

## 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](mailto:Vered.Ehsani@unep.org) and [George.Mwaniki@unep.org](mailto:George.Mwaniki@unep.org).

United Republic of Tanzania Air Quality Policy Matrix		
Goals	Status	Current Policies & Programmes
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<p><b>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: ???</b></p> <p><b>Air quality monitoring system: ???</b></p>	<p><b>National Ambient air quality standards: ???</b></p> <p><b>National Air Quality Policy: ???</b></p> <p><b>Air Quality legislation / programmes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental management (Air quality standards) regulations promulgated in 2007</li> </ul> <p><b>Other: ???</b></p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<p><b>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Industrial development in Tanzania remains relatively small, with cement manufacture and mining being the dominant industries</li> <li>•</li> </ul> <p><b>GDP of country:</b> USD 31.94 B in 2013<sup>1</sup></p> <p><b>Industries' share of GDP:</b> 25%</p> <p><b>Electricity sources:</b></p>	<p><b>Emission regulations for industries:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The air quality standard limits emissions from large combustion sources e.g. thermal power plants and cement manufacturers</li> </ul> <p><b>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</b></p> <p><b>Renewable energy investment promoted: ???</b></p> <p><b>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ???</b></p> <p><b>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</b></p> <p><b>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???</b></p> <p><b>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)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Others</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Most air emissions are associated with combustion facilities within the industries, e.g. boilers and standby power generators.</li> <li>● Currently no data is available on the impacts of these emissions on human health or the environment.</li> <li>● Particulate matter is considered the most important air pollutant in the country</li> <li>● Growth in industrial emissions is projected to increase in the coming years</li> </ul>	<p>energy resources; improving energy reliability, efficiency, and security; and reducing forest depletion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<p><b>Key transport-related air quality challenges:</b> <i>(ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Transport is a major source of air pollutants<sup>2</sup></li> <li>● Most public transport is owned by private sector within minimal investments from government</li> <li>● One of the fastest growing sectors in Tanzania with an average growth rate of 19% between 2000 and 2012<sup>3</sup>.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Vehicle emission limit:</b> <i>(Euro rating)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Vehicle emission standards (not implemented yet)</li> </ul> <p><b>Fuel Sulphur content:</b> <i>(in ppm)</i> Fuel sulphur content capped at 15 – 50 ppm</p> <p><b>Fuel Lead content</b> Phased out leaded fuel since 2004</p> <p><b>Restriction on used car importation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Pre-shipment inspection of vehicles before import, although this tests for roadworthiness of the vehicle and not its emission levels.</li> </ul> <p><b>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</b></p> <p><b>Actions to promote non-motorized transport:</b> <i>(ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ???</i></p> <p><b>Other transport-related actions: ???</b></p>
REDUCE	<b>Outdoor, open burning:</b> <i>(ex: is it commonly</i>	<b>Legal framework:</b> <i>(ex: is burning banned?)</i>

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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>>.

<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"> <li>● Uncontrolled waste burning is one of the practices that contributes to deteriorating air quality in Tanzania’s urban centres</li> <li>● Agricultural waste burning also impacts air quality in the rural areas.</li> <li>● 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Under the Environmental management (Air quality standards) regulations gaseous waste emission is regulated by local authorities</li> </ul> <p><b>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</b></p>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM BIOMASS BURNING (INDOORS)</p>	<p><b>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Wood is the dominant fuels used by the poor for cooking accounting for 90% of the energy mix in Tanzania<sup>4</sup></li> <li>● 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%.</li> <li>● Approximately half of Tanzania’s annual consumption of charcoal takes place in Dar es Salaam, amounting to 500,000 tons for 2009 approximately.</li> </ul> <p><b>Impact:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects of air pollution in Tanzania.</li> <li>● Solid fuel combustion causes an estimated</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No) ???</b></p> <p><b>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: ???</b></p> <p><b>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● energy policy put much emphasis on the promotion of efficient biomass conversion and end use technologies</li> <li>● No import tax on solar systems</li> </ul> <p><b>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???</b></p>

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

	<p>18,000 premature deaths every year<sup>5</sup></p> <p><b>Others</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Adoption rate for clean fuels is very low despite several policies and initiative to stimulate this</li><li>• Tanzania's national electrification rate lies at just 14% – with less than 3% in rural areas.</li></ul>	
--	--	--

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\\_16021](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_16021)

