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.

TUVALU		
GOALS	**CURRENT STATUS**	**CURRENT / PLANNED POLICIES & PROGRAMMES**
GENERAL OVERVIEW	• **Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges**: Given the low population and the lack of heavy industry, air quality is good. • **Air quality monitoring system**: No	• **National Ambient air quality standards**: None • **National Air Quality Policy**: ??? • **Air Quality legislation / programmes**: ??? • **Other**:
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	• **Industries that have the potential to impact air quality**: power generation • **GDP of country**: $32 million • **Industries' share of GDP**: 27% • **Electricity sources**: Mostly diesel with increasing use of solar PV	• **Emission regulations for industries**: ??? • **Small installation's emissions regulated**: (Yes/No) ??? • **Renewable energy investment promoted**: Tuvalu National Energy Policy has goal to provide all energy through renewable resources by 2020 • **Energy efficiency incentives:** (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) New Zealand Aid Programme is assisting with the establishment of a Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Unit (REEEU) within the Tuvalu Electricity Corporation (TEC) to help Tuvalu reduce its dependence on imported diesel and develop a plan for infrastructure development for greater use of solar and wind based energy generation. • **Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies**: ??? • **Actions to ensure compliance with regulations:** (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ??? • **Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry emissions**:
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM	• **Key transport-related air quality challenges**: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc) ???	• **Vehicle emission limit**: (Euro rating) ??? • **Fuel Sulphur content**: (in ppm) ??? • **Restriction on used car importation**: None

TRANSPORT		• **Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit**: ??? • **Actions to promote non-motorized transport**: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ??? • **Other transport-related actions**:
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	• **Outdoor, open burning**: some municipal waste burned	• **Legal framework**: (ex: is burning banned?) ??? • **Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste**: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR)	• **Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating**: 32% use solid fuel • **Impact**: Unknown	• **Indoor air pollution regulated**: No • **Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification**: 92% electrification • **Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves**: ??? • **Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions**:

Secondary Sources used in the research: http://airlex.web.ua.pt/pm10, http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#I, http://www.unep.org/Transport/New/PCFV/pdf/Maps_Matrices/AP/matrix/AP_Matrix_June2015.pdf, https://energypedia.info/wiki/Main_Page, http://www.reegle.info/countries/