

Morocco 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.

Morocco 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>Other: ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<p>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial emissions are the second largest contributor to air pollution after vehicular emissions Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from; phosphate mining and processing, food processing, leather goods, textiles, construction and energy generation among others. <p>GDP of country: USD 104.8B in 2013</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 31.7%</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 69.3% of the installed electricity generating capacity (26.91 million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel; 19.4% is generated from hydropower and the rest is generated from other renewable sources. 	<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"> To reach its renewable energy goals, Morocco has started to introduce a modern legal and regulatory framework for the energy sector. In early 2010, relevant legislation and regulations were defined. Among these, were the following laws: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Renewable Energy Law (13.09 of February 11, 2010) aims at fostering and promoting renewable energy and regulates the commercialization and exportation of renewable energy. Furthermore, it outlines a procedure for the authorization of renewable energy installations. The law for the creation of the National Agency for the Promotion of Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation (ADEREE) (16.09 of January 13, 2010) defined the reorganization and renaming of the existing Centre for the Development of Renewable Energy (CDER). The law for the creation of the Moroccan Agency for Solar Energy (MASEN) (57.09 of January 14, 2010), which is the prime contractor for solar power projects.

		<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 industrial emissions: (can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here) ???</p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<p>Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vehicle emissions are a the most important sources of air pollution in Morocco urban centres, contributing 50 to 60% of air pollution ● Road transports in is major source of NOx, CO, NMVOCs and SO2 ● Private car ownership is low with 53 cars per 1000 individuals in 2007¹ ● Municipal bus and tram services operate in the major cities. ● Use of municipal bus and tram services limits the need to use private cars 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) ???</p> <p>Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm): Fuel (diesel) sulphur content is regulated at a maximum of 50ppm</p> <p>Fuel Lead content: Only unleaded fuels is sold in the country</p> <p>Restriction on used car importation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Age restriction on importing used cars is at 5 years <p>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</p> <p>Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Carbon monoxide emission restricted at 4% and 70% for opacity
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR	<p>Outdoor, open burning: (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● More than five million tons of solid waste is generated across the country every year, with the annual waste generation growth rate touching 3%. ● Before a recent reforms in 2008 “only 70% of urban MSW was collected and less 	<p>Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Law 28-00 on waste management and disposal governs and provides the general framework for the sector in Morocco. <p>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of a municipal waste management plan is in progress.

¹ World Bank, ‘Motor Vehicles (per 1,000 People) | Data | Table’, 2014

<<http://web.archive.org/web/20140209114811/http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IS.VEH.NVEH.P3>> [accessed 25 September 2015].

	<p>than 10% of collected waste was being disposed of in an environmentally and socially acceptable manner².</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Trash burning is common as a means of solid waste disposal. ● What, if any, are the main challenges with outdoor air pollution from open burning? 	
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: INDOOR</p>	<p>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: ???</p> <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 500 premature deaths every year³ ● Poor indoor air quality is mainly driven by materials selection and construction practices ● Morocco electrification rates in 2008 were approximately 96% 	<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> <p>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Optimizing energy use programs, such as the efficient use of wood program, which aims to improve the energy efficiency of traditional heating systems

² giz, *Report on the Solid Waste Management in Morocco*, 2014.

³ 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO <http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T> [accessed 21 July 2015].