



NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (NEMC)



Tanzania Legal Frameworks of Air Quality Management

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Presentation Outline



1. Introduction about NEMC
2. Current policies on air pollution;
3. Current monitoring studies at country level
4. Major challenges of air quality monitoring and pollution reduction in the respective cities;
5. How new academic studies can help inform country policies and areas for collaboration with academic researchers.



NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (NEMC)



- NEMC established to oversee environmental management issues
- Its organ responsible to advise governments and the international community on environmental issues within Tanzania
- Its major function include
 1. Undertaking enforcement and compliance;
 2. Reviewing and monitoring environmental impact assessments;
 3. Facilitating public participation in environmental decision-making;
 4. Supervising and coordinating environmental management issues within Tanzania.



Overview of the current legal framework on air quality management in Tanzania



- Policy, legislations, regulations
- Enacted to protect public health and the environment
- National Legislation aimed to implement the International Agreements (MEAs)
- Aspects for National Legislations
 - ❑ Pollution limits
 - ❑ Penalties
 - ❑ Enforcement mechanism



Environmental Policy, 1977



Identifies six major environmental problems and gives direction for environmental management in the Country

- i. Land degradation;
- ii. Lack of accessible, good quality water for both urban and rural inhabitants;
- iii. Environmental pollution;
- iv. Loss of wildlife habitats and biodiversity;
- v. Deterioration of aquatic systems; and
- vi. Deforestation



Environmental Management Act, 2004

- Environment Management Act and its Regulations that prohibit degradation of the natural environment (Water, Air and Land), and promotes the protection of public health and environment.
- All projects are required under the Environmental Management Act 2004 to conduct an environmental impact assessment and monitoring of the pollutants.
- Environmental permits and Licenses establish conditions for activities to be in compliance with environmental requirements



Environmental Management Act, 2004



General Principals

- The precautionary principle
- The polluter pays principle
- Principle of Eco system integrity
- Principal of public participation
- The use of BAT (Best Available Techniques) and BEP (Best Environmental Practise)
- The use of management systems
- Principals of international cooperation
- Continuous improvement



Environmental Management (Air Quality Standards) Regulations (2007)



Provide for

- ❖ Prevention and control of air pollution
- ❖ Provide for National Environmental Standards Committee responsible for:
 1. Setting minimum air quality standard
 2. Prescribe criteria and procedure for measurement for air quality;
 3. Establish ambient air quality standards;
 4. establish emission standard for various sources of air pollution.
- ❖ Provide offences and enforcement mechanism



Environmental Management (Air Quality Standards) Regulations (2007)



Objective

- ❖ To set baseline parameters for air quality and emissions
- ❖ Enforce minimum air quality standards
- ❖ Help developers and industries to keep up with best available environmental friendly technologies
- ❖ To ensure protection of human and environmental from various sources of pollution



Current monitoring studies at country level and major challenges of air quality monitoring and pollution reduction in the respective cities



Current monitoring studies at country level

- NEMC as responsibility to carry out air quality monitoring at national level
- The monitoring is conducted as snap short
- Industries are responsible for their air quality monitoring
- However, no monitoring studies are done at national level

Major challenges of air quality monitoring and pollution reduction in the respective cities

- Capacity (tools and human resources)
- Financials
- Technologies (old and High energy consumption)
- Lack of regular monitoring for regulating authority
- Lack of cities database on air quality



How new academic studies can help inform country policies and areas for collaboration with academic researchers.



How new academic studies can help inform country policies

- Collaborative researches works
- Public participation
- National Environmental Standards Committee
- Training on the emerging technologies

Areas for collaboration with academic researchers

- Developing air quality monitoring studies
- Use of the academic research institution to carry out air quality
- Shared air quality database
- Public participation and awareness programs



ASANTE SANA

Karibu Tanzania