

## Sierra Leone 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).

Sierra Leone Air Quality Policy Matrix		
Goals	Status	Current Policies & Programmes
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<b>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: ???</b> <b>Air quality monitoring system: ???</b>	<b>National Ambient air quality standards:</b> <b>National Air Quality Policy: ???</b> <b>Air Quality legislation / programmes: ???</b> <b>Other: ???</b>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<b>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The most important industries are; diamond mining; iron ore, rutile and bauxite mining; small-scale manufacturing (beverages, textiles, cigarettes, footwear); petroleum refining, small commercial ship repair among others</li> </ul> <b>GDP of country:</b> USD 9.2B in 2013 <sup>1</sup> <b>Industries' share of GDP:</b> 18.6% <b>Electricity sources:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>47.1% of the installed electricity generating capacity (102,000 KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel; the rest 52.9% is generated from hydropower.</li> </ul>	<b>Emission regulations for industries:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some emissions are regulated under the environment protection act of 2000</li> <li>Individual operating permits may have provisions regarding air emissions or effluents.</li> </ul> <b>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</b> <b>Renewable energy investment promoted: ???</b> <b>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ???</b> <b>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</b> <b>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry: (can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here) ???</b></li> <li>As defined in the energy policy draft document, the main policy target for electricity is to provide access for 35 % of the population by 2015.No proposed contribution of renewable energy to the electricity generation mix was mentioned.</li> </ul>
REDUCE	<b>Key transport-related air quality</b>	<b>Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) ???</b>

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

EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<p><b>challenges:</b> (<i>ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicle emissions are a major source of PM, NO<sub>2</sub> and CO</li> <li>• Freight and passenger transport is usually provided by private companies or individuals</li> <li>• Private car ownership is low with 6 car per 1000 individuals in 2008<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• Two stroke motorcycle are also a common mode of transport outside the main city</li> </ul>	<p><b>Fuel Sulphur content:</b> (<i>in ppm</i>) Fuel (diesel)sulphur content restricted at 3000ppm</p> <p><b>Fuel Lead content:</b> Unleaded gasoline restrictions since 2005</p> <p><b>Restriction on used car importation:</b> ???</p> <p><b>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit:</b> ???</p> <p><b>Actions to promote non-motorized transport:</b> (<i>ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc</i>) ???</p> <p><b>Other transport-related actions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Duty variations based on engine size and car age</li> </ul>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	<p><b>Outdoor, open burning:</b> (<i>ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal solid waste (MSW) management is ranked as the highest priority area for capacity-building<sup>3</sup>.</li> <li>• The problem is made worse by increasing rural to urban migration</li> <li>• Open burning of waste is common especially in the poor neighbourhoods</li> </ul>	<p><b>Legal framework:</b> (<i>ex: is burning banned?</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While industrial waste management regulations exist, there are few mechanisms to monitor implementation</li> </ul> <p><b>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While MSW management policies exist, the country does not have the technical capacity to implement them<sup>4</sup>.</li> </ul>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR)	<p><b>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wood is the dominant fuels used for cooking for rural households<sup>5</sup></li> <li>• <b>Impact:</b></li> <li>• Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects of air pollution in Sierra</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indoor air pollution regulated:</b> (<i>Yes / No</i>) ???</p> <p><b>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•According to the country's second-generation Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for 2009-2011, a key government objective is the provision of a reliable power supply in the country; moving toward a low carbon energy economy through use of the country's significant hydropower potential.</li> </ul> <p><b>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:</b> ???</p>

<sup>2</sup> World Bank, *Worldwide Total Motor Vehicles (per 1,000 People)*, 2011 <<http://chartsbin.com/view/1114>> [accessed 30 June 2015].

<sup>3</sup> UNEP, 'Global Partnership on Waste Management (GPWM) > Information Platform > Country Waste Management Profiles > Country List', 2015.

<sup>4</sup> UNEP.

<sup>5</sup> World Bank, *The Little Green Data Book 2015 | Data*, 2015.

	Leone. ● Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 10,800 premature deaths every year <sup>6</sup>	<b>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???</b>
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