Eritrea 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.

Eritrea 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 300 premature deaths annually while indoor air pollution is estimated to cause 1900 premature deaths annually[1] **Air quality monitoring system**: ● Air quality is not continuously monitored in Eritrea	**National Ambient air quality standards**: • Currently, Eritrea has not established nor enacted air quality standards regulations **National Air Quality Policy**: • Currently, Eritrea 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: food processing, beverages, clothing and textiles, light manufacturing, salt, cement among others	**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>.

	GDP of country: USD 3.438 B in 2013[2] **Industries' share of GDP**: 26.9%[3] **Electricity sources**: ● 98.7% of the installed electricity generating capacity (140800 KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel and the rest 1.3% is generated from other renewable sources[4] **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 Eritrea with an average growth rate of 6.5% per year for light duty vehicles ● The sector is also an important indirect source of O_3 ● Private car ownership is low with 11 car per 1000 individuals in 2007[5]	**Vehicle emission limit**: *(Euro rating)* **???** **Fuel Sulphur content**: *(in ppm)* • Fuel sulphur content capped at 5000 ppm **Fuel Lead content:** • All vehicles use lead free gasoline **Restriction on used car importation**: •Restriction on used car importation which is capped at 10 years **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 ● Due to the waste composition (plastics, waste	**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'.
[5] World Bank, *Worldwide Total Motor Vehicles (per 1,000 People)*, 2011 <http://chartsbin.com/view/1114> [accessed 30 June 2015].

	tires, and other organic/inorganic materials) unregulated waste burning can be a source of health impairing emissions such as dioxins and furans ● Agricultural waste burning can also impact air quality in the rural areas.	
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: INDOOR	**Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating**: ● Approximately 32% of the national population have access to electricity, but only 3% in rural areas[6]. **Impact**: ● WHO estimates that indoor air pollution causes 100 premature deaths annually[7]	**Indoor air pollution regulated**: *(Yes / No)* **???** **Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification**: **???** **Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves**: **???** **Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions**: **???**