

Ethiopia 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.

Ethiopia 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: ??? Air quality monitoring system: ???	National Ambient air quality standards: ??? National Air Quality Policy: ??? Air Quality legislation / programmes: ??? Other: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food processing, beverages, textiles, leather, chemicals, metals processing, cement manufacturing are the dominant source of industrial emissions in Ethiopia Most industrial emissions are associated with combustion facilities within the industries, e.g. boilers and standby power generators. GDP of country: USD 47.34B in 2013 Industries' share of GDP: 10.8% Electricity sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9.9% of the installed electricity generating capacity (2.061 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel; and 89.7% is generated from hydropower and the rest 0.4% is generated from various renewable sources. Others <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently no data is available on the impacts of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission regulations for industries: Industrial emission standard have been established Verify ??? 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: ??? 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) ???

	<p>these emissions on human health or the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particulate matter is considered the most important air pollutant in the country¹ • Growth in industrial emissions is projected to increase in the coming years 	
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"> • Transport is the main source of air pollutant in Ethiopian urban centres • Rapid increase in vehicle numbers in major cities, driven by increased urban population, economic development and urbanization • Old vehicles, poor maintenance and inefficient public transport are factors driving emissions in the transport sector • Generally vehicle ownership in Ethiopia is low at 3 in 1000² • Motorization rate is high, approximately 10% per year, with more than 50% of the current fleet being more than 15 years old • Use of three wheel vehicles has been on the increase • The sector is also an important indirect source of O₃ 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: (<i>Euro rating</i>) ???</p> <p>Fuel Sulphur content: (<i>in ppm</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diesel sulphur content capped at 5000 ppm • Petrol sulphur content capped at 1000ppm <p>Fuel Lead content Phased out leaded fuel in 2004</p> <p>Restriction on used car importation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No age restriction on all imported motorcycles <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> <p>Other transport-related actions: ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING	<p>Outdoor, open burning: (<i>ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burning of agricultural waste is still a major 	<p>Legal framework: (<i>ex: is burning banned?</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressed in the environmental policy under the Solid Waste Management Proclamation

¹ M. Tesfaye V. Etyemezian, 'Results from a Pilot-Scale Air Quality Study in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia', *Atmospheric Environment*, 39 (2005), 7849–60 <<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2005.08.033>>.

² World Bank, *Worldwide Total Motor Vehicles (per 1,000 People)*, 2011 <<http://chartsbin.com/view/1114>> [accessed 30 June 2015].

OF WASTE (OUTDOOR)	source of air pollutants	Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM BIOMASS BURNING (INDOORS)	<p>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood is the dominant fuels used by the poor for cooking accounting for 94% of the energy mix in Ethiopia³ • Solid fuel combustion causes an estimated 72,400 premature deaths every year⁴ • Even in urban areas, half the households rely on traditional biomass (wood, dung and agricultural residues) for cooking, and in rural areas, virtually all do (except for 0.2% who use kerosene, and 1.2% charcoal) • Impact: • Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects of air pollution in Ethiopia • Rate of electrification stands at 10% 	<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>

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_15078

