

## Djibouti 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](mailto:air.quality@unep.org).

Djibouti Air Quality Overview		
Goals	Status	Current Policies & Programmes
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<p><b>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WHO estimates that outdoor air pollution causes 200 premature deaths annually<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• PM2.5 mean annual exposure is 28ug/m3. (<i>micrograms per cubic meter</i>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Air quality monitoring system: ???</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p><b>National Ambient air quality standards: ???</b></p> <p><b>National Air Quality Policy: ???</b></p> <p><b>Air Quality legislation / programmes: ???</b></p> <p><b>Other: ???</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<p><b>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from the following: construction and agricultural processing among others</li> </ul> <p><b>GDP of country:</b> USD 1.459 B in 2013<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>Industries' share of GDP:</b> 17.3%<sup>3</sup></p>	<p><b>Emission regulations for industries: ???</b></p> <p><b>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</b></p> <p><b>Renewable energy investment promoted:</b></p> <p><b>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ???</b></p> <p><b>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</b></p> <p><b>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???</b></p>

<sup>1</sup> WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008 <[http://www.who.int/quantifying\\_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T](http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T)>.

<sup>2</sup> 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>>.

<sup>3</sup> 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

	<p><b>Electricity sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 100% of electricity generated in Djibouti is derived from fossil fuels</li> </ul> <p><b>Others</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions:</b> <i>(can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here)</i> ???</li> </ul>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<p><b>Key transport-related air quality challenges:</b> <i>(ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Emissions from the transport sector are the most important anthropogenic source of air pollution in Djibouti.</li> <li>●</li> </ul>	<p><b>Vehicle emission limit:</b> <i>(Euro rating)</i> ???</p> <p><b>Fuel Sulphur content:</b> <i>(in ppm)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Diesel sulphur content is restricted at 5000ppm</li> </ul> <p><b>Fuel Lead content:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All vehicles use lead free gasoline</li> </ul> <p><b>Restriction on used car importation:</b> ???</p> <p><b>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit:</b> ???</p> <p><b>Actions to promote non-motorized transport:</b> <i>(ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc)</i> ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR	<p><b>Outdoor, open burning:</b> <i>(ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Uncontrolled waste burning is one of the practices that contributes to deteriorating air quality in Djibouti</li> <li>● 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<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>	<p><b>Legal framework:</b> <i>(ex: is burning banned?)</i> ???</p> <p><b>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste:</b> ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING:	<p><b>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 84.3% of the population has access to non-solid</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indoor air pollution regulated:</b> <i>(Yes / No)</i> ???</p> <p><b>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</b> ???</p> <p><b>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:</b> ???</p>

<sup>4</sup> IPEP, *A Study on Waste Burning Activities That Release Dioxins and Furans in Nairobi Kenya* (The International POPs Elimination Project, 2010) <<http://www.gaijalibrary.org/content/study-waste-burning-activities-release-dioxins-and-furans-nairobi-kenya>> [accessed 14 July 2015].

INDOOR	<p>fuels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 53.3% of the population has access to electricity<sup>5</sup></li></ul> <p><b>Impact:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● WHO estimates that indoor air pollution causes 200 premature deaths annually<sup>6</sup></li></ul>	<b>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???</b>
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