

Liberia 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.

Liberia 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; mining (iron ore), rubber processing, palm oil processing, timber, diamonds among others •Industrial emissions are not a major driver of air pollution in the country GDP of country: 1.97B in 2013 ¹ Industries' share of GDP: 5.4% Electricity sources: •100% of the installed electricity generating capacity (197,000 KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel².	Emission regulations for industries: • Regulated under the environment protection and management law of Liberia 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) ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS	Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet,	Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) ???

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

² 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

FROM TRANSPORT	<i>dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</i> • 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 3 car per 1000 individuals in 2007	Fuel Sulphur content: <i>(in ppm)</i> Fuel (diesel) sulphur content restricted at 3000ppm³ Fuel Lead content: leaded fuel restricted from July 2005 Restriction on used car importation: • Age limit for second hand cars is set at 12 years and 15 years for luxury cars • 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: <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 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 BIOMASS BURNING (INDOORS)	Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: • In 2004, it was estimated that over 95% of the population relied on firewood, charcoal, and palm oil for their energy needs, and in 2008, the proportion had remained much the same. • About 10% of urban residents and less than 2% of rural residents have electricity access, largely from self-generation using expensive	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: ??? •

³ UNEP, 'UNEP - Transport - Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles', 2015 <<http://www.unep.org/transport/new/pcfv/>> [accessed 28 September 2015].

	imported fuel. As of 2010, however, the grid-connected population stood at just 0.1%. Impact: • Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects of air pollution in Liberia • Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 3,900 premature deaths every year⁴	
--	---	--

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_15156

