

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.

COUNTRY NAME: GRENADA		
GOALS	CURRENT STATUS	CURRENT / PLANNED POLICIES & PROGRAMMES
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The major contributors to air pollution in Grenada are emissions from transport and Energy sectors. ● Air quality monitoring system: ??? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Ambient air quality standards: ??? ● National Air Quality Policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The National Environmental Policy and Management Strategy, 2005¹. ● Air Quality legislation / programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public Health Ordinance Act ● Other: ???
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Energy and Transport Sector. ● GDP of country: \$1.458 billion (2013 estimate)². ● Industries' share of GDP: 15.8%³. ● Electricity sources⁴: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Diesel – 98.84% ● Wind – 0.16% ● Solar – 1.00% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emission regulations for industries: ??? ● Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ??? ● Renewable energy investment promoted⁵: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Renewable energy and energy efficiency projects in Grenada include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2007: Paradise Bay Resort 80-kW wind turbine ● 2009: Maca Bana Villas 111 panel, 10-kW solar PV system ● 2012: Fort Frederick demonstration of 1 kW of wind and 1.8 kW of solar PV ● 2013: GRENLEC's 148.5 kW of PV power at Grand Anse ● 2013: Petite Martinique 31.6-kW ground-mounted PV system (meeting 20% of the island's peak electricity demand). ● 2014: St. Andrew Anglican Secondary School 13.9-kW roof-mounted PV system. ● Energy efficiency incentives⁶: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc.)

¹ <https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/document/517.pdf>

² Index Mundi; http://www.indexmundi.com/grenada/gdp_composition_by_sector.html

³ Index Mundi; http://www.indexmundi.com/grenada/gdp_composition_by_sector.html

⁴ Energy Transition Initiative; <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/62699.pdf>

⁵ Energy Transition Initiative; <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/62699.pdf>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Demand-side energy efficiency programs. ● Government programs to replace incandescent lights with fluorescent lights. ● The Government Energy Efficiency Program, which targets a 10% reduction in government electricity use. ● Involvement in the Global Environment Facility's two-year Energy for Sustainable Development in Caribbean Buildings Project. ● \$2 million USD in 2012 from the Alliance of Small Island States-China Climate Change Adaptation Pilot Program to finance hardware, equipment, and training. ● The country is also working on a National Energy Policy, aimed at improving the regulatory, institutional, and legal frameworks for electricity supply and renewable energy. <p>● Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</p> <p>● Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc.) ???</p> <p>● Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry emissions: ???</p>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc.)⁷ ● At the end of 2009 there were 26,387 registered vehicles in Grenada, about 40% of which are cars and 27% SUVs. ● The number of registered vehicles has increased by an average of 5% per annum between 2006 and 2009, while over the same period, imports declined significantly. ● Other factors remaining constant, an aging vehicle stock puts upward pressure on fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, as older vehicles tend to be less fuel-efficient. ● The transport sector (land and marine) contributed an average 39% of Grenada's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) ??? ● Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm) ??? ● Restriction on used car importation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inspection before registration; Environmental levy on vehicles depending on age ● 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: ???

⁶ Energy Transition Initiative; <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/62699.pdf>

⁷ The National Energy Policy of Grenada; http://www.gov.gd/egov/docs/other/GNEP_Final_Nov_23_2011.pdf

	greenhouse gas emissions in the 2010 to 2014 period ⁸ .	
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outdoor, open burning: (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The practice of household bush burning in Grenada occurs frequently⁹. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 100% of Grenada households have access to non-solid fuels for cooking and space heating¹⁰. ● Impact: ??? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No) ??? ● Promotion of non-grid / grid 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:

⁸ Short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); file:///C:/Users/opiyog/Downloads/INDC%20SLCP%20Summaries%2030Oct2015%20(1).pdf

⁹ <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10962247.2015.1070773?journalCode=uawm20>

¹⁰ World Bank; <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.NSF.ACCS.ZS>