

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	<p>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: ???</p> <p>Air quality monitoring system: ???</p>	<p>National Ambient air quality standards: ???</p> <p>National Air Quality Policy: ???</p> <p>Air Quality legislation / programmes: ???</p> <p>Other: ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<p>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The most important industries are; agricultural products processing, beer, soft drinks among others <p>GDP of country: USD 880M in 2013¹</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 13.5%</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •100% of the installed electricity generating capacity (26,000 KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel. <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Industrial emissions are not a major driver of air pollution in the country •Guinea-Bissau has one of the lowest 	<p>Emission regulations for industries: ???</p> <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</p> <p>Renewable energy investment promoted: ???</p> <p>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ???</p> <p>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies:</p> <p>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???</p> <p>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry: (can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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	<p>Key transport-related air quality challenges: <i>(ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: <i>(Euro rating)</i> ???</p> <p>Fuel Sulphur content: <i>(in ppm)</i> Fuel (diesel)sulphur content restricted at 5000ppm</p> <p>Fuel Lead content: Unleaded gasoline restrictions since 2005</p> <p>Restriction on used car importation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-importation inspection is required for road worthiness • Percentage duty waiver for cars less than 3 years old • Duty variations based on engine size <p>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</p> <p>Actions to promote non-motorized transport: <i>(ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc)</i> ???</p> <p>Other transport-related actions: ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Legal framework: <i>(ex: is burning banned?)</i> ???</p> <p>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR)	<p>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biomass represents over 95% of the total energy consumed by households in Guinea Bissau. 	<p>Indoor air pollution regulated: <i>(Yes / No)</i> ???</p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: ???</p> <p>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ???</p> <p>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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. <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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 	
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