Guinea 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.

Guinea Air Quality Policy Matrix		
Goals	**Status**	**Current Policies & Programmes**
GENERAL OVERVIEW	**Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges**: **???** **Air quality monitoring system**: **???**	**National Ambient air quality standards**: **???** **National Air Quality Policy**: **???** **Air Quality legislation / programmes**: **???** **Other**: **???** • Some environmental issues are addressed in the National Action Plan for the Environment
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	**Industries that have the potential to impact air quality**: • The most important industries are; bauxite, gold, diamonds, iron ore; alumina refining; light manufacturing, agricultural processing among others • Mining is the most important industry in the country **GDP of country**: USD 6.54B in 2013 **Industries' share of GDP**: 46.5%[1] **Electricity sources**: • 68.4% of the installed electricity generating capacity (395,000 KW in 2010) is generated	**Emission regulations for industries**: **???** **Small installation's emissions regulated**: *(Yes/No)* **???** **Renewable energy investment promoted**: **???** **Energy efficiency incentives:** *(ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc)* • Electricity Sector Efficiency Improvement Project has been created by the government of Guinea, to improve quality of service and reduce transmission losses. **Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies**: **???** **Actions to ensure compliance with regulations:** *(monitoring, enforcement, fines etc)* **???** **Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry**: *(can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here)* **???** • Currently, there is no institutional framework for renewable energies (RE) but the sector is

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

	from fossil fuel; the rest 31.6% is generated from hydropower[2].	subject to energy regulation. Therefore, the energy sector policy document of 1992 (LPDSE 92) can be considered the RE development policy framework, also referring to RE related institutional aspect
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	**Key transport-related air quality challenges**: *(ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)* ● Vehicle emissions are a major source of PM, NO_2 and CO ● Freight and passenger transport is usually provided by private companies or individuals ● Private car ownership is low with 5 car per 1000 individuals ● Use of two stroke motorcycles are also a major transportation mode	**Vehicle emission limit**: *(Euro rating)* **???** **Fuel Sulphur content**: *(in ppm):* Fuel (diesel)sulphur content restricted at 2000ppm **Fuel Lead content:** Unleaded gasoline restrictions since 2005 **Restriction on used car importation**: •Pre-importation inspection is required for road worthiness **Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit**: **???** **Actions to promote non-motorized transport**: *(ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc)* **???** •**Other transport-related actions**: **???**
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	● **Outdoor, open burning**: *(ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc*) **???**	**Legal framework***: (ex: is burning banned?)* **???** **Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste**: **???**
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR)	**Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating**: •Wood is the dominant fuels used for cooking for rural households[3]. •Due to the weak penetration of modern	**Indoor air pollution regulated**: *(Yes / No)* **???** **Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification**: **???** **Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves**: **???** **Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions**:

[2] 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.
[3] World Bank, *The Little Green Data Book 2015 | Data*, 2015.

	fuels, firewood and charcoal are the main fuels used by households for cooking. More than 76% of households have access to firewood and about one fifth (21.6%) can obtain charcoal. •The official electrification rate is 18.8%, but the real access is estimated to be even lower **Impact**: •Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects of air pollution in Senegal. •Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 5,700 premature deaths every year[4].	● From 2003 to 2008, the Decentralised Rural Electrification Office (Bureau d'Électrification Rurale Décentralisée, BERD) ran a program to improve the rural population's access to modern energy services, through use of distributed generation systems.