

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: SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES		
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 main industries that contribute to air pollution in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines are: energy and transport 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"> ● National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2015¹. ● Air Quality legislation / programmes²: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental Health Service Act No.14 of 2001 ● Public Health Act No. 9 of 1977 ● 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 Sector³. ● GDP of country: \$728.7 million 2014⁴. ● Industries' share of GDP: 20.3%⁵. ● Electricity sources⁶: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Petroleum – 78% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emission regulations for industries: ??? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emission regulations exist (<i>Environmental Health Service Act No.14 of 2001</i>) but there are no emission standards. ● Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ??? ● Renewable energy investment promoted⁷: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The first hydropower plant was commissioned in 1952 at South Rivers and the most recent at Cumberland in 1988. A study found the potential for an additional 1.1 MW of

¹ National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants; file:///C:/Users/opiyog/Downloads/UNEP-POPS-NIP-SaintVincentandtheGrenadines-1.English%20(2).pdf

² National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants; file:///C:/Users/opiyog/Downloads/UNEP-POPS-NIP-SaintVincentandtheGrenadines-1.English%20(2).pdf

³ Initial National Communication on Climate Change; <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/svgncl.pdf>

⁴ World Bank; <http://data.worldbank.org/country/st-vincent-and-the-grenadines>

⁵ Index Mundi; http://www.indexmundi.com/saint_vincent_and_the_grenadines/gdp_composition_by_sector.html

⁶ Energy Transition Initiative; <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/64127.pdf>

⁷ Energy Transition Initiative; <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/64127.pdf>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Electricity – 22% 	<p>hydropower at the South Rivers and Richmond power stations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The island has 14 grid connected photovoltaic (PV) systems with a total installed capacity of about 300 kilowatts (kW), of which 263 kW is owned by VINLEC and the government in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. ● There are approximately 24 kW of residential and commercial distributed PV systems connected to the grid in St Vincent and an additional 14 kW of systems in Bequia. <p>● Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc.)⁸</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Energy efficiency public awareness campaigns promoted to raise awareness and promote energy-efficient behaviors among government employees in the workplace. ● A 100% excise tax and 15% value added tax were placed on incandescent lights, while compact fluorescent lamps were exempted from both of these taxes. <p>● Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</p> <p>● Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc.)⁹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Any Person who fails to carry out or contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or any Regulations made thereunder commits an offence and where there is no specific penalty provided is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to both such fine and imprisonment, and in the case of a second or subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to both such fine and imprisonment. <p>● Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry emissions: ???</p>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT</p>	<p>● Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc.)¹⁰</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Having more than 25,382 vehicles registered in SVG in July 2009, private and public transport is the largest energy consuming sector, with 9.7 million imperial gallons of diesel and 6.4 million imperial gallons of gasoline spent in 2008. 	<p>● Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) ???</p> <p>● Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm) ???</p> <p>● Restriction on used car importation: ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are no prohibitions on the importation of vehicles from any country. However, there is a restriction on the importation of left hand drive vehicles except under special permit issued by Cabinet¹¹. <p>● Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</p> <p>● Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc.) ???</p>

⁸ Energy Transition Initiative; <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/64127.pdf>

⁹ Environmental Health Service Act No.14 of 2001; file:///C:/Users/opiyog/Downloads/VCT87936.pdf

¹⁰ Energy Action Plan for St. Vincent and the Grenadines First Edition, Jan 2010: <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/stv143765.pdf>

¹¹ <http://www.customs.gov.vc/downloads/vehicles.pdf>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The average age of the vehicle fleet is rather high, hence contributing to higher fuel consumption, combined with the lack of emissions monitoring and regular engine maintenance requirements, a low performing public transport system, mediocre road conditions, and poor traffic management. • Between 1998 and 2008, about 1400 cars were imported every year on average, with a high share of second-hand vehicles. • There is also a tendency to import large-size vehicles with higher fuel consumption (low mileage per gallon). • Small-size light-weight cars with efficient low-consuming engines and motor-cycles are not very common. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other transport-related actions: ???
<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.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open burning of household waste and municipal waste is commonly practiced¹². 	<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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: Less than 10% of the population are using solid fuels for cooking and heating, this is further broken down as shown below¹³: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No) ??? • Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are approximately 24 kW of residential and commercial distributed PV systems connected to the grid in St Vincent and an additional 14 kW of systems in Bequia¹⁴.

¹² An environmental assessment of the accommodation sector in the Grenadine Islands; 2007:
http://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cermes/docs/technical_reports/george_sustainable_tourism_greening_hotels_grenadi.aspx

¹³ Statistical Office Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning; <http://www.redatam.org/binsvg/RpWebEngine.exe/Portal?BASE=SVG2001&lang=Eng>

(INDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gas/LPG/Cooking Gas 90.3% ● Coal – 3.9% ● Wood – 3.03% ● Kerosene – 0.42% ● Electricity – 1.05% ● Others – 1.32% <p>● Impact: ???</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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:

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_15256

