

## Nigeria 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](mailto:Vered.Ehsani@unep.org) and [George.Mwaniki@unep.org](mailto:George.Mwaniki@unep.org).

<b>Nigeria Air Quality Policy Matrix</b>		
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Current Policies &amp; Programmes</b>
<b>GENERAL OVERVIEW</b>	<p><b>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: ???</b></p> <p><b>Air quality monitoring system: ???</b></p>	<p><b>National Ambient air quality standards:</b></p> <p><b>National Air Quality Policy: ???</b></p> <p><b>Air Quality legislation / programmes: ???</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Air pollution is regulated by three major pieces of regulation issued by the National Environmental Standards and Regulation Enforcement Agency, these are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The National Guidelines and standards for environmental pollution control in Nigeria.</li> <li>● National Environmental Protection (pollution abatement in industries and facilities generating wastes) Regulation 1991.</li> <li>● The Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes Regulations 1991 which gave a comprehensive list of dangerous and hazardous wastes.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Other: ???</b></p>
<b>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES</b>	<p><b>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The most important industry is crude oil production (petrochemical industries) followed by other minor industries that include, coal mining, cement manufacture, chemical and fertilizer manufacture among others</li> </ul> <p><b>GDP of country:</b> USD 503B in 2013</p> <p><b>Industries' share of GDP:</b> 43%</p> <p><b>Electricity sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 67.1% of the installed electricity generating</li> </ul>	<p><b>Emission regulations for industries: ???</b></p> <p><b>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</b></p> <p><b>Renewable energy investment promoted:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The development of renewable energy (RE) technologies in Nigeria has been slow. New measures are aimed to boost growth in the RE sector (legislative framework, licensing arrangements for private-sector operators, Feed-in Tariffs and clarifying market rules for RE services and products).</li> <li>● Liberalization has led to private sector participation in the generation sector, and a number of operational IPPs in the country today. Establishment of off-grid generation/distribution plants is encouraged.</li> <li>● Feed-in tariffs to encourage power generation from renewable sources</li> </ul>

	<p>capacity (5.9 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel, the rest 32.8% is generated from hydropower<sup>1</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small diesel and petrol generators are often used to provide power to small industries and business, when the main power supply is offline</li> </ul> <p><b>Others</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>X</sub> and PM are some of the most important air pollutant from industrial sources in the country</li> </ul>	<p><b>Energy efficiency incentives:</b> (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ???</p> <p><b>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies:</b></p> <p><b>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations:</b> (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???</p> <p><b>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry:</b> (can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A seed fund has been set up by UNDP and Bank of Industry to enable small businesses and households access clean energy</li> <li>• There is a five year tax holiday for pioneer industries in the energy sector</li> <li>• Partial risk guarantee provisions by world bank to investors in the power generating industry</li> </ul>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<p><b>Key transport-related air quality challenges:</b> (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public transport is mainly run by private companies or individuals</li> <li>• Private car ownership is low with 31 car per 1000 individuals in 2007</li> <li>• Vehicle ownership is on the increase with vehicle number increases of approximately 7% in urban centers</li> <li>• The highest percentage increase in vehicle registration was recorded for commercial vehicles, which increase by 32% between 2010 and 2011</li> <li>• The vehicle fleet is characterized by aged vehicles</li> <li>• Vehicle emissions are a major source of PM, NO<sub>2</sub> and CO</li> </ul>	<p><b>Vehicle emission limit:</b> (Euro rating) ???</p> <p><b>Fuel Sulphur content:</b> (in ppm)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restricted at 3000ppm but the commonly found diesel has sulphur content at 1330ppm</li> </ul> <p><b>Fuel Lead content:</b> Unleaded gasoline restrictions since 2003<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>Restriction on used car importation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age limited for used cars set at 15 years</li> <li>• Duty charged on imported vehicle is based on the value of the car, which encourages the import of older cheaper cars</li> <li>• Pre-importation inspection is required for road worthiness</li> </ul> <p><b>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit:</b> ???</p> <p><b>Actions to promote non-motorized transport:</b> (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ???</p> <p><b>Other transport-related actions:</b> ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS	<p><b>Outdoor, open burning:</b> (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of</p>	<p><b>Legal framework:</b> (ex: is burning banned?)</p>

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

<sup>2</sup> UNEP, 'UNEP - Transport - Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles', 2015 <<http://www.unep.org/transport/new/pcfvt/>> [accessed 28 September 2015].

<p>FROM OPEN BURNING OF WASTE</p>	<p><i>wastes? etc)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The country produces more than 3 million tons of waste annually, 20% to 30% is correctly, collected and disposed</li> <li>• Uncontrolled waste burning, which is a common practice, is one of the practices that contributes to deteriorating air quality in urban centres</li> <li>• Agricultural waste burning can also impact air quality in the rural areas.</li> <li>• 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 furans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulated under the waste management regulation of 1991</li> </ul> <p><b>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</b></p>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM BIOMASS BURNING (INDOORS)</p>	<p><b>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wood is the dominant fuel used for cooking accounting for 82% of the energy mix in Nigeria</li> </ul> <p><b>Impact:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 95,500 premature deaths every year</li> </ul> <p><b>Other</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only about 55% have access to electricity.</li> <li>• Only 2% of the rural households in Nigeria have access to electricity either by rural electrification actions initiated by the government or self-generation by private individuals</li> <li>• Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects of air pollution in Nigeria.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No) ???</b></p> <p><b>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</b></p> <p><b>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of rural electrification</li> <li>• No import duty on renewable energy production systems</li> </ul> <p><b>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:</b></p>

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