

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 KITTS AND NEVIS | | |
|--|---|--|
| 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"> ● Over the years, Saint Kitts and Nevis had several sugar mills; however the sugar industry stopped production in 2003, diversifying the activity to other sectors of the economy. Currently, vehicles are the main source of air pollution¹. ● Air quality monitoring system: ??? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Ambient air quality standards: No ● National Air Quality Policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Environmental Action Plan². ● Air Quality legislation / programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1969 Public Health Act³, ● Other: ??? |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Transport Sector ● GDP of country: \$952 million (2013 estimate)⁴. ● Industries' share of GDP: 23.1%⁵. ● Electricity sources⁶: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emission regulations for industries: ??? ● Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ??? ● Renewable energy investment promoted⁷: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The country is adding 15.4 MW of renewable energy to the grid, enough to power Nevis. Another 70 MW is planned, which would be sufficient to power the entire country⁸. ● The government has developed a low-interest solar loan program for residential consumers and has called for residents and businesses to increase solar water heating use⁹ |

¹ Intercessional Meeting of the Forum of Ministers of Environment for Latin America and the Caribbean Mexico City, Mexico: http://www.pnuma.org/forodeministros/20-reunion-interseccional/documentos/Report_of_the_Network_Meeting_final_11-13_feb_2015.pdf

² Intercessional Meeting of the Forum of Ministers of Environment for Latin America and the Caribbean Mexico City, Mexico: http://www.pnuma.org/forodeministros/20-reunion-interseccional/documentos/Report_of_the_Network_Meeting_final_11-13_feb_2015.pdf

³ http://www1.paho.org/hq/dmdocuments/2010/Health_System_Profile-Saint_Kitts_Nevis_2008.pdf

⁴ Index Mundi; [http://www.indexmundi.com/saint_kitts_and_nevis/gdp_\(purchasing_power_parity\).html](http://www.indexmundi.com/saint_kitts_and_nevis/gdp_(purchasing_power_parity).html)

⁵ Index Mundi; [http://www.indexmundi.com/saint_kitts_and_nevis/gdp_\(purchasing_power_parity\).html](http://www.indexmundi.com/saint_kitts_and_nevis/gdp_(purchasing_power_parity).html)

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Diesel – 94.33% ● Wind – 3.90% ● Solar – 1.77% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Both grid-powered induction lighting and solar-powered street lights are now in place along roadways. ● There is a 7 MW waste-to-energy power plant is slated to come online on St. Kitts in 2015. ● The main airport offsets 100% of its electricity with a 1 MW solar photovoltaic farm. ● In 2010, a 2.2 MW wind power plant, consisting of eight GEV MP 275/32 turbines rated at 275 kW each, was completed on Nevis. ● Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc.)¹⁰ In 2014, a light bulb exchange program was launched to replace existing residential lighting with 323,000 LED bulbs at a cost of roughly \$2.5 million; the manufacturing sector underwent a comprehensive energy audit; and SKELEC began a smart meter pilot program during a smart grid update. ● Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies No ● 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc.) The number of units of used vehicles in the country is increasing year by year, as registered in the year 2013, 168 units of used vehicles were imported in the nation from Japan, which increased to 436 units in 2014¹¹. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vehicle emission limit: None ● Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm)¹² Diesel 500ppm; Petrol 400ppm ● Restriction on used car importation: No import restriction¹³. Environmental levy to be paid, depending on vehicle age¹⁴. ● 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: ??? |
| REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outdoor, open burning: (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc.) Open burning of municipal waste is commonly practiced¹⁵. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?) ??? ● Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ??? |

⁶ Energy Transition Initiative; <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/62706.pdf>

⁷ Energy Transition Initiative; <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/62706.pdf>

⁸ Energy Transition Initiative; <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/62706.pdf>

⁹ Energy Transition Initiative; <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/62706.pdf>

¹⁰ Energy Transition Initiative; <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/62706.pdf>

¹¹ <https://jctjapan.wordpress.com/saint-kitts-and-nevis-used-car-market/>

¹² United Nations Environmental Programme; http://www.unep.org/transport/pcf/PDF/Maps_Matrices/LAC/matrix/LAC_combined_March2012.pdf

¹³ United Nations Environmental Programme; http://www.unep.org/transport/pcf/PDF/Maps_Matrices/LAC/matrix/LAC_combined_March2012.pdf

¹⁴ United Nations Environmental Programme; http://www.unep.org/transport/pcf/PDF/Maps_Matrices/LAC/matrix/LAC_combined_March2012.pdf

¹⁵ National Implementation Plan for the Management of Persistent Organic Pollutants; file:///C:/Users/opiyog/Downloads/UNEP-POPS-NIP-SaintKittsandNevis-1.English%20(2).pdf

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR) | | |
| REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: Less than 5% are using solid fuels for cooking and heating in their households¹⁶. This figure is further broken down as shown below¹⁷; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coal - 1.0% ● Wood - 1.5% ● Gas/LPG/Cooking Gas - 92.6% ● Kerosene - 0.9% ● Electricity - 2.5% ● Others - 1.5% ● Impact: ??? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution regulated: 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:

¹⁶ World Health Organization; http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/saintkittsandnevis.pdf?ua=1

¹⁷ National Census Report 2001, St. Kitts and Nevis; <http://www.caricomstats.org/Files/Publications/NCR%20Reports/Kitts.pdf>