

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.

SWAZILAND, KINGDOM OF		
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: ● Air quality has not been assessed or monitored. It is, however, evident that air quality varies spatially and temporary, with the industrial site in Matsapha being the worst showing signs of smog in winter mornings due to the boundary layer. ● The lowveld with sugar processing mills also show poor air quality ● Veld fires are also a problem in winter ● Most rural areas have good air quality, although the use of biomass for cooking degrades the indoor air quality ● Air quality monitoring system: No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Ambient air quality standards: Standards for SO₂, NO₂, PM₁₀ within WHO Interim Targets ● National Air Quality Policy: No ● Air Quality legislation / programmes: Air Pollution Control Regulations 2010 ● Other: None
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: processing and manufacturing, sugar processing, textiles, coal mining, coal mining and agriculture ● GDP of country: ● Industries' share of GDP: ● Electricity sources: hydro (100%) (imports) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emission regulations for industries: Air Pollution Control Regulations lack emission standards ● Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) NO ● Renewable energy investment promoted: Renewable readiness assessment conducted and SE4ALL action agenda and Investment prospectus to increase local energy production using renewable energy ● Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc): Demand Side Management programme by Swaziland Electricity Company and SE4ALL targets for energy efficiency.

	80% of electricity mainly from S Africa)	<p>Construction industry laws and policies promote energy efficiency; Sugar industry conversion to biomass electricity production and use of efficient boilers</p> <p>1 Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: Independent Power Producer policy, Electricity Grid Code</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ??? ● Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry emissions: Prohibition of dark smoke and obligation for routine emitters tpo annually report their emissions to the Swaziland Environment Authority
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vehicle emission limit: None ● Fuel Sulphur content: 500 ppm ● Restriction on used car importation: Vehicles older than 15 years are banned ● 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) ??? ● Other transport-related actions: ethanol blending programme
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"> ● 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: 64% use solid fuel for cooking ● Impact: 300 deaths/year from indoor air pollution (100 deaths/year from outdoor air pollution) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution regulated: No 2 Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: 71% electrification rate (much lower in rural areas) Rural electrification programme 3 Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: Promotion of clean cook stoves and clean fuels especially in rural areas where dependency on fuel wood still persists.

		• Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???
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Secondary Sources used in the research: <http://www.sea.org.sz/pages.asp?pid=46>, <http://www.reegle.info/countries/swaziland-energy-profile/SZ>, http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T, <http://airlex.web.ua.pt/o3>, <http://www.unep.org/Transport/new/pcfvl/>, http://www.saiea.com/dbsa_handbook_update2012/pdf/chapter13.pdf, <http://www.uniswa.sz/sites/default/files/research/urc/docs/Air%20pollution%20monitoring.pdf>, <https://jctjapan.wordpress.com/import-regulations-for-japanese-used-vehicles-in-swaziland/>