

Gabon 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.

Gabon 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>Air pollution prevention is regulated by Law 3/77</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 extraction and refining; manganese, gold; chemicals, ship repair, food and beverages, textiles, lumbering and plywood, cement among others <p>GDP of country: USD 19.97B in 2013</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 63.9%</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 59% of the installed electricity generating capacity (415,000 KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel; the rest 41% is generated from hydropower¹ 	<p>Emission regulations for industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution prevention is regulated by Law 3/77 which requires that an environmental assessment for all new industrial ventures be conducted. In addition, specific environmental requirements to an industry are typically established within individual concession agreements <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"> .Companies are authorized to produce electricity for their own use. As yet, Gabon does not have a comprehensive energy framework, or a dedicated sector law. The

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

		current national energy policy is aimed at strengthening the existing power generating capacities by diversifying sources of power.
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"> • Freight and passenger transport is usually provided by private companies or individuals, with a few government owned and operated buses • Private car ownership is low with 14 car per 1000 individuals in 2004 • Vehicle emissions are a major source of PM, NO2 and CO 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: <i>(Euro rating) ???</i></p> <p>Fuel Sulphur content: <i>(in ppm)</i> Fuel (diesel)sulphur content restricted at 1500ppm</p> <p>Fuel Lead content Unleaded gasoline restrictions since 2005</p> <p>Restriction on used car importation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The age limit for used cars that can be imported in Senegal is 4 years since 2001. •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 AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL 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 centers • 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"> • Wood is the dominant fuels used for cooking for rural households accounting for 57% of the energy mix in Gabon² 	<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"> • a solar energy programme is now supplying power to around one hundred villages, all of which have been provided with Siemens solar panels. Under this €18 million scheme, solar power has

² World Bank, *The Little Green Data Book 2015 | Data*, 2015.

	<p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 100 premature deaths every year³● Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects of air pollution in Senegal.● The residential sector contributes most to final energy consumption, primarily due to the extensive use of fuel-wood, with the sector consuming over 80% of the country's biomass supply.	been installed in schools, shops and homes.
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³ WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008
<http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T>.