

## Chad 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>Chad 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; oil, cotton textiles, meatpacking, brewing, natron (sodium carbonate), soap, cigarettes and construction materials production among others</li> </ul> <p><b>GDP of country:</b> USD 13.59B in 2013<sup>1</sup></p> <p><b>Industries' share of GDP:</b> 9.9%</p> <p><b>Electricity sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of the installed electricity generating capacity (31,000 KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel</li> </ul> <p><b>Others</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PM SO<sub>2</sub>, and NO<sub>x</sub> are some of the most important air pollutant from Industrial</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 industrial emissions: (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>>.

	sources in the country	
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>● Freight and passenger transport is usually provided by private companies or individuals.</li> <li>● Private car ownership is low with 6 cars per 1000 individuals in 2006</li> </ul>	<p><b>Vehicle emission limit:</b> (<i>Euro rating</i>) ???</p> <p><b>Fuel Sulphur content:</b> (<i>in ppm</i>) ???</p> <p><b>Fuel Lead content:</b> Unleaded gasoline restrictions since 2004</p> <p><b>Restriction on used car importation:</b> National standards are 2000 ppm for diesel and 500 ppm for petrol<sup>2</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All new vehicles being imported into Chad are subject to tax and duty based on the value of the vehicle</li> <li>● All used vehicles are exempt from duty, except vehicles more than three years old which are prohibited from being imported</li> <li>● Import tax on new vehicles is subject to the make, model, year and value of the vehicle</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>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF 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 such as dioxins and furans</li> <li>● Waste management activities exist to a partial extent in the country. Some waste</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>

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

	streams such as municipal solid waste (MSW) are addressed by policies and institutions; others such as e-waste are not given attention at all.	
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM BIOMASS BURNING (INDOORS)	<p><b>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Wood and charcoal provide 90% of the energy consumed in Chad, and natural gas consumption is on the rise, growing from 69 metric tons in 1999 to 367 metric tons in 2004.</li> <li>● 2.2% of households use electricity, with only 12% having access in the capital and 1% in provincial areas</li> </ul> <p><b>Impact:</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 Chad.</li> <li>● Indoor air pollution causes an estimated 9,600 premature deaths every year<sup>3</sup></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>● The National Poverty Reduction Strategy places special significance on strategies to ensure strong and sustainable growth that helps to reduce poverty, in particular by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● developing infrastructure to support power generation,</li> <li>● making electricity available to users at a more reasonable cost, and</li> <li>● promoting alternative sources of energy (solar, wind, etc.) to limit the cutting of firewood, which is exacerbating desertification.</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>

<sup>3</sup> WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008  
[http://www.who.int/quantifying\\_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T](http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T).