

Gambia 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.

Gambia 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution prevention is regulated by the Environmental Quality Standards Regulations, 1999 <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 associated with agriculture such as; peanuts, fish, hides, tourism, beverages, agricultural machinery assembly, woodworking, metalworking, clothing among others <p>GDP of country: USD 896M in 2013¹</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 12% of GDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity sources: 100% of the installed electricity generating capacity (62,000 KW in 2010) is generated from 	<p>Emission regulations for industries: ???</p> <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</p> <p>Renewable energy investment promoted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With regards to incentives for RE and energy efficient devices, the government of Gambia adopted a policy in March 2008 to encourage the use of RE and energy efficiency (EE) by granting a zero-import tax status to all solar PV panels, solar water heaters, wind energy equipment and energy efficient light bulbs (compact fluorescent lamps).² In addition, there is no license fee for operators in the electricity sub-sector using RE. <p>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government has demonstrated its commitment to the promotion of energy efficiency by preparing a draft National Energy Policy, in which wide ranging measures are proposed

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

² 'Reegle - Clean Energy Information Gateway', *Reegle - Clean Energy Information Gateway* <<http://www.reegle.info>> [accessed 22 September 2015].

	<p>fossil fuel.</p>	<p>for promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency.</p> <p>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies:</p> <p>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: <i>(monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???</i></p> <p>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry: <i>(can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here) ???</i></p>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT</p>	<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"> ● Road transport is the dominant form of transport although ferries also play a major role ● Freight and passenger transport is usually provided by private companies or individuals. ● Private car ownership is low with 7 car per 1000 individuals in 2004 ● The vehicle fleet is characterized by aged vehicle, which worsens the air quality situation especially in urban areas ● 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 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"> ● Import of second hand vehicles restricted through ● taxation which increases in vehicles exceeding 10 years ● 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>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)</p>	<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. ● Due to the waste composition (plastics, waste tires, and other organic/inorganic materials) unregulated waste burning can be a source of 	<p>Legal framework: <i>(ex: is burning banned?)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The National Environmental Management Act: The principal instrument of environmental legislation in The Gambia empowers NEA to establish standards to regulate waste management ● Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???

	health impairing emissions such as dioxins and furans	
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 energy is one of the dominant energy source, especially for the rural poor ● Approximately 95% of the population was using solid fuels as of 2008. <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 600 premature deaths every year³ ● Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects of air pollution in Senegal. ● Nationwide, as of 2011, the urban electrification rate stood at 60%, with approximately 30% of rural households having electricity access. 	<p>Indoor air pollution regulated: <i>(Yes / No) ???</i></p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Also in 2000, a project was approved which consisted of the construction of six power stations (combined capacity of 6.2 MW), and the installation of 141 miles (227 km) of transmission and distribution lines, to supply power to 46 towns and villages. As of 2009, approximately 2.2 MW of this target has been achieved.⁴ <p>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: Yes</p> <p>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promotion of small scale investments in renewable energy gadget such as solar pumps

³ WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008
http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T.

⁴ 'Reegle - Clean Energy Information Gateway'.