

Democratic Republic of the Congo 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 and George.Mwaniki@unep.org.

Democratic republic of Congo Air Quality Policy Matrix		
Goals	Status	Current Policies & Programmes
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<p>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: ???</p> <p>Air quality monitoring system: ???</p>	<p>National Ambient air quality standards: ???</p> <p>National Air Quality Policy: ???</p> <p>Air Quality legislation / programmes: ???</p> <p>Other: ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<p>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most important industries are mining (copper, cobalt, gold, diamonds, coltan, zinc, tin, tungsten), mineral processing, consumer products (textiles, plastics, footwear, cigarettes), metal products, processed foods and beverages, timber, cement and commercial ship repair among others <p>GDP of country: USD 18.56B in 2013</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 21.7%</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.4% of the installed electricity generating capacity (2.437 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel; the rest 98.6% is generated from hydropower¹. 	<p>Emission regulations for industries: ???</p> <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</p> <p>Renewable energy investment promoted: ???</p> <p>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ???</p> <p>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</p> <p>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???</p> <p>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions: (can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here) ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM	<p>Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private car ownership is low with 5 car per 1000 individuals in 2007 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) ???</p> <p>Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm): Fuel (diesel)sulphur content restricted at 500ppm</p>

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

TRANSPORT		<p>Fuel Lead content: Unleaded gasoline restrictions since 2005</p> <p>Restriction on used car importation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The decree #12/041 enforced by the government has made certain changes to the age limit and condition categorization of the cars being imported in the country. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imported second hand cars or buses (less than 10 seats) must be less than 10 years old • Imported second hand van or buses (more than 10 seats) must be less than 7 years old • Imported second hand lorries must be less than 10 years old • Pre-importation inspection is required <p>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</p> <p>Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (<i>ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc</i>) ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR	<p>Outdoor, open burning: (<i>ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncontrolled waste burning is one of the practices that contributes to deteriorating air quality in urban centres • Agricultural waste burning can also impact air quality in the rural areas. • 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 furans² 	<p>Legal framework: (<i>ex: is burning banned?</i>) ???</p> <p>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING:	<p>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of 2009, approximately 11.1% of the country's population had access to the electricity network • The vast majority (over 95%) of the population continue to use traditional biomass fuels for domestic energy needs. 	<p>Indoor air pollution regulated: (<i>Yes / No</i>)</p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</p> <p>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:</p> <p>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:</p>

² IPEP, *A Study on Waste Burning Activities That Release Dioxins and Furans in Nairobi Kenya* (The International POPs Elimination Project, 2010) <<http://www.gaialibrary.org/content/study-waste-burning-activities-release-dioxins-and-furans-nairobi-kenya>> [accessed 14 July 2015].

INDOOR	<p>According to the government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), only 13 urban areas have a functioning electrical grid.</p> <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects of air pollution• Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 75,600 premature deaths every year³	
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