in 2013² Industries' share of GDP: 18.4%³ Electricity sources: • 1.9% of the installed electricity generating capacity (52,000 KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel, and the rest 98.1% is generated from hydroelectric plants⁴ Others •	??? Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ??? • Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions: (can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here) ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc) • One of the fastest growing sector in Burundi with an average growth rate of 6.5% per year for light duty vehicles • The sector is estimated to emit up to 50 to 90% of all PM in urban areas • The sector is also an important indirect source of O₃	Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm) • Fuel sulphur content capped at 50ppm Fuel Lead content: All vehicles use lead free gasoline Restriction on used car importation: • There are no age restrictions on the import of used cars in Burundi, Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ??? Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR	Outdoor, open burning: (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc) • 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.	Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?) ??? Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???

² 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>>.

³ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

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

	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 ⁵	
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: INDOOR	Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: - Nearly all rural households in Burundi use biomass for cooking (99%), for which firewood is by far the most dominant source of energy - Indoor air pollution resulting from this is worsened by the use of inefficient cook stoves Impact: - WHO estimates that indoor air pollution causes 10,200 premature deaths annually⁶	Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No) ??? Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: Access to electricity concerns only 1.8% of the population Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ??? Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_15018

