

## 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](mailto:Vered.Ehsani@unep.org) and [George.Mwaniki@unep.org](mailto:George.Mwaniki@unep.org).

<b>Burkina Faso Air Quality Policy Matrix</b>		
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Current Policies &amp; Programmes</b>
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<p><b>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: ???</b></p> <p><b>Air quality monitoring system: ???</b></p>	<p><b>National Ambient air quality standards: ???</b></p> <p><b>National Air Quality Policy: ???</b></p> <p><b>Air Quality legislation / programmes: ???</b></p> <p><b>Other: ???</b></p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<p><b>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The most important industries are; cotton lint, beverages, agricultural processing, soap, cigarettes, textiles, gold among others</li> </ul> <p><b>GDP of country:</b> USD 12.3B in 2013</p> <p><b>Industries' share of GDP:</b> 23%</p> <p><b>Electricity sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>PM and NOX are some of the most important air pollutant in the country</li> </ul>	<p><b>Emission regulations for industries: ???</b></p> <p><b>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</b></p> <p><b>Renewable energy investment promoted: ???</b></p> <p><b>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ???</b></p> <p><b>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</b></p> <p><b>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???</b></p> <p><b>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry: (can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy efficiency projects have also been run in the beer brewing sector, financed by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF).</li> </ul>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM	<p><b>Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</b></p>	<p><b>Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) ???</b></p> <p><b>Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm) Fuel (diesel)sulphur content restricted at 10000ppm</b></p>

TRANSPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Freight and passenger transport is usually provided by private companies or individuals</li> <li>• Private car ownership is low with 12 car per 1000 individuals in 2010</li> <li>• Vehicle emissions are a major source of PM, NO<sub>2</sub> and CO</li> </ul>	<p><b>Fuel Lead content</b> Unleaded gasoline restrictions since 2005</p> <p><b>Restriction on used car importation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No age limit for used cars imported</li> <li>• Pre-importation inspection is required for road worthiness</li> </ul> <p><b>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</b></p> <p><b>Actions to promote non-motorized transport:</b> <i>(ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ???</i></p> <p><b>Other transport-related actions: ???</b></p>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	<p><b>Outdoor, open burning:</b> <i>(ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uncontrolled waste burning, which is a common practice, is one of the practices that contributes to deteriorating air quality in urban centres</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Despite public awareness of the environmental risks of waste generation, there are currently no specific regulations on the management of waste plastics.</li> <li>• Municipal solid waste management is also ranked as a great priority for Burkina Faso.</li> <li>• There is little-to-no management of e-waste in Burkina Faso</li> <li>• Industrial waste management is currently only limited to its capital, Ouagadougou.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Legal framework:</b> <i>(ex: is burning banned?)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Legislative reference to the management of hazardous waste is limited to several directives in environmental policies;</li> </ul> <p><b>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural waste burning can also impact air quality in the rural areas.</li> </ul>	
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR)	<p><b>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of the population (about 90%) still relies on wood energy (firewood and charcoal).</li> <li>• Wood is the dominant fuels used for cooking for rural households accounting for 57% of the energy mix in Burkina Faso<sup>1</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Impact:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 16,500 premature deaths every year<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• Only about 18% of the population has access to electricity, about 40% in urban areas and 3% in rural areas.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indoor air pollution regulated:</b> (Yes / No) ???</p> <p><b>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopted in 2007, the Strategy for Rural Electrification supports solar energy for the electrification of rural areas currently lacking connection to the SONABEL grid.</li> </ul> <p><b>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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).<sup>3</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of renewable energy technologies is only marginally supported by the government.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The government is trying to promote energy-efficient butane stoves to slow deforestation and reduce pollution from wood fuel</li> </ul>

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