

## Uganda 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](mailto:Vered.Ehsani@unep.org) and [George.Mwaniki@unep.org](mailto:George.Mwaniki@unep.org).

Uganda Air Quality Policy Matrix		
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>• Most emissions are associated with combustion facilities within the industries, e.g. boilers and standby power generators.</li> <li>• Currently no data is available on the impacts of these emissions on human health or the environment.</li> <li>• Particulate matter is considered the most important air pollutant in the country</li> <li>• O3 is also becoming a pollutant of concern in the country</li> </ul> <p><b>Air quality monitoring system: ???</b></p>	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air quality standards and regulations proposed in 2005 under the National Environmental Acts Cap 153. However, this standards and regulation have not yet been promulgated</li> </ul> <p><b>Other: ???</b></p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<p><b>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sugar, brewing, tobacco, cotton textiles; cement and steel production are some of the major industries in Uganda<sup>1</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>GDP of country:</b> USD 22.6 B in 2013</p> <p><b>Industries' share of GDP:</b> 26.9%</p> <p><b>Electricity sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 31.5% of the installed electricity generating capacity</li> </ul>	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The renewable energy policy objectives include increasing access to modern, affordable and reliable energy services as a contribution to poverty eradication.</li> <li>• This comprises general public access to electricity and enhancing the modernization of biomass conversion technologies.</li> <li>• The overall policy goal is: "To increase the use of modern renewable energy, from the current 4% to 61% of the total energy consumption by the year 2017".</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>>.

	<p>(539,000 KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel; and 65.3% is generated from hydropower and the rest 3.2% is generated from various renewable sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to the lack of grid development, a number of companies generate their own electricity.</li> <li>• Growth in industrial emissions is projected to increase in the coming years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Renewable Energy Policy establishes a Standardized Power Purchase Agreement and Feed-in Tariffs for renewable energy generation projects.</li> <li>• It also introduces favourable financial and fiscal regimes for renewable energy technologies, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preferential tax treatment or tax exemption,</li> <li>• Accelerated depreciation,</li> <li>• Provision of risk mitigation mechanisms and credit enhancement instruments,</li> <li>• Credit mechanisms for renewable energy consumers.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Energy efficiency incentives:</b> <i>(ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ???</i></p> <p><b>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies:</b> ???</p> <p><b>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations:</b> <i>(monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???</i></p> <p><b>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry:</b> <i>(can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here) ???</i></p>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT</p>	<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>• Transport accounts for more than 75% of the air pollution problem in Uganda urban areas</li> <li>• Two stroke motorbikes are one of the major sources of air pollutants in urban centres.</li> <li>• One of the fastest growing sectors in Uganda with an average growth rate of 18.2% between 2010 and 2011.</li> <li>• The sector is estimated to emit up to 40% of all PM in urban areas</li> <li>• The sector is also an important indirect source of O3</li> </ul>	<p><b>Vehicle emission limit:</b> <i>(Euro rating) ???</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicle emission standards (not implemented yet)</li> </ul> <p><b>Fuel Sulphur content:</b> <i>(in ppm);</i> Fuel sulphur content capped at 50ppm</p> <p><b>Fuel Lead content;</b> Phasing out of leaded fuel</p> <p><b>Restriction on used car importation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-shipment inspection of vehicles before import, although this tests for roadworthiness of the vehicle.</li> </ul> <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> <p><b>Other transport-related actions:</b> ???</p>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING</p>	<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</li> </ul>	<p><b>Legal framework:</b> <i>(ex: is burning banned?)</i></p> <p>Regulated by the National Environment (waste management) Regulation</p> <p><b>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste:</b></p>

<p>OF WASTE (OUTDOOR)</p>	<p>contributes to deteriorating air quality in urban centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agricultural waste burning also impacts air quality in the rural areas.</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</li> </ul>	<p>???</p>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM BIOMASS BURNING (INDOORS)</p>	<p><b>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Wood is the dominant fuels used by the poor for cooking accounting for 90% of the energy mix in Uganda<sup>2</sup></li> <li>● <b>Impact:</b></li> <li>● Solid fuel combustion causes an estimated 18,000 premature deaths every year<sup>3</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Others</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects of air pollution in Uganda.</li> <li>● Adoption rate for clean fuels is very low despite several policies and initiative to stimulate this</li> <li>● In 2009, only about 9% of the population had access to the electricity grid<sup>4</sup>.</li> <li>● In rural areas, where more than 85% of the population lives, roughly 1% of the households are connected to the grid, while the remainder generates electricity from</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indoor air pollution regulated:</b> (Yes / No) ???</p> <p><b>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</b> ???</p> <p><b>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The government is promoting the use of energy saving bulbs by distributing approximately 800,000 of them to low-income households.</li> </ul> <p><b>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:</b> ???</p>

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_15326](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_15326)

