

Burkina Faso 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.

Burkina Faso 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; cotton lint, beverages, agricultural processing, soap, cigarettes, textiles, gold among others <p>GDP of country: USD 12.3B in 2013</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 23%</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87.3% of the installed electricity generating capacity (252,000 KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel; the rest 12.7% is generated from renewable source PM and NOX are some of the most important air pollutant in the country 	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy efficiency projects have also been run in the beer brewing sector, financed by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF).
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM	<p>Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</p>	<p>Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) ???</p> <p>Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm) Fuel (diesel)sulphur content restricted at 10000ppm</p>

TRANSPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freight and passenger transport is usually provided by private companies or individuals • Private car ownership is low with 12 car per 1000 individuals in 2010 • Vehicle emissions are a major source of PM, NO2 and CO 	<p>Fuel Lead content Unleaded gasoline restrictions since 2005</p> <p>Restriction on used car importation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No age limit for used cars imported • 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 • The management of waste plastics is considered the greatest priority for Burkina Faso. The recycling sector is unable to handle the quantity of waste plastics generated. • Despite public awareness of the environmental risks of waste generation, there are currently no specific regulations on the management of waste plastics. • Municipal solid waste management is also ranked as a great priority for Burkina Faso. • There is little-to-no management of e-waste in Burkina Faso • Industrial waste management is currently only limited to its capital, Ouagadougou. 	<p>Legal framework: (<i>ex: is burning banned?</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and regulations exist for the management of healthcare waste in Burkina Faso. However, technology for the collection and disposal of healthcare waste is needed. • Legislative reference to the management of hazardous waste is limited to several directives in environmental policies; <p>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural waste burning can also impact air quality in the rural areas. 	
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR)</p>	<p>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of the population (about 90%) still relies on wood energy (firewood and charcoal). • Wood is the dominant fuels used for cooking for rural households accounting for 57% of the energy mix in Burkina Faso¹ <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 16,500 premature deaths every year² • Only about 18% of the population has access to electricity, about 40% in urban areas and 3% in rural areas. 	<p>Indoor air pollution regulated: <i>(Yes / No) ???</i></p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted in 2007, the Strategy for Rural Electrification supports solar energy for the electrification of rural areas currently lacking connection to the SONABEL grid. <p>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction and sale of energy-efficient stoves for cooking has been successful in reducing biomass demand, a project run by German Technical Assistance (GTZ) and Foyers Améliorés au Burkina Faso (FAFASO).³ <p>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of renewable energy technologies is only marginally supported by the government. • There are no policies or strategic directions for the utilization of renewable energy. However, a guiding principle for PV was outlined in a program to supply basic energy services. • The government is trying to promote energy-efficient butane stoves to slow deforestation and reduce pollution from wood fuel

¹ World Bank, *The Little Green Data Book 2015 | Data*, 2015.

² WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008
<http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T>.

³ 'Reegle - Clean Energy Information Gateway', *Reegle - Clean Energy Information Gateway* <<http://www.reegle.info>> [accessed 22 September 2015].