

Cote d'Ivoire 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.

Cote d'Ivoire 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: Not yet, although there are plans for one</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PM is the most important air pollutant in the country 	<p>National Ambient air quality standards: None, however standards are contained in the Draft Decree on air Quality which is currently being validated by the Ivorian Government; these standards meet as a minimum WHO Interim Targets</p> <p>National Air Quality Policy: No</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; foodstuffs, beverages; wood products, oil refining, gold mining, truck and bus assembly, textiles, fertilizer, building materials among others <p>GDP of country: USD 28.28B in 2013¹</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 21.3%</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50.6% of the installed electricity generating capacity (1.222 Million KW in 2010) is 	<p>Emission regulations for industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially covered under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report for projects <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) No</p> <p>Renewable energy investment promoted: There are plans to promote renewables, but nothing concrete as yet</p> <p>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) No</p> <p>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: No, although some awareness raising programmes have been conducted</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>>.

	generated from fossil fuel; the rest 49.4% is generated from renewable source ² .	
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 • Freight and passenger transport is usually provided by private companies or individuals • Private car ownership is low with 20 car per 1000 individuals in 2007 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: (<i>Euro rating</i>) ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel Sulphur content: (<i>in ppm</i>): Fuel (diesel) sulphur content restricted at 3500ppm • Fuel Lead content: Unleaded gasoline since 2005 <p>Restriction on used car importation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age limit for second hand cars is set at 10 years; vehicles older than this are charged extra duty. • Pre-importation inspection is required for road worthiness <p>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: there is Master Plan for Urban Development of Greater Abidjan 2015-2030 (SDUGA) that will seek to expand public transport, which will include BRT, light rail and expanded bus lines</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: There is a Global Fuel Economy Initiative project, exploring improving vehicle standards</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. • Municipal solid waste is ranked as the highest priority waste stream requiring improvement in Cote d'Ivoire 	<p>Legal framework: (<i>ex: is burning banned?</i>) Open burning of wastes and vegetable residue is banned, however there are no specific regulations governing this</p> <p>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some waste management policies and regulations exist in the country. However, not all waste streams are regulated
REDUCE EMISSIONS	Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and monitoring of the “Improved Stoves Popularization Program”, • Monitoring of the activities of charcoal producers in cooperation with the National Centre for

² ‘Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books’.

<p>FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Biomass is the most common energy source, providing up to 75% of overall energy requirements, including: Fuel wood and charcoal for households, Energy for small restaurants, bakeries, and arts and crafts centres. Agricultural and forest residues for steam and/or electricity in some agro-business companies and sawmills³. <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 12,500 premature deaths every year⁴ ● Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects of air pollution in Cote d'Ivoire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agricultural Research (Centre National de Recherche Agronomique) of the Ministry of Higher Education and Research, ● Monitoring of experimental solar stations in cooperation with the Research Institute on Renewable Energies of the Ministry of Higher Education and Research. <p>Indoor air pollution regulated: No</p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: Yes, this is conducted by the Ministry in charge of Energy</p> <p>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: The Ministry of Energy promotes improved stoves and use of butane gas for cooking</p> <p>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???</p>
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³ 'Reegle - Clean Energy Information Gateway', *Reegle - Clean Energy Information Gateway* <<http://www.reegle.info>> [accessed 22 September 2015].

⁴ WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', *WHO*, 2008 <http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T>.