

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: DOMINICA, REPUBLIC OF		
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: Major sources of air pollution in Dominica are from the energy sector and transport ● Air quality monitoring system: ??? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Ambient air quality standards: (<i>Exist</i>) does not meet the recommended Ambient Air Quality Standards and WHO interim targets¹. ● National Air Quality Policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Law on Environment and Natural Resources (LEY 64-00) was passed in 2000 ● Air Quality legislation / programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental Standards on Air Quality and Air Emissions Control ● Other: ???
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: The energy sector ● GDP of country: \$1 billion (2013 estimate)² ● Industries' share of GDP: 15.6%³ ● Electricity sources⁴: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Diesel 71.4% ● Hydro 27.4% ● Solar 0.25% ● Wind 0.95% 	<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"> ● 2007: 2008: Rosalie Bay Resort installed a 225-kilowatt (kW) wind turbine that produces 596 megawatt-hours (MWh) annually. This was the first renewable energy project to be interconnected to the DOMLEC grid. An additional 1-kW turbine is in operation, but is not connected to the grid. ● Dominica drafted a National Energy Plan in 2011 and revised it in 2014 to state its objective of using sustainable and indigenous resources to make electricity generation on

¹ <http://www.iea-coal.org.uk/documents/82596/7934/Dominica>

² [http://www.indexmundi.com/dominica/gdp_per_capita_\(ppp\).html](http://www.indexmundi.com/dominica/gdp_per_capita_(ppp).html)

³ http://www.indexmundi.com/dominica/gdp_composition_by_sector.html

⁴ Energy Transition Initiative; <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/62704.pdf>

⁵ Energy Transition Initiative; <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/62704.pdf>

		<p>the island self-sufficient by 2020. It does not set binding targets, but describes a scenario in which Dominica becomes a net exporter of electricity from its geothermal resources⁶.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dominica is a participating country in the Caribbean Community’s Caribbean Renewable Energy Development Programme—an initiative of the Energy Ministers of the Caribbean Community region established to change the renewable energy market. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A program sponsored by Cuba replaced 280,000 incandescent light bulbs with compact fluorescent bulbs in Dominican households. • 2009: DOMLEC installed 26,000 smart meters as part of its Automated Meter Infrastructure (AMI) project. • 2013 and 2014: A government-led initiative installed LED streetlights. • 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:
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key transport-related air quality challenges: Transport in Dominica is one of the main fossil-fuel-consuming sectors. This situation is aggregated by the lack of an organized public transportation system, which is reflected in part by increased vehicle registration over the years⁷ • The vehicle registration statistics available from the police department indicate that there are 12,900 vehicles registered. Given the historical trends this number is expected to increase exponentially over the years, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) ??? • Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm) ??? • Restriction on used car importation: No import restrictions, but environmental levy must be paid on arrival (varies for new and used vehicles over 5 years old). Considering a vehicle emission testing program¹⁰. • 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/62704.pdf>

⁷ Sustainable Energy Plan 2002;

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=8&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CEoQFjAHahUKEwiFgOHU_YfJAhXHtBQKHa8zBEg&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.oas.org%2Fria%2FGSEII%2Fsustainable%2520energy%2520plan%25205.doc&usg=AFQjCNFiAbAFauHgVEW8T2s3pM_FTN297w&sig2=_j8DVbnv_5RoP_f0qLzSbA&bvm=bv.106923889,d.d24

	<p>especially if the lack of a public transportation system is not addressed⁸</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The transportation sector is a concern for Dominica in terms of sustainable energy use, this includes⁹: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unregulated bus routes; • Low-efficiency used car imports. • High fuel consuming vehicles;. 	
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor, open burning: (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc.) Most people practice agricultural waste burning.¹¹. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?) ??? • Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: 21% of households use solid fuels¹² • Impact¹³: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,018 people are affected by diseases related to Indoor Household Air Pollution per year • 3 deaths per year from Household Air Pollution 	<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: ???

¹⁰ Status of Fuel Quality and Vehicle Emission Standards in Latin America and the Caribbean; http://www.unep.org/transport/pcf/v/pdf/maps_matrices/lac/matrix/lac_fuelsveh_aug2013.pdf

⁸ Sustainable Energy Plan;

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=8&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CEoQFjAHahUKewiFgOHU_YfJAhXHtBQKHa8zBEg&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.oas.org%2Fria%2FGSEI%2Fsustainable%2520energy%2520plan%25205.doc&usq=AFQjCNFiAbAFauHgVEW8T2s3pM_FTN297w&sig2=_j8DVbnv_5RoP_f0qLzSbA&bvm=bv.106923889,d.d24

⁹ <http://www.sidsenergyforall.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/KF01.-Michael-Fadelle-Energy-Development-Programme-for-DOMINICA-SIDS-E4ALL-2012.pdf>

¹¹ <http://dominicanewsonline.com/news/homepage/news/general/fire-officials-warn-setting-bush-fires/>

¹² World Health Organization; http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#top

¹³ Clean Cook Stoves; <http://cleancookstoves.org/country-profiles/97-dominica.html>