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.

FIJI, REPUBLIC OF		
GOALS	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT / PLANNED POLICIES & PROGRAMMES
GENERAL OVERVIEW	 Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: air quality is an issue in the urban areas, mainly from vehicle emissions and burning of municipal wastes Issues of insufficient resources and personnel to implement and enforce legislation, and to monitor pollution sources (ex: industry) 	 National Ambient air quality standards: Standards meet WHO Guidelines, except no PM2.5 standard. National Air Quality Policy: No Air Quality legislation / programmes: Environment Management Regulations 2007 includes a section on air emission licenses Other:
	• Air quality monitoring system: No	
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	 Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: cement factories, quarries, sugar mills, power generation Industries not monitored to gauge amount and type of pollution released GDP of country: \$4 billion Industries' share of GDP: 14% Electricity sources: hydro (48%), industrial diesel oil (34%), heavy fuel oil (15%), bagasse and other biomass (2%), wind (1%) 	 Emission regulations for industries: Emission licenses given Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ??? Renewable energy investment promoted: incentives include 10 year tax holiday for a taxpayer undertaking a new activity in processing agricultural commodities into bio-fuels from 2009 to 2014; VAT exemption for items necessary for biofuel and renewable energy production Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) The Energy Conservation and Efficiency Programme includes public awareness programmes, energy audits, use of energy efficient equipment and the adoption of standards and labeling for refrigerators and freezers. Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: No 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 TRANSPORT	• Key transport-related air quality challenges: Growth of private vehicles leading to congestion and increased emissions	• Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) ???
		• Fuel Sulphur content: 500 ppm (but import from Australia and New Zealand, so probably cleaner than that)
	 Lack of enforcement of road rules was identified during the development of the Greater Suva Transportation Strategy (Fiji Roads Authority) 	• Restriction on used car importation: Vehicles older than 6 years are banned
		• Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: Greater Suva Transportation Strategy outlines a Staging Plan and an Action Plan for implementing road projects, traffic management measures, public transport initiatives, walking and cycling initiatives and road safety initiatives from 2015 to 2030; it includes dedicated bus lanes, improved footpaths and enforcement of road rules (see http://www.fijiroads.org/sites/default/files/GSTS%20REPORT%202015-2030.pdf for more details)
		• Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) While bike paths are included in the Transportation Strategy, they are only along recreational routes; there is a number of plans for upgrading pedestrian crossings and paths
		Other transport-related actions:
REDUCE		• Legal framework: open burning of municipal waste is banned
EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	municipal and agricultural wastes is common	• 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: 40% use solid fuel (wood)	• Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No) ???
	• Impact: <100 deaths/year from indoor air pollution	• Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification : Electrification rate is 75%; 600 off-grid diesel systems in rural communities
		• 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://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, http://www.unep.org/Transport/New/PCFV/pdf/Maps_Matrices/AP/matrix/AP_Matrix_June2015.pdf, https://www.unep.org/Transport/New/PCFV/pdf/Maps_Matrices/AP/matrix/AP_Matrix_June2015.pdf, https://www.unep.org/Transport/New/PCFV/pdf/Maps_Matrices/AP/matrix/AP_Matrix_June2015.pdf, https://www.unep.org/Transport/New/PCFV/pdf/Maps_Matrices/AP/matrix_June2015.pdf, https://www.unep.org/Transport/New/PCFV/pdf/Maps_Matrices/AP/matrix_June2015.pdf, https://www.unep.org/Transport/New/PCFV/pdf/Maps_Matrices/AP/matrix_June2015.pdf, https://www.unep.org/Transport/New/PCFV/pdf/Maps_Matrices/AP/matrix_June2015.pdf, https://www.unep.org/Transport/New/PCFV/pdf/Maps_Matrices/AP/matrix_June2015.pdf, https://www.unep.org/Transport/New/PCFV/pdf/Maps_Matrices/AP/matrix_June2015.pdf, <a href="https://www.unep.org/Transport/New/P

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