

Eritrea 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.

Eritrea Air Quality Policy Matrix		
Goals	Status	Current Policies & Programmes
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<p>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The predominant use of biomass for energy provision in rural households makes indoor air pollution the most important exposure pathway for air pollutants • WHO estimates that outdoor air pollution causes 300 premature deaths annually while indoor air pollution is estimated to cause 1900 premature deaths annually¹ <p>Air quality monitoring system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality is not continuously monitored in Eritrea 	<p>National Ambient air quality standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, Eritrea has not established nor enacted air quality standards regulations <p>National Air Quality Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, Eritrea does not have a national air quality policy <p>Air Quality legislation / programmes:</p> <p>Other:</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<p>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from the following: food processing, beverages, clothing and textiles, light manufacturing, salt, cement among others 	<p>Emission regulations for industries:</p> <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: <i>(Yes/No)</i></p> <p>Renewable energy investment promoted:</p> <p>Energy efficiency incentives: <i>(ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ???</i></p> <p>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies:</p>

¹ WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008
http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T.

	<p>GDP of country: USD 3.438 B in 2013²</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 26.9%³</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 98.7% of the installed electricity generating capacity (140800 KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel and the rest 1.3% is generated from other renewable sources⁴ <p>Others</p>	<p>???</p> <p>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (<i>monitoring, enforcement, fines etc</i>) ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions: (<i>can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here</i>) ???
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"> ● One of the fastest growing sector in Eritrea with an average growth rate of 6.5% per year for light duty vehicles ● The sector is also an important indirect source of O₃ ● Private car ownership is low with 11 car per 1000 individuals in 2007⁵ 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: (<i>Euro rating</i>) ???</p> <p>Fuel Sulphur content: (<i>in ppm</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fuel sulphur content capped at 5000 ppm <p>Fuel Lead content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All vehicles use lead free gasoline <p>Restriction on used car importation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restriction on used car importation which is capped at 10 years <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>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR	<p>Outdoor, open burning: (<i>ex: is it commonly 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 urban centres ● Due to the waste composition (plastics, waste 	<p>Legal framework: (<i>ex: is burning banned?</i>) ???</p> <p>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</p>

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'.

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

⁵ World Bank, *Worldwide Total Motor Vehicles (per 1,000 People)*, 2011 <<http://chartsbin.com/view/1114>> [accessed 30 June 2015].

	<p>tires, and other organic/inorganic materials) unregulated waste burning can be a source of health impairing emissions such as dioxins and furans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agricultural waste burning can also impact air quality in the rural areas. 	
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: INDOOR</p>	<p>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Approximately 32% of the national population have access to electricity, but only 3% in rural areas⁶. <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WHO estimates that indoor air pollution causes 100 premature deaths annually⁷ 	<p>Indoor air pollution regulated: <i>(Yes/No)</i> ???</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>

⁶ Reegle, 'Reegle - Clean Energy Information Gateway', *Reegle - Clean Energy Information Gateway*, 2015 <<http://www.reegle.info>> [accessed 22 September 2015].

⁷ WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', *WHO*, 2008 <http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T>.