

Equatorial Guinea 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.

Equatorial guinea 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; petroleum, natural gas and sawmilling among others <p>GDP of country: USD 17.08B in 2013</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 87.3%</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 97.4% of the installed electricity generating capacity (38,000 KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel; the rest 2.6% is generated from renewable sources. <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VOCs, PM, SO₂, and NO_x are some of the most important air pollutant from Industrial sources in the country • The country's distribution network remains incapable of delivering reliable electricity to end users, due to ageing equipment and poor 	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions: (can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here) ???

	management, as demonstrated by regular blackouts in Malabo, the capital. As a result, illegal connections are widespread and small diesel generators are widely used as a back-up power source.	
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"> • Private car ownership is low with 13 car per 1000 individuals in 2004 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: <i>(Euro rating) ???</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel Sulphur content: <i>(in ppm):</i> Fuel (diesel) sulphur content restricted at 3000ppm <p>Fuel Lead content: Unleaded gasoline restrictions since 2005</p> <p>Restriction on used car importation: ???</p> <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>
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>	<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> <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 Chad. • The national electrification rate stands at 15%. 	<p>Indoor air pollution regulated: <i>(Yes / No) ???</i></p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government's "Light for Everyone" programme aims to connect the whole country with a constant, quality, and low-cost electricity current for everyone. <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>