

Mauritania 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.

Mauritania 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: WHO estimates that outdoor air pollution causes 200 premature deaths annually¹ 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: - Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from the following: fish processing, oil production, mining (iron ore, gold, copper) among others GDP of country: USD 4.183B in 2013 ² Industries' share of GDP: 54.6% ³ Electricity sources: 63.1% of the installed electricity generating	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: ??? 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) ???

¹ WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008

<http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T>.

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'.

	capacity (263000 KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel and the rest 36.9% from hydroelectric plants⁴ Others •	
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc) • Vehicle emissions are a major source of PM, NO2 and CO • Public transport is dominated by state owned busses • Private car ownership is low with 5 car per 1000 individuals in 2007 •	Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) ??? Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm) restricted at 2000ppm Fuel Lead content: All vehicles use lead free gasoline Restriction on used car importation: ??? 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)	Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?) ??? Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: INDOOR	Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: Impact: • WHO estimates that indoor air pollution causes 1200 premature deaths annually⁵	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: ???

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

⁵ WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008
<http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T>.

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