

## Congo Air Quality Catalogue

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>Congo Air Quality Catalogue</b>		
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Current Policies &amp; Programmes</b>
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<p><b>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outdoor air quality is generally good in the rural areas</li> <li>• Urban air quality is primarily driven by vehicular emissions</li> <li>• Indoor air quality is the leading exposure pathway for air pollutants in the country</li> <li>• WHO estimates that indoor and outdoor air pollution causes 1000 and 500 premature deaths annually<sup>1</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Air quality monitoring system:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Routine air quality monitoring is not carried out</li> </ul>	<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> <p><b>Other: ???</b></p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<p><b>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The most important industries are; petroleum extraction, cement, lumber, brewing, sugar, palm oil, soap, flour, cigarettes among others</li> <li>• The most important air pollutants from the industrial sector would be emissions associate will oil and gas exploration and production, which are organic compounds, PM and heavy equipment emissions</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>• No dedicated agencies exist within the government to promote the sustainable use of energy, or renewable energy technologies.</li> </ul> <p><b>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ???</b></p>

<sup>1</sup> WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008  
 <[http://www.who.int/quantifying\\_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T](http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T)>.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>GDP of country:</b> USD 14.25B in 2013<sup>2</sup> <b>Industries' share of GDP:</b> 73.9%<sup>3</sup></li> <li>● <b>Electricity sources:</b></li> <li>● 51.2% of the installed electricity generating capacity (559000 KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel; the rest 48.8% is generated from hydropower<sup>4</sup>.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</b></p> <p><b>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations:</b> (<i>monitoring, enforcement, fines etc</i>) ???</p> <p><b>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions:</b> (<i>can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here</i>) ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<p><b>Key transport-related air quality challenges:</b> (<i>ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Public transport is mainly run by private companies or individuals, with minimal government or local authorities investment in public transport</li> <li>● Private car ownership is low with 27 cars per 1000 individuals</li> <li>●</li> </ul>	<p><b>Vehicle emission limit:</b> (<i>Euro rating</i>) ???</p> <p><b>Fuel Sulphur content:</b> (<i>in ppm</i>): Fuel (diesel)sulphur content restricted at 10000ppm and petrol at 500ppm</p> <p><b>Fuel Lead content:</b> Unleaded gasoline restrictions since 2005</p> <p><b>Restriction on used car importation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Importation of vehicles older than 7 years is prohibited</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> (<i>ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc</i>) ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: 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>● Uncontrolled waste burning 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</li> </ul>	<p><b>Legal framework:</b> (<i>ex: is burning banned?</i>) ???</p> <p><b>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</b></p>

<sup>2</sup> 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>>.

<sup>3</sup> 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>>.

<sup>4</sup> 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

	burning can be a source of health impairing emissions such as dioxins and furans <sup>5</sup>	
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: INDOOR	<p><b>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</b></p> <p><b>Impact:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects of air pollution</li> <li>• Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 1000 premature deaths every year<sup>6</sup></li> </ul>	<p><b>Indoor air pollution regulated:</b> <i>(Yes / No)</i></p> <p><b>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</b></p> <p><b>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:</b></p> <p><b>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:</b></p>

<sup>5</sup> IPEP, *A Study on Waste Burning Activities That Release Dioxins and Furans in Nairobi Kenya* (The International POPs Elimination Project, 2010) <<http://www.gaialibrary.org/content/study-waste-burning-activities-release-dioxins-and-furans-nairobi-kenya>> [accessed 14 July 2015].

<sup>6</sup> WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', *WHO*, 2008 <[http://www.who.int/quantifying\\_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T](http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T)>.