

United Republic of Tanzania 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.

| United Republic of Tanzania Air Quality Policy Matrix | | |
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| Goals | Status | Current Policies & Programmes |
| GENERAL OVERVIEW | <p>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: ???</p> <p>Air quality monitoring system: ???</p> | <p>National Ambient air quality standards: ???</p> <p>National Air Quality Policy: ???</p> <p>Air Quality legislation / programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental management (Air quality standards) regulations promulgated in 2007 <p>Other: ???</p> |
| REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES | <p>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industries with a high potential to impact air quality include agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine); mining (diamonds, gold, and iron), salt, soda ash; cement, oil refining, wood products and fertilizer among others • Industrial development in Tanzania remains relatively small, with cement manufacture and mining being the dominant industries • <p>GDP of country: USD 31.94 B in 2013¹</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 25%</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> | <p>Emission regulations for industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The air quality standard limits emissions from large combustion sources e.g. thermal power plants and cement manufacturers <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</p> <p>Renewable energy investment promoted: ???</p> <p>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ???</p> <p>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</p> <p>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???</p> <p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Energy Policy which was adopted in 2003 with the main objective of addressing national energy needs. Subsidiary objectives included developing domestic cost-effective |

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

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 33.2% of the installed electricity generating capacity (841,000 KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel; and the rest 66.8% is generated from various renewable sources. <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Most air emissions are associated with combustion facilities within the industries, e.g. boilers and standby power generators. ● Currently no data is available on the impacts of these emissions on human health or the environment. ● Particulate matter is considered the most important air pollutant in the country ● Growth in industrial emissions is projected to increase in the coming years | <p>energy resources; improving energy reliability, efficiency, and security; and reducing forest depletion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tanzania has a feed-in tariff scheme in place since 2008 for small power producers (100 kW to 10 MW). Above that size, the FIT is negotiable. Feed-in tariffs for small power producers are adjusted annually by the Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA) and are based on the avoided cost of the electricity. |
| REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT | <p>Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Transport is a major source of air pollutants² ● Most public transport is owned by private sector within minimal investments from government ● One of the fastest growing sectors in Tanzania with an average growth rate of 19% between 2000 and 2012³. | <p>Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vehicle emission standards (not implemented yet) <p>Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm) Fuel sulphur content capped at 15 – 50 ppm</p> <p>Fuel Lead content Phased out leaded fuel since 2004</p> <p>Restriction on used car importation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pre-shipment inspection of vehicles before import, although this tests for roadworthiness of the vehicle and not its emission levels. <p>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</p> <p>Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ???</p> <p>Other transport-related actions: ???</p> |
| REDUCE | Outdoor, open burning: (ex: is it commonly | Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?) |

² Msafiri M. Jackson, 'Roadside Concentration of Gaseous and Particulate Matter Pollutants and Risk Assessment in Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania', *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment*, 104 (2005), 385–407.

³ Robert B. Kiunsi, 'A Review of Traffic Congestion in Dar Es Salaam City from the Physical Planning Perspective', *Journal of Sustainable Development*, 6 (2013), p94 <<http://dx.doi.org/10.5539/jsd.v6n2p94>>.

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| <p>EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF WASTE (OUTDOOR)</p> | <p><i>done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Uncontrolled waste burning is one of the practices that contributes to deteriorating air quality in Tanzania’s urban centres ● Agricultural waste burning also impacts air quality in the rural areas. ● 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Under the Environmental management (Air quality standards) regulations gaseous waste emission is regulated by local authorities <p>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</p> |
| <p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM BIOMASS BURNING (INDOORS)</p> | <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 90% of the energy mix in Tanzania⁴ ● Charcoal is the single largest source of household energy in urban areas and (roughly estimated, assuming primitive kilns) represents 20% of total energy use. The proportion of households in Dar es Salaam using charcoal has increased and is now above 70%. ● Approximately half of Tanzania’s annual consumption of charcoal takes place in Dar es Salaam, amounting to 500,000 tons for 2009 approximately. <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects of air pollution in Tanzania. ● Solid fuel combustion causes an estimated | <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● energy policy put much emphasis on the promotion of efficient biomass conversion and end use technologies ● No import tax on solar systems <p>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???</p> |

⁴ The clean energy info portal, ‘The Clean Energy Info Portal’, Reegle - Clean Energy Information Gateway <<http://www.reegle.info>>.

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| | <p>18,000 premature deaths every year⁵</p> <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adoption rate for clean fuels is very low despite several policies and initiative to stimulate this• Tanzania's national electrification rate lies at just 14% – with less than 3% in rural areas. | |
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