

## 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>KIRIBATI, REPUBLIC OF</b>		
<b>GOALS</b>	<b>CURRENT STATUS</b>	<b>CURRENT / PLANNED POLICIES &amp; PROGRAMMES</b>
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges:</b> Burning of wastes and cooking with solid fuels and traditional stoves are the main issues</li> <li>● <b>Air quality monitoring system:</b> No</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>National Ambient air quality standards:</b> None</li> <li>● <b>National Air Quality Policy:</b> No</li> <li>● <b>Air Quality legislation / programmes:</b> Environment Act and Regulations (1999) cover air pollution, although environment inspectors have discretionary powers in implementation</li> <li>● <b>Other:</b></li> </ul>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</b> power generation</li> <li>● <b>GDP of country:</b> \$150 million</li> <li>● <b>Industries' share of GDP:</b> 8% (mostly copra, fishing, handicrafts)</li> <li>● <b>Electricity sources:</b> diesel mainly, with some solar photovoltaic household systems and a small PV power plant being installed by donors, with more planned</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Emission regulations for industries:</b> ???</li> <li>● <b>Small installation's emissions regulated:</b> (Yes/No) ???</li> <li>● <b>Renewable energy investment promoted:</b> No; The Public Utilities Board Act is considered as one of the barriers particularly for renewable energy electrification since there is no clear government electrification act mandated by the Government Ministry.</li> <li>● <b>Energy efficiency incentives:</b> (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) ???</li> <li>● <b>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies:</b> ???</li> <li>● <b>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations:</b> (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc) ???</li> <li>● <b>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry emissions:</b></li> </ul>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Key transport-related air quality challenges:</b> High use of motorcycles – are these 2-stroke or 4-stroke ???</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Vehicle emission limit:</b> (Euro rating) ???</li> <li>● <b>Fuel Sulphur content:</b> (in ppm) ???</li> <li>● <b>Restriction on used car importation:</b> None</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit:</b> No</li> <li>● <b>Actions to promote non-motorized transport:</b> (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc) ???</li> <li>● <b>Other transport-related actions:</b></li> </ul>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Outdoor, open burning:</b> household waste sometimes burned in areas not serviced with waste collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Legal framework:</b> (ex: is burning banned?) ???</li> <li>● <b>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste:</b> ???</li> </ul>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</b> Coconut husks, fuel wood used for cooking</li> <li>● <b>Impact:</b> Unknown</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Indoor air pollution regulated:</b> No</li> <li>● <b>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</b> On the capital, South Tarawa (Betio to Tanaea village), the access to grid extension is about 90% for the residential sector; the rural areas of North Tarawa have a grid access of around 50%. On the outer islands where 58% of the households reside, only 30% have access to electricity, mostly stand-alone solar PV home systems installed by the Solar Energy Company</li> <li>● <b>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:</b> ???</li> <li>● <b>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:</b></li> </ul>

**Secondary Sources used in the research:** <http://airlex.web.ua.pt/pm10>, [http://www.who.int/quantifying\\_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#I](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), <http://www.reegle.info/countries/>, <http://www.pacificclimatechange.net/index.php/country-profiles/kiribati>, <http://www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natlinfo/wssd/kiribati.pdf>, <http://www.masdar.ae/en/media/detail/uae-tuvalu-and-kiribati-inaugurate-two-clean-energy-plants-in-the-pacific-r>, <http://www.climate.gov.ki/2013/03/26/new-solar-project-for-south-tarawa/>