

Guinea Bissau 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 Bissau 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: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: •The most important industries are; agricultural products processing, beer, soft drinks among others GDP of country: USD 880M in 2013 ¹ Industries' share of GDP: 13.5% Electricity sources: •100% of the installed electricity generating capacity (26,000 KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel. Others •Industrial emissions are not a major driver of air pollution in the country •Guinea-Bissau has one of the lowest	Emission regulations for industries: ??? Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ??? Renewable energy investment promoted: ??? Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ??? 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) •There are no regulations, incentives or legislative framework conditions that support the implementation of renewable energy (RE) in Guinea-Bissau.

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

	electrification rates and highest electric service cost in Africa.	
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	Key transport-related air quality challenges: <i>(ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</i> • Vehicular and motorcycle emissions are the third most important drivers of air pollution after agriculture and forest fires • Vehicle emissions are a major source of PM, NO₂ and CO • Freight and passenger transport is usually provided by private companies or individuals • Two stroke motorcycles are also a common substitute to passenger transport • Private car ownership is low with 33 car per 1000 individuals in 2009	Vehicle emission limit: <i>(Euro rating) ???</i> Fuel Sulphur content: <i>(in ppm)</i> Fuel (diesel)sulphur content restricted at 5000ppm Fuel Lead content: Unleaded gasoline restrictions since 2005 Restriction on used car importation: • Pre-importation inspection is required for road worthiness • Percentage duty waiver for cars less than 3 years old • Duty variations based on engine size Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ??? Actions to promote non-motorized transport: <i>(ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc)</i> ??? Other transport-related actions: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	• Outdoor, open burning: <i>(ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc)</i> • Uncontrolled waste burning, which is a common practice, 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.	Legal framework: <i>(ex: is burning banned?)</i> ??? 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: • Biomass represents over 95% of the total energy consumed by households in Guinea Bissau.	Indoor air pollution regulated: <i>(Yes / No)</i> ??? 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: ???

	•Wood is the dominant fuel with a demand that exceeds 500,000 tons per year, followed by charcoal being the most-used fuel in the capital². Impact: •Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 1,700 premature deaths every year³ •Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects of air pollution in Benin	
--	---	--

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_15106

