

Lesotho Air Quality Overview

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 air.quality@unep.org.

Lesotho Air Quality Overview		
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"> • WHO estimates that outdoor air pollution causes <100 premature deaths annually¹ • PM2.5 mean annual exposure is 11ug/m3 (<i>micrograms per cubic meter</i>) • Air quality monitoring system: No, although monitoring studies have been carried out 	<p>National Ambient air quality standards: No</p> <p>National Air Quality Policy: ???</p> <p>Air Quality legislation / programmes: ???</p> <p>Other: ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
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, textiles, apparel assembly, handicrafts, construction, tourism among others <p>GDP of country: USD 2.457 B in 2013²</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 34.5%³</p>	<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: (<i>ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc</i>) ???</p> <p>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</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

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

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'.

	<p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 100% of electricity in Lesotho is generated from renewable energy sources ● Coal is used as a domestic and industrial energy supply in Maseru and Maputsoe <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 	<p>emissions: <i>(can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here) ???</i></p>
<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"> ● Public transport is dominated by private players, with minimal government investment in the sector 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: <i>(Euro rating) No</i></p> <p>Fuel Sulphur content: <i>(in ppm) 500ppm</i></p> <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"> ● Used vehicles must be less than eight years old to be imported to Lesotho <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 Lesotho ● Agricultural waste burning also impacts air quality in the rural areas. ● 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 	<p>Legal framework: <i>(ex: is burning banned?) ???</i></p> <p>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</p>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING:</p>	<p>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 38% of the population has access to non-solid 	<p>Indoor air pollution regulated: <i>(Yes/No) ???</i></p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: ???</p>

<p>INDOOR</p>	<p>fuels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 20.6% of the population has access to electricity⁴ ● More than 70% of the Basotho, particularly those who live in rural areas, rely heavily on biomass fuels for major domestic energy end-uses. ● About 56 percent of households use Gas/oil for lighting, while about 38 percent use candles, about 10 percent use electricity and less than one percent use other forms of energy. ● About 67 percent of all households in Lesotho use biomass fuels as main sources of energy for space heating while approximately 27 percent use paraffin, four percent use coal and LPG and electricity constituted about three percent. <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WHO estimates that indoor air pollution causes 200 premature deaths annually⁵ 	<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>
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⁴ 'World Development Indicators | World DataBank' <<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators#>> [accessed 16 November 2015].

⁵ WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', *WHO*, 2008 <http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T>.