Key Achievements and Next Steps for Africa

Fuels and Vehicles Update

Wanjiku Manyara: Petroleum Institute of East Africa
Leaded Petrol

**Algeria** only country in Africa still using leaded petrol
Key Achievements 2016-2019

- 4 Countries – Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe adopted low sulphur diesel and petrol fuels

  - Possible move for East Africa to 10ppm diesel and 50ppm petrol in 2019
  - Draft regionally harmonized 50 ppm fuel standards (petrol & diesel) developed for ECOWAS region
Cleaner Vehicles

**Key Achievements 2016-2019**

- **4 Countries**: Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe adopted low sulphur diesel fuels

**Cleaner Vehicles**

**Draft Vehicle Standards Developed**

- Botswana adopted in-use vehicle inspection standards
- Draft regionally harmonized vehicle emissions (Euro 4/IV) developed for ECOWAS region
- Draft Vehicle Standards Developed in Uganda, Kenya, Ghana, Mozambique and Benin

**First Green Freight strategy in Africa developed for the Northern Corridor**
Key Events

- Ultra low sulphur fuels harmonization in East Africa region (Jan. 2019)
  - Output: Proposal for the East African Community to adopt 10ppm diesel and 50ppm petrol
- ECOWAS technical experts meeting on fuel and vehicle standards harmonization (December 2018)
  - Output: Draft fuel and vehicle standards for endorsement by ministers in 2019
- Africa Clean Mobility Week (March 2018)
  - Output: Africa wide roadmap on clean mobility addressing used vehicles, fuel economy, electric mobility, fuel quality, transport infrastructure, financing etc.
- Northern Corridor Green Freight Strategy (January 2017)
  - First Green Freight Strategy in Africa – for Eastern Africa corridor
- Draft Vehicle Emission standards development in Benin, Uganda, Ghana, Kenya and Mozambique
- National events on clean fuels and vehicles in Nigeria, Cote d’Ivoire, Mauritius, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Botswana, Liberia
Challenges

- Minimal commitment to investments in refinery upgrades, thus delaying shift to cleaner fuels
- Political changes in countries causing delays in program implementations
- Lack of public awareness on urgency to reduce vehicle emission hence delays in implementing decisions (argument of increased cost of low sulphur fuels not linked to health benefits)
- Lack of quantifiable health gains from cleaner fuels and vehicles in the region to support decision making
- Insufficient vehicle inspection capacity to enforce vehicle emission standards
- Lack of standards, this allowing import of substandard products
- Lack of harmonized standards
Opportunities/Next steps

- ECOWAS ministers meeting to endorse proposed regional fuels and vehicle emission standards - A possible regional move
- East Africa Community focus on vehicle emission standards
- Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Cleaner fuels meeting
- Leverage on electric mobility considering Africa’s renewable energy potential