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 countrylevel 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 <u>Vered.Ehsani@unep.org</u> and <u>George.Mwaniki@unep.org</u>.

Congo Air Quality Catalogue				
Goals	Status	Current Policies & Programmes		
GENERAL	Overall situation with respect to air quality in the	National Ambient air quality standards: ???		
OVERVIEW	country, including key air quality challenges:	National Air Quality Policy: ???		
	• Outdoor air quality is generally good in the rural areas	Air Quality legislation / programmes: ???		
	• Urban air quality is primarily driven by vehicular emissions	Other: ???		
	• Indoor air quality is the leading exposure pathway for air pollutants in the country			
	• WHO estimates that indoor and outdoor air pollution causes 1000 and 500 premature deaths annually ¹			
	Air quality monitoring system:			
	• Routine air quality monitoring is not carried out			
REDUCE	Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:	Emission regulations for industries: ???		
EMISSIONS	• The most important industries are; petroleum extraction,	Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???		
FROM	cement, lumber, brewing, sugar, palm oil, soap, flour, cigarettes among others	Renewable energy investment promoted:		
	• The most important air pollutants from the industrial	• No dedicated agencies exist within the government to promote the sustainable		
	sector would be emissions associate will oil and gas	use of energy, or renewable energy technologies.		
	PM and heavy equipment emissions	Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ???		

¹ WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', *WHO*, 2008

<http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T>.

	•	Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention
	GDP of country : USD 14.25B in 2013 ²	technologies: ???
	Industries' share of GDP : 73.9% ³	Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement,
	• Electricity sources:	fines etc) ???
	• 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 ⁴ .	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) ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM	 Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc) Public transport is mainly run by private companies or individuals, with minimal government or local authorities investment in public transport Private car ownership is low with 27 cars per 1000 individuals 	Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) ???
		Fuel Sulphur content : <i>(in ppm):</i> Fuel (diesel)sulphur content restricted at 10000ppm and petrol at 500ppm
TRANSPORT		Fuel Lead content: Unleaded gasoline restrictions since 2005
		Restriction on used car importation:
		• Importation of vehicles older than 7 years is prohibited
	•	Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???
		Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike
		lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR	Outdoor, open burning : (<i>ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc</i>)	Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?) ???
		Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural
	• Uncontrolled waste burning is one of the practices that contributes to deteriorating air quality in urban centres	waste: ???
	• 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	

² 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 < http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>. ³ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 < http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>. ⁴ '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 ⁵	
REDUCE	Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:	Indoor air pollution regulated : (Yes / No)
EMISSIONS	Impact:	Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:
FROM OPEN	•Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest	Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:
BURNING:	contributor to the negative health effects of air pollution	Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:
INDOOR	deaths every year ⁶	y ,

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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_15040

