

Niger 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.

Niger Air Quality Policy Matrix		
Goals	Status	Current Policies & Programmes
GENERAL OVERVIEW	Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: ??? Air quality monitoring system: ???	National Ambient air quality standards: ??? National Air Quality Policy: ??? Air Quality legislation / programmes: ??? Other: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: •The most important industries are; uranium mining, petroleum, cement, brick, soap, textiles, food processing, chemicals, slaughterhouses among others GDP of country: USD 7.3B in 2013 ¹ Industries' share of GDP: 14.2% •Electricity sources: • 100% of the installed electricity generating capacity (134,000 KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel. • About 87% of the electricity consumed in the country is imported from Nigeria. The local production (thermal power from coal and diesel) contributes just 13%.	Emission regulations for industries: There is a regulation in this area, but it is incomplete in terms of its coverage of pollutants and needs to be updated Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ??? Renewable energy investment promoted: • The government aims at promoting renewable energy through the National Renewable Energies Strategy, which aims to increase the contribution of renewable energy to the national energy balance from less than 0.1% in 2003, to 10% by 2020³ Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ??? Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ??? Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ??? Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry: (can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here) ???

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

	PM is the most important air pollutant in the country especially from Sahara desert dust ²	
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc) - Vehicle emissions are a major source of PM, NO₂ and CO - Freight and passenger transport is usually provided by private companies or individuals - Private car ownership is low with 7 car per 1000 individuals in 2009 - Motorcycle are also a common mode of transport outside the main city	Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) ??? Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm) Fuel (diesel)sulphur content restricted at 380ppm Fuel Lead content: Unleaded gasoline restrictions since 2005 Restriction on used car importation: - Used vehicles from outside of the SACU area must be less than five years old; there is no age limit for SACU-originating used vehicles - Pre-importation inspection is required for road worthiness 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 WASTE (OUTDOOR)	Outdoor, open burning: (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc) - In Niger, municipal solid waste (MSW) management is ranked as the highest priority area for capacity-building⁴. - MSW management in urban centre's is particularly chaotic, due to a lack of controlled landfills and limited financial resources - The problem is made worse by increasing rural to urban migration	Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?) MSW is only vaguely regulated as part of public hygiene legislation (n°93-13, 1993). Specific guidelines on disposal, as well as juridical procedures for the enforcement of legislation, are absent. Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM	Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:	Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No) ??? Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: ???

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

² Pierre Ozer and others, 'Estimation of Air Quality Degradation due to Saharan Dust at Nouakchott, Mauritania, from Horizontal Visibility Data', *Water, Air & Soil Pollution*, 178 (2007) <<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11270-006-9152-8>>.

⁴ UNEP, 'Global Partnership on Waste Management (GPWM) > Information Platform > Country Waste Management Profiles > Country List', 2015.

BIOMASS BURNING (INDOORS)	• Wood is the dominant fuels used for cooking for rural households • The main source of lighting for households in Niger is kerosene, which lights 80.1% of households, with 84.4% in rural areas and 59.1% urban areas)⁵ Impact: • Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects of air pollution in Senegal. • Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 27,500 premature deaths every year⁶	Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: The government aims o increases access to clean fuels through the National Strategy for Access to Modern Energy Services, which aims to increase the percentage of the population with access to modern energies by 2015 Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: • Up to now, renewable energy is not subject to any legislative text in Niger. A law on renewable energy, however, is currently being formulated. Through this law, the government can provide support in the form of loans, subsidies, fiscal advantages etc. in order to promote the increased utilization of renewable energy. • Companies importing renewable energy equipment can benefit from incentive measures, facilitating the acquisition of said equipment. • The new law intends to exonerate all imported equipment used in rural electrification and rural water pumping from taxes. It also aims to create a national rural electrification fund.
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