

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	<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; 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 <p>GDP of country: 1.97B in 2013¹</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 5.4%</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •100% of the installed electricity generating capacity (197,000 KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel². 	<p>Emission regulations for industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulated under the environment protection and management law of Liberia <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>
REDUCE EMISSIONS	<p>Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet,</p>	<p>Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) ???</p>

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	<p><i>dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 	<p>Fuel Sulphur content: (<i>in ppm</i>) Fuel (diesel) sulphur content restricted at 3000ppm³</p> <p>Fuel Lead content: leaded fuel restricted from July 2005</p> <p>Restriction on used car importation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 <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 WASTE (OUTDOOR)	<p>Outdoor, open burning: (<i>ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 BIOMASS BURNING (INDOORS)	<p>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 	<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"> ●

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

	<p>imported fuel. As of 2010, however, the grid-connected population stood at just 0.1%.</p> <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 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	
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⁴ WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008
<http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T>.