

## Yemen 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).

Yemen 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>● Air pollution in Yemen is caused by a variety of factors, including emissions from vehicles , power plants and the widespread use of heavy construction tools such as industrial saws.</li> <li>● The main source of air pollution, however, particularly in cities such as Sana'a, is emissions from cars and other vehicles.</li> <li>● Another source of air pollution in Yemen , particularly around it's coastal areas, is the oil industry.</li> <li>● Urbanisation, desalination plants , mining , quarrying are all responsible for worsening air pollution in Yemen.</li> <li>● WHO estimates that outdoor air pollution causes 1100 premature deaths annually<sup>1</sup></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>

<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)>.

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: crude oil production and petroleum refining; small-scale production of cotton textiles, leather goods; food processing; handicrafts; aluminium products; cement; commercial ship repair; natural gas production among others</li> </ul> <p><b>GDP of country:</b> USD 43.89B in 2013<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>Industries' share of GDP:</b> 30.9%<sup>3</sup></p> <p><b>Electricity sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of the installed electricity generating capacity (1.53 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel<sup>4</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Others</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p><b>Emission regulations for industries:</b></p> <p><b>Small installation's emissions regulated:</b> (Yes/No) ???</p> <p><b>Renewable energy investment promoted:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The aim of government policy on renewable energy is to increase the share of renewable energy in electricity generation to 15–20 per cent by 2025;</li> </ul> <p><b>Energy efficiency incentives:</b> (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2009, the government approved the National Strategy for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency which targets a 15% increase of energy efficiency in the power sector by 2025</li> </ul> <p><b>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies:</b> ???</p> <p><b>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations:</b> (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions:</b> (can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here) ???</li> </ul>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<p><b>Key transport-related air quality challenges:</b> (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicle emissions are a major source of PM, NO2 and CO</li> <li>• Public transport is dominated by state owned busses</li> <li>• In Sana'a there are more than 300,000 vehicles, many of which are very old.</li> <li>• The majority of these vehicles use leaded gasoline or local diesel, which contains a high</li> </ul>	<p><b>Vehicle emission limit:</b> (Euro rating)</p> <p><b>Fuel Sulphur content:</b> (in ppm)</p> <p><b>Fuel Lead content:</b> All vehicles use lead free gasoline</p> <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> (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ???</p>

<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'.

<sup>4</sup> 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

	<p>level of impurities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Airborne lead is one of the most serious urban air pollutants in Yemen.</li> <li>● The annual economic cost of air pollution in Sana'a is estimated at around US\$ 100 million.</li> <li>● The use of lead in gasoline is the prime source of airborne lead pollution in Yemen</li> <li>● Private car ownership is low with 215 car per 1000 individuals in 2007<sup>5</sup></li> </ul>	
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>	<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: INDOOR	<p><b>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: ???</b></p> <p><b>Impact:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 6,700 premature deaths every year</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indoor air pollution regulated:</b> <i>(Yes / No) ???</i></p> <p><b>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Of the 72% of the Yemeni population living in rural areas, only 42% have any access to electricity, compared to 92% of the urban population.</li> </ul> <p><b>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ???</b></p> <p><b>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???</b></p>

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