

Burundi 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.

Burundi 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 200 premature deaths annually while indoor air pollution is estimated to cause 10,200 premature deaths annually¹ <p>Air quality monitoring system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality is not continuously monitored in Burundi 	<p>National Ambient air quality standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, Burundi has not established nor enacted air quality standards regulations <p>National Air Quality Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, Burundi 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: light consumer goods industries; assembly of imported components; public works construction; food 	<p>Emission regulations for industries: ???</p> <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>

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

	<p>processing among others</p> <p>GDP of country: USD 2.676 B in 2013²</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 18.4%³</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.9% of the installed electricity generating capacity (52,000 KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel, and the rest 98.1% is generated from hydroelectric plants⁴ <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<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>) ???
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT</p>	<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 Burundi with an average growth rate of 6.5% per year for light duty vehicles • The sector is estimated to emit up to 50 to 90% of all PM in urban areas • The sector is also an important indirect source of O₃ 	<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 50ppm <p>Fuel Lead content: All vehicles use lead free gasoline</p> <p>Restriction on used car importation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no age restrictions on the import of used cars in Burundi, <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>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR</p>	<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 • Agricultural waste burning can also impact air quality in the rural areas. 	<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'.

	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 ⁵	
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: INDOOR	<p>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nearly all rural households in Burundi use biomass for cooking (99%), for which firewood is by far the most dominant source of energy Indoor air pollution resulting from this is worsened by the use of inefficient cook stoves <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHO estimates that indoor air pollution causes 10,200 premature deaths annually⁶ 	<p>Indoor air pollution regulated: (<i>Yes / No</i>) ???</p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to electricity concerns only 1.8% of the population <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>

⁵ IPEP, *A Study on Waste Burning Activities That Release Dioxins and Furans in Nairobi Kenya* (The International POPs Elimination Project, 2010) <<http://www.gaialibrary.org/content/study-waste-burning-activities-release-dioxins-and-furans-nairobi-kenya>> [accessed 14 July 2015].

⁶ WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', *WHO*, 2008 <http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T>.