

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.

COUNTRY NAME: SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE		
GOALS	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT / PLANNED POLICIES & PROGRAMMES
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental problems in Sao Tome are not yet that severe or widespread¹. ● Air quality monitoring system: ??? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Ambient air quality standards: ??? ● National Air Quality Policy: ??? ● Air Quality legislation / programmes: ??? ● Other: ???
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industrial sector. ● GDP of country: \$421 million (2013 estimate²). ● Industries' share of GDP: 19.5%³. ● Electricity sources⁴: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Petroleum Products: 57.1% ● Hydroelectric: 42.9% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emission regulations for industries: ??? ● Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ??? ● Renewable energy investment promoted⁵: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A 2 MW demonstration project was launched in 2007 in the district of Caue, 90 kilometres from Sao Tome city, with technical support from German firms. ● Studies conducted by EMAE conclude that the country has potential for additional hydro power generation, but that more analysis needs to be done. Preliminary feasibility studies for 14 sites suggest investment costs ranging from US\$3,000 to US\$10,000 per installed kW. As of 2009, approximately 4 MW of hydropower capacity were under construction in the country, with a further 26 MW in the planning stage. ● Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc.) ??? ● Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???

¹ Sao Tome Tourism and Environment; <http://www1.american.edu/ted/SAOTOME.HTM>

² Index Mundi; http://www.indexmundi.com/sao_tome_and_principe/gdp_composition_by_sector.html

³ Index Mundi; http://www.indexmundi.com/sao_tome_and_principe/gdp_composition_by_sector.html

⁴ <http://www.reegle.info/policy-and-regulatory-overviews/ST>

⁵ <http://www.reegle.info/policy-and-regulatory-overviews/ST>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc.) ??? ● Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry emissions: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc.) ??? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Streets in the city of São Tomé are paved, but large potholes are common. Major roads outside of town are also paved. Pedestrians, bicyclists, motorcyclists, and animals on the roads are a major hazard. Outside of the city of São Tomé, there are no sidewalks or shoulders along the sides of roads⁶. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) ??? ● Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm) ??? ● Restriction on used car importation: ??? ● 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.) ??? ● Other transport-related actions: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outdoor, open burning: (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Burning of Municipal waste inland fields, burning of agricultural waste⁷. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?) ??? ● Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 95% of the households use solid fuels for cooking and space heating⁸. ● Impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Less than 100 deaths are reported yearly resulting from indoor air pollution⁹. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No) ??? ● Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: ??? ● Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ??? ● Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???

⁶ Country Report; <http://www.countryreports.org/travel/SaoTomeandPrincipe/traffic.htm>

⁷ Emissions Reduction Profile Sao Tome And Principe; http://www.acp-cd4cdm.org/media/366234/emissions-reduction-profile-sao_tome_principe.pdf

⁸ http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/saotomeprincipe.pdf?ua=1

⁹ http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/saotomeprincipe.pdf?ua=1

Secondary Sources used in the research: