

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

<b>Togo 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; phosphate mining, agricultural processing, cement, handicrafts, textiles, beverages among others</li> <li>• Mining and cement manufacture are the most likely industries to contribute significantly to the countries PM loading</li> </ul> <p><b>GDP of country: USD 4.3B in 2013<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p><b>Industries' share of GDP: 33.7%</b></p> <p><b>Electricity sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 21.2% of the installed electricity generating capacity (85,000 KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel; the rest 78.8% is generated</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>

<sup>1</sup> '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><b>Key transport-related air quality challenges:</b> <i>(ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Vehicle emissions are a major source of PM, NO<sub>2</sub> and CO</li> <li>● Road transport is the dominant form of transport</li> <li>● Two stroke motorcycles cover over 80% transport needs in the country</li> <li>● Freight and passenger transport is usually provided by private companies or individuals.</li> <li>● Private car ownership is low with 2 car per 1000 individuals in 2007</li> <li>● The vehicle fleet is characterized by aged vehicle, which worsens the air quality situation especially in urban areas</li> </ul>	<p><b>Vehicle emission limit:</b> <i>(Euro rating) ???</i></p> <p><b>Fuel Sulphur content:</b> <i>(in ppm) Fuel (diesel)sulphur content restricted at 10,000ppm</i></p> <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>● 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>● Agricultural waste burning can also impact air quality in the rural areas.</li> <li>● Due to the waste composition (plastics, waste tires, and other organic/inorganic materials) unregulated waste burning can be a source of health impairing emissions</li> </ul>	<p><b>Legal framework:</b> <i>(ex: is burning banned?) ???</i></p> <p><b>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</b></p>

	such as dioxins and furans	
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>● Biomass accounts for more than 80% of the country's energy mix<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Impact:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 3,200 premature deaths every year<sup>3</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Others</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects of air pollution in Togo.</li> <li>● Biomass energy is one of the dominant energy source, especially for the rural poor</li> <li>● In Togo, only 20% of the population had access to electricity in 2009</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No) ???</b></p> <p><b>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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"> <li>● The implementation of policies for the promotion of RE,</li> <li>● The increase of electricity supply for rural areas and t</li> <li>● The implementation of regulatory institutions.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ???</b></p> <p><b>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In Togo, there are currently no dedicated policies for renewable energies.</li> </ul>

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