UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

CURRENT STATUS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF CLEANER VEHICLES EMISSION STANDARDS
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The requirement:

• provide for the protection of the air from pollutants.
• To reduce and prevent air pollution through the improvement of the quality of automobiles that operate on the road way.
• To ensure access of clean air
• To restore, preserve and improve the quality of air; and
• Improve the health of Tanzanian especially in the urban areas with the high incidence of air pollution due to the increased number of automobiles.
2.0 STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

The number and type of motor vehicles registered in Tanzania over the past 15 years:

- Motorcycles (ranging from 8.4% in 2004 to 75.7% in 2016)
- Light duty vehicles (ranging 66.4% in 2004 increasing by 18.7% in 2017).
The total number of new registrations has been increasing with a peak in 2014.

The projection of total number of vehicles in Tanzania will be around 4,348,971 in 2030 and around 7,821,263 in 2050. (BICO, 2019)
Motor vehicle registered in Tanzania
Cumulative number of registered vehicles from 2003

\[ y = 83.645x^2 - 167657x \]

\[ R^2 = 0.9644 \]
Some laws, regulation, policies and Standards governing vehicle emission are in place in Tanzania:

- National Transport policy 2003 – encourage mass transit
- Land transport Act 2019
- Road traffic Act 1973 R.E 2002
- Transport licensing regulation 2017
- TZS 698:2012- Road vehicle – Code of practice for inspection and testing of used motor vehicles for roadworthiness
- TZS 983:2018- Air quality - vehicular exhaust emissions limits
- Standards terms and condition for provision of transport services 2014
Vehicle Emission abatement strategies

➢ To manage traffic jams by reducing idling and emission time per travelled distance through :-

i) increase number of lanes, flyover and interchange

ii) Commuter Rapid Bus and Train Transport and phasing out smaller bus in the inner city and substitute with bigger commuter buses

iii) Provision of apartments with centralized social services, this will avoid unnecessary vehicular movements

iv) the use of drones, and electronic technologies
Vehicle Emission abetment strategies
Vehicle Emission abatement strategies

➢ Imported Vehicle data base – TRA
➢ Vehicle Tracking system- VTS
➢ Implementation of 15% extra excise duty for vehicles older than 8yrs
➢ Tree planting program
➢ Introduction of GHGs Emissions inventory centers i.e, SUA
4.0 CHALLENGES

Challenges towards Implementation of vehicle standards

a) Lack of Inter-agency coordination (Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry; Customs, etc.).

b) Willingness on adopting emission standards, including mutual recognition agreements

c) Awareness among stakeholders.

d) Inadequate Fuel quality testing and enforcement
4.0 CHALLENGES

e) Real-world emissions performance in the country is unknown;
f) Cost-benefit analysis needs to be undertaken to support decision making;
g) Inadequate number of inspection centres;
h) Data, information, and technical capacity.
i) Access to Portable Emissions Measurement System (PEMS) - a vehicle emissions testing device/equipment)
j) Financial constraints
5.0 A WAY FORWARD

a) Facilitate coordination among Inter-agency by establishing the lead agency

b) Institute mandatory annual vehicles emission inspection

b) Harmonize EA standards on vehicles emission

c) To work on Capacity building issues
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