

Togo 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.

Togo 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"> • The most important industries are; phosphate mining, agricultural processing, cement, handicrafts, textiles, beverages among others • Mining and cement manufacture are the most likely industries to contribute significantly to the countries PM loading <p>GDP of country: USD 4.3B in 2013¹</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 33.7%</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21.2% of the installed electricity generating capacity (85,000 KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel; the rest 78.8% is generated 	<p>Emission regulations for industries: ???</p> <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</p> <p>Renewable energy investment promoted: ???</p> <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 industry: (can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here) ???</p>

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

	from hydropower.	
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"> ● Vehicle emissions are a major source of PM, NO₂ and CO ● Road transport is the dominant form of transport ● Two stroke motorcycles cover over 80% transport needs in the country ● Freight and passenger transport is usually provided by private companies or individuals. ● Private car ownership is low with 2 car per 1000 individuals in 2007 ● The vehicle fleet is characterized by aged vehicle, which worsens the air quality situation especially in urban areas 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: <i>(Euro rating) ???</i></p> <p>Fuel Sulphur content: <i>(in ppm) Fuel (diesel)sulphur content restricted at 10,000ppm</i></p> <p>Fuel Lead content; Unleaded gasoline restrictions since 2005</p> <p>Restriction on used car importation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	<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 health impairing emissions 	<p>Legal framework: <i>(ex: is burning banned?) ???</i></p> <p>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</p>

	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 accounts for more than 80% of the country's energy mix² <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 3,200 premature deaths every year³ <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects of air pollution in Togo. ● Biomass energy is one of the dominant energy source, especially for the rural poor ● In Togo, only 20% of the population had access to electricity in 2009 	<p>Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No) ???</p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● According to the Togo Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper - Interim (PRSP-I) for 2006–2008, the government is pursuing several objectives in the energy sector. These include_ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The implementation of policies for the promotion of RE, ● The increase of electricity supply for rural areas and t ● The implementation of regulatory institutions. <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"> ● In Togo, there are currently no dedicated policies for renewable energies.

² World Bank, *The Little Green Data Book 2015 | Data*, 2015.

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