

Benin 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.

Benin 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality is regulated under the Environmental norms for air quality <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; textiles, food processing, construction materials, cement among others <p>GDP of country: USD 8.4B in 2013¹</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 13%</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 98.4% of the installed electricity generating capacity (61,000 KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel; the rest 1.6% is generated from hydropower. <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial emissions are not a major driver 	<p>Emission regulations for industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air quality is regulated under the Environmental norms for air quality <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"> Few activities have been initiated by the Government of Benin to address energy efficiency challenges. On the supply side, ongoing activities include the retrofitting of existing power plants, investment in power generation plants, and the enhancement of the distribution

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

	<p>of air pollution in the country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PM is the most important air pollutant in the country 	<p>network and equipment.</p>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT</p>	<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"> ● Vehicular and motorcycle emissions are the most important drivers of air pollution in the country ● Vehicle emissions are a major source of PM, NO₂ and CO ● Freight and passenger transport is usually provided by private companies or individuals ● Two stroke motorcycles are also a common substitute to passenger transport ● Private car ownership is low with 22 car per 1000 individuals in 2007 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: <i>(Euro rating) ???</i></p> <p>Fuel Sulphur content: <i>(in ppm)</i>; Fuel (diesel) sulphur content restricted at 3500ppm</p> <p>Fuel Lead content; Unleaded gasoline restrictions since 2004</p> <p>Restriction on used car importation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● From 29 December 2000, import age restriction is 10 years for LDVs and 13 years for tourism vehicles.² ● There is a requirement for control emissions but that is not specified ● 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>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)</p>	<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 ● Municipal solid waste is ranked as the highest priority waste stream requiring improvement in Benin³. ● Agricultural waste burning can also impact air quality in the rural areas. 	<p>Legal framework: <i>(ex: is burning banned?)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some waste management policies and regulations exist in the country. However, not all waste streams are adequately addressed. <p>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???</p>

² UNEP, 'UNEP - Transport - Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles', 2015 <<http://www.unep.org/transport/new/pcf/v/>> [accessed 28 September 2015].

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

<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"> ● Biomass is the most common energy source, providing up to 56% of overall energy requirements,⁴ <p>Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 5,700 premature deaths every year⁵ <p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Air pollution from indoor sources is the single largest contributor to the negative health effects of air pollution in Benin ● Lack of adequate and reliable supply of electricity has forced more than 60% of the population to rely on biomass as their primary energy source. ● 53% of urban dwellers have access to electricity, while only 2% of rural residents do. 	<p>Indoor air pollution regulated: <i>(Yes / No) ???</i></p> <p>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Currently, 448 kW of PV installations are operational, primarily for villages, health centres, and telecommunications, funded by the government or the Islamic Development Bank. ● In 2004, Benin's Agency for Rural Electrification and Energy Conservation (ABERME) was created. However, no major measures in the area of energy efficiency have been taken since its establishment. <p>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:</p> <p>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions</p>
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⁴ World Bank, *The Little Green Data Book 2015 | Data*, 2015.

⁵ WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', *WHO*, 2008
http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T.