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.

MARSHALL ISLANDS, REPUBLIC OF			
GOALS	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT / PLANNED POLICIES & PROGRAMMES	
GENERAL OVERVIEW REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	 Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: The major air quality issue is radiation from previous US nuclear testing Air quality monitoring system: No Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: power generation GDP of country: \$193 million Industries' share of GDP: 18% Electricity sources: almost entirely diesel generators 	 National Ambient air quality standards: None National Air Quality Policy: No Air Quality legislation / programmes: No Other: Emission regulations for industries: No Small installation's emissions regulated: No Renewable energy investment promoted: No framework exists for regulation of renewable energy Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc) No 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 TRANSPORT	• Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc) ???	 Vehicle emission limit: No – discussions on-going for emission standards Fuel Sulphur content: 50 ppm (diesel), 150 ppm (petrol) Restriction on used car importation: No 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: Piloting solar-powered car charging stations with a small fleet of FIT EV cars
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	• Outdoor, open burning: Some household waste is 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	 Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: 30% households use solid fuels Impact: Unknown 	 Indoor air pollution regulated: No Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: 63% of households have electricity. 88% of urban households, and 12% of rural households, are electrified. Goal (in 2006): to have all 1760 households in the remote outer islands powered with solar lighting systems
(INDOOR)		 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.unep.org/Transport/New/PCFV/pdf/Maps_Matrices/AP/matrix/AP_Matrix_June2015.pdf, http://www.reegle.info/countries/, http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/mar/02/bikini-atoll-nuclear-test-60-years, <a href="https://www.sprep.org/publications/guidebook-on-environmental-law-republic-of-the-marshall-islands-kola-jerakin-kakien-ko-nan-belaak-ko-belaakid-republic-eo-an-ailon-kein-majol, https://www.greencarreports.com/news/1100527 honda-tests-solar-powered-electric-car-charging-in-remote-marshall-islands