

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.

GUYANA, CO-OPERATIVE 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: air quality in Georgetown is deteriorating; Implementation is generally lacking, as is enforcement of current legislation ● Air quality monitoring system: ??? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National Ambient air quality standards: None ● National Air Quality Policy: No ● Air Quality legislation / programmes: Environmental (Air Quality) Regulations 2000, but no standards for effective implementation ● Other:
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industries that have the potential to impact air quality: bauxite (aluminium), textiles, gold mining, timber, unauthorized small-scale industries, power generation ● Technology used by most industries isn't always environmentally friendly ● GDP of country: \$3 billion ● Industries' share of GDP: 35% ● Electricity sources: Heavy fuel oil and diesel (98%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emission regulations for industries: through application of license ● Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ??? ● Renewable energy investment promoted: Has a renewable energy target (which is a CARICOM target – 20% and 47% renewable electricity by 2017 and 2027), but no law or strategy in place apart from exemption from VAT and duties. Little investment and development, although there are abundant sources that could lower the amount of imported petroleum, which consumes upward of 40% GDP ● Energy efficiency incentives: small programs to raise awareness amongst residential users ● Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: There are no economic instruments and appropriate legislation to encourage greening of industries ● 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Key transport-related air quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vehicle emission limit: None

EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<p>challenges: increase of number of vehicles in Georgetown; public transport system of minibuses poorly regulated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm) ??? ● Restriction on used car importation: None ● 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 / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outdoor, open burning: Burning of household garbage common; burning of sugar cane fields; uncontrolled burning from Georgetown's landfill 	<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: 59% use solid fuels (charcoal, wood); kerosene for lighting ● Impact: Unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution regulated: No ● Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: 81% electrification rate (>90% along coastal zone where most of the population is based); issues with reliability ● Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: Low Carbon Development Strategy to expand hinterland electrification of rural communities using solar-PV systems and clean stoves ● Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:

Secondary Sources used in the research: <http://www.cleanairinstitute.org/calidaddelaireamericalatina/cai-report-english.pdf>, http://www.unep.org/Transport/new/PCFV/pdf/Maps_Matrices/LAC/matrix/LAC_FuelsVeh_June2015.pdf, <http://latinlawyer.com/>, http://www.irena.org/DocumentDownloads/Publications/IRENA_RE_Latin_America_Policies_2015.pdf, <http://airlex.web.ua.pt/pm10>, http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#I, <http://www.nrdc.org/international/files/latin-america-diesel-pollution-IB.pdf>, <http://www.reegle.info/countries/guyana-energy-profile/GY>, <http://www.eco-1.org/?q=node/50>, <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/guy121168.pdf>, <http://guyanachronicle.com/guyanas-public-transportation-woes-persist/>, <http://www.pnuma.org/publicaciones/FINAL%20NATIONAL%20ENVIRONMENTAL%20SUMMARY-%20GUYANA-%2030-6-10.pdf>