

Nigeria 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.

Nigeria 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 is regulated by three major pieces of regulation issued by the National Environmental Standards and Regulation Enforcement Agency, these are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Guidelines and standards for environmental pollution control in Nigeria. • National Environmental Protection (pollution abatement in industries and facilities generating wastes) Regulation 1991. • The Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes Regulations 1991 which gave a comprehensive list of dangerous and hazardous wastes. <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 industry is crude oil production (petrochemical industries) followed by other minor industries that include, coal mining, cement manufacture, chemical and fertilizer manufacture among others <p>GDP of country: USD 503B in 2013</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 43%</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 67.1% of the installed electricity generating 	<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"> • The development of renewable energy (RE) technologies in Nigeria has been slow. New measures are aimed to boost growth in the RE sector (legislative framework, licensing arrangements for private-sector operators, Feed-in Tariffs and clarifying market rules for RE services and products). • Liberalization has led to private sector participation in the generation sector, and a number of operational IPPs in the country today. Establishment of off-grid generation/distribution plants is encouraged. • Feed-in tariffs to encourage power generation from renewable sources

	<p>capacity (5.9 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel, the rest 32.8% is generated from hydropower¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Small diesel and petrol generators are often used to provide power to small industries and business, when the main power supply is offline <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SO₂, NO_X and PM are some of the most important air pollutant from industrial sources in the country 	<p>Energy efficiency incentives: (<i>ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc</i>) ???</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A seed fund has been set up by UNDP and Bank of Industry to enable small businesses and households access clean energy ● There is a five year tax holiday for pioneer industries in the energy sector ● Partial risk guarantee provisions by world bank to investors in the power generating industry
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"> ● Public transport is mainly run by private companies or individuals ● Private car ownership is low with 31 car per 1000 individuals in 2007 ● Vehicle ownership is on the increase with vehicle number increases of approximately 7% in urban centers ● The highest percentage increase in vehicle registration was recorded for commercial vehicles, which increase by 32% between 2010 and 2011 ● The vehicle fleet is characterized by aged vehicles ● 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>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Restricted at 3000ppm but the commonly found diesel has sulphur content at 1330ppm <p>Fuel Lead content: Unleaded gasoline restrictions since 2003²</p> <p>Restriction on used car importation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Age limited for used cars set at 15 years ● Duty charged on imported vehicle is based on the value of the car, which encourages the import of older cheaper cars ● 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	<p>Outdoor, open burning: (<i>ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of</i></p>	<p>Legal framework: (<i>ex: is burning banned?</i>)</p>

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

² UNEP, 'UNEP - Transport - Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles', 2015 <<http://www.unep.org/transport/new/pcfvt/>> [accessed 28 September 2015].

FROM OPEN BURNING OF WASTE	<p><i>wastes? etc)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country produces more than 3 million tons of waste annually, 20% to 30% is correctly, collected and disposed • 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 health impairing emissions such as dioxins and furans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulated under the waste management regulation of 1991 <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood is the dominant fuel used for cooking accounting for 82% of the energy mix in Nigeria <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 95,500 premature deaths every year <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only about 55% have access to electricity. • Only 2% of the rural households in Nigeria have access to electricity either by rural electrification actions initiated by the government or self-generation by private individuals • Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects of air pollution in Nigeria. 	<p>Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No) ???</p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</p> <p>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of rural electrification • No import duty on renewable energy production systems <p>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:</p>

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