

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.

| COUNTRY NAME: SOMALIA | | |
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| GOALS | CURRENT STATUS | CURRENT / PLANNED POLICIES & PROGRAMMES |
| GENERAL OVERVIEW | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The environment has been neglected and greatly damaged. The country's current environmental health situation reflects a deepening crisis due to the absence of a strong government, proper governance, a regulatory and legislative framework, and inspectorate and monitoring systems. ● The number of local industries is steadily growing. But they remain unregulated, even though they have the potential to pollute the environment. Such industries include leather-tanning factories, soap producing industries and they operate without any regular inspection or supervision ● The fumes of extensive domestic charcoal use and commercial charcoal burning affect the health of the Somali people. The presence of environmental pollutants in the air such as mycotoxins, which are associated with | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Ambient air quality standards: ??? ● National Air Quality Policy: ??? ● Air Quality legislation / programmes: ??? ● Other: ??? |

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| | <p>chronic and degenerative diseases, cigarette smoking and other tobacco use, highlights the need for modified lifestyles and a more effective enforcement of air pollution control.</p> <p>● Air quality monitoring system: ???</p> | |
| | <p>● Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Manufacturing and Transport Sector. <p>● GDP of country: \$5.707 billion 2014¹.</p> <p>● Industries' share of GDP: 7.2%².</p> <p>● Electricity sources³:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Thermal electricity: 93.3% ● Hydroelectric 4.4% | <p>● Emission regulations for industries: ???</p> <p>● Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</p> <p>● Renewable energy investment promoted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Solar resources have been utilised for off-grid generation in the country, as well as for water heating for municipal buildings. Solar cooking has also seen some uptake in the country, and solar power is seen as the energy source of choice for the rehabilitation of many municipal buildings in the country, particularly health centres⁴. ● 2015 - The European Union (EU) and Adventist Development and Relief Agency announced the launch of a project that will bring renewable energy to 100,000 Somali households. The 3-year Somali Energy Transformation (SET) project is being implemented in Somaliland, Puntland and South Central Somalia. The initiative consists of solar photovoltaic market development, solar powered irrigation and community electrification schemes, along with the promotion of efficient cooking stoves and other elements⁵. <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 industry emissions: ???</p> |
| 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"> ● About 44 percent of the households in Somalia use motor vehicles regularly | <p>● Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) ???</p> <p>● Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm) ???</p> <p>● Restriction on used car importation: ???</p> <p>● Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</p> |

¹ World Bank; <http://data.worldbank.org/country/somalia>

² Index Mundi; http://www.indexmundi.com/somalia/economy_profile.html

³ Reegle; <http://www.reegle.info/policy-and-regulatory-overviews/SO>

⁴ Istanbul conference on Somalia 21 – 23 May 2010: <http://somalitalk.com/2010/may/istambul/energy.pdf>

⁵ Energy Matters; <http://www.energymatters.com.au/renewable-news/somalia-renewable-energy-em4724/>

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| | <p>for transportation purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The utilisation of motor transport is twice as large in urban areas (67.9%) compared to rural and nomadic areas (32.3%). • There is 1 vehicle per 1000 people⁶. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc.) ??? • Other transport-related actions: ??? |
| REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor, open burning: (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burning of forests and the uprooting of mature trees for charcoal is commonly practised⁷. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?) ??? • Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ??? |
| REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • >95%⁸ of the population are using solid fuels for cooking and space heating; this is further broken down as shown below; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire Wood – 59.7% • Charcoal – 38.8% • Kerosene – 1.0% • Others – 0.5% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No) ??? • Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: ??? • Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relief International, with support from UNICEF, is piloting a project to introduce and promote fuel efficient stoves amongst internally displaced populations (IDPs) residing in camps in Mogadishu, Galkayo and Afgooye¹⁰. • Practical Action conducted a Cook Stove Production and Training in Somaliland in the year 2008¹¹. • Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ??? |

⁶ <http://www.populstat.info/Africa/somaliag.htm>

⁷ Environmental problems and toxic waste dumping in Somalia: https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=8&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwjS98ex-OTJAhUjCBoKHY-ODa0QFghOMAc&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.worldg18somalia.org%2Fpdf%2F%2Fsomali_180%2520mahdi%2520Environment%2520problems%2520revised.doc&usq=AFQjCNG5-TSY2jiCTKncaJmX-aCZ6qJLYA&sig2=mcKz5pVDejHX-pC2yDm25w&bvm=bv.110151844,d.d2s

⁸ World Health Organization: http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/somalia-rev.pdf?ua=1

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Impact:<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 11,300 deaths are reported per year from indoor air pollution in Somalia⁹. | |
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Secondary Sources used in the research:

¹⁰ <http://ecozoomstove.com/pages/somalia-international-projects>

¹¹ <http://practicalaction.org/EA200809>

⁹ World Health Organization: http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/somalia-rev.pdf?ua=1