



Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

Guyana ER-PIN

Guyana's Emission Reduction Programme for Sustainable Forest Management

Thirteenth Meeting of the Carbon Fund (CF13)

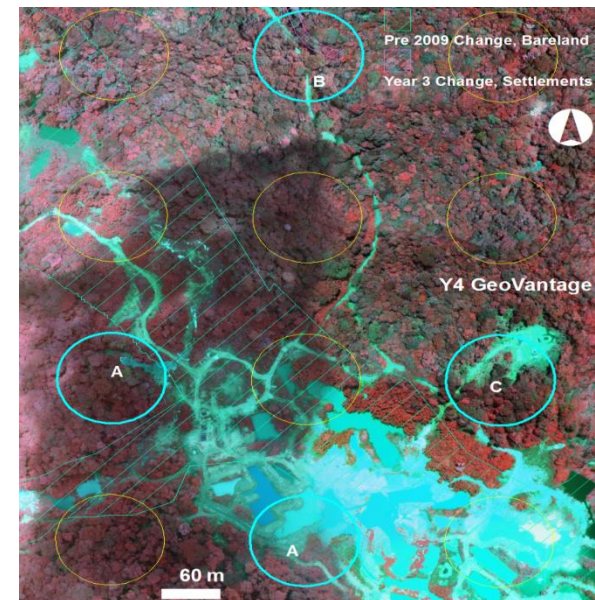
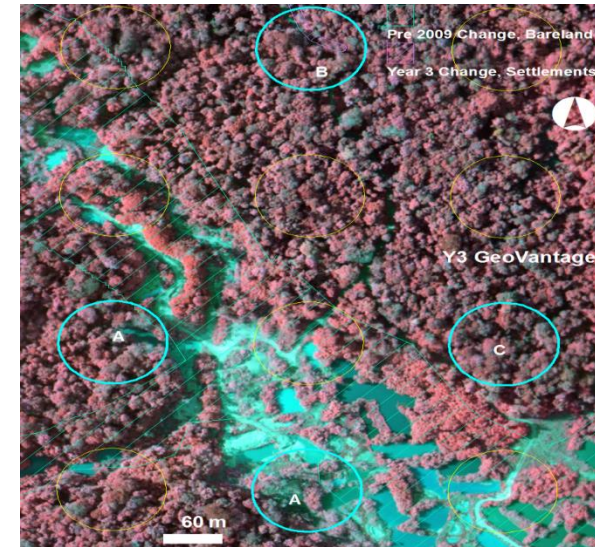
Brussels

October 13-16, 2015

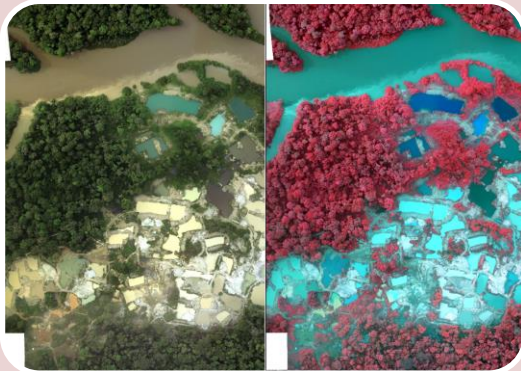
Guyana ER-PIN

ER Program Idea Background/Context

- Guyana is a REDD+ country with a low rate of deforestation and forest degradation. Even with a low rate of deforestation and forest degradation there have been drivers of forest change that are impacting on forest cover, and specific drivers of which have shown increases over the past 4 years.
- Guyana's Emission Reduction Program Idea Note (ERPIN) proposes to maintain a low rate of forest change and at the same time, lower emissions where possible where such reductions can be attained through improved practices and enhanced efficiencies.
- The proposed nation-wide ER-Program intends to avoid 27.98 MtCO₂e/year from 2018 to 2025 through implementing activities and interventions preliminarily selected based on the impacts of the drivers defined by Guyana's Measurement Reporting Verification System (MRVS). ER Programme lifetime is for 10 years, with ERs offered to Carbon Fund up to 2025.
- From the results of the MRVS, it is clear that mining, and associated roads, is the largest emission source during the period 2001 to 2012, followed by timber harvesting activities. National policies and interventions within the ER Programme have been tailored to address these.
- The general objective of the program is to promote sustainable natural resources and environmental management by facilitating coordinated remedial land reclamation interventions, aimed towards managing and combatting land and forest degradation from the activities within Guyana's extractive sectors.



Guyana's ER-PIN Program highlights



Sustainable Mining

- Movement away from inefficiency recovery technology – e.g. use of mercury
- Use of centrifuge systems
- Land reclamation



Sustainable Forestry

- RIL
- EU FLEGT
- More added value



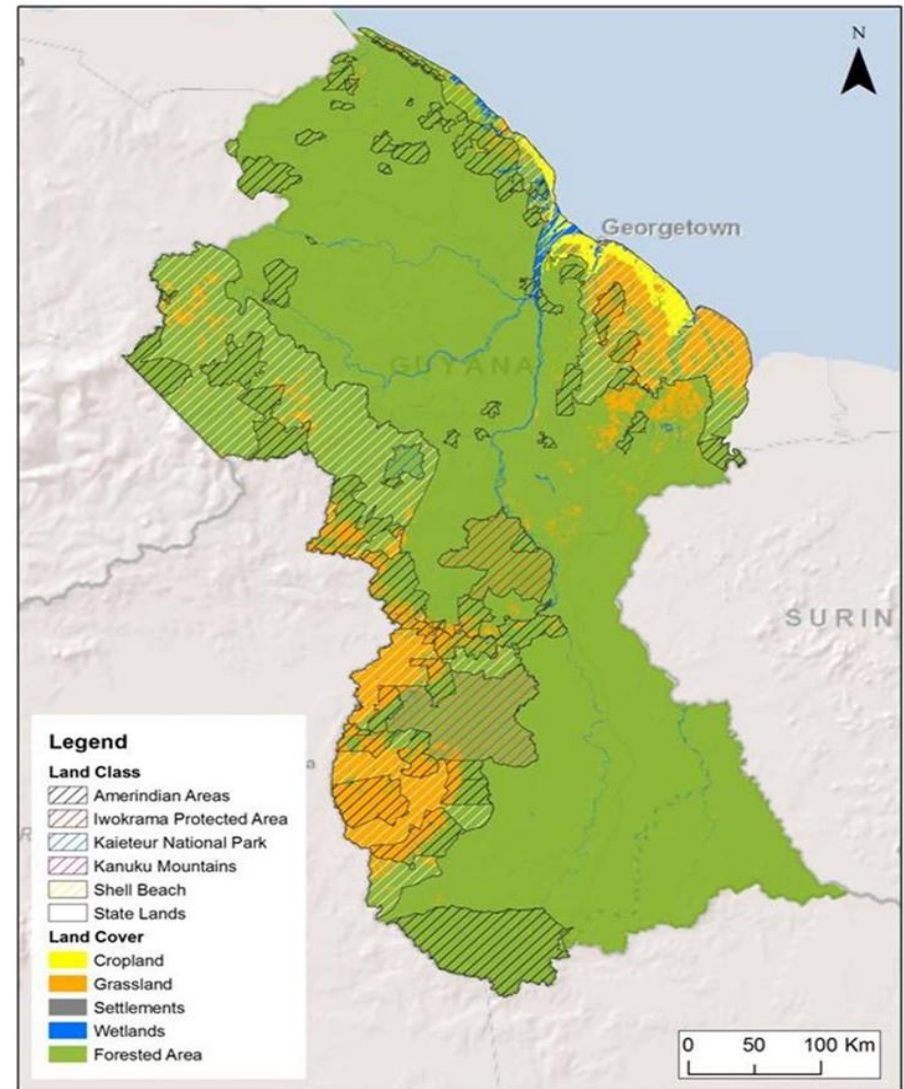
Community Forestry

- Use of NTFP
- Expand into forest services (ecotourism, etc..)
- CMRV capability

Guyana ER-PIN Scale

Guyana Proposes to implement the ER PIN at national scale.

2014 Land Classes (‘000 ha)	Forest	Non	Total
		Forest	
State Forest Area	12 249	345	12 594
Titled Amerindian lands <i>*(including newly titled lands)</i>	2 582	734	3 316
State Lands	2 560	1,513	4 073
Protected Areas*	1 091	48	1 139
Total Area	18 483	2 639	21 122



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Country progress towards Readiness

Progress towards REDD+ Readiness

Area	Description	Year								
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1.Readiness Organization and Consultation	1.a.National REDD+ Management Arrangements									
	1.b.Consultation, Participation, and Outreach									
2.REDD+ Strategy Preparation	2.a.Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law , Policy and Governance									
	2.b.REDD+ Strategy Options									
	2.c.Implementation Framework and Benefits Sharing									
	2.d.Social and Environmental Impacts, Feedback and Grievance Mechanism									
3.Reference Emissions Level/Reference Level (REL/RL)										
4.Monitoring System for Forests and Safeguards	4.a.National Forest Monitoring System									
	4.b.Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards									

Guyana ER-PIN

Political commitment

- *Strong support by Government. Have prioritized the building of a Green Economy as the main priority for the new Government - ongoing discussions on alignment with natural resources agencies.*
- *Feedback from the Private Sector – continuing exploration of role in REDD+ implementation both as implementing REDD+ strategies and supporting development of policies.*
- *Civil Society Endorsement – current discussions at level of Ministry of Indigenous peoples Affairs in areas of risks and addressing these including legal matters on land issues, revision of Amerindian Act, etc.*
- *Community Level Support of ER PIN Pillars*
 - *Sessions held as recent as March 2015 have broadly supported ER PIN areas*

COMMUNITY CLUSTER Session held in 2015	LOCATIONS
Mabaruma (Region 1)	Mabaruma, Hobodeia, Barimonodo, Bunbury, Wainina, Hosororo, Hotoquai, Yarakita, Wauna, Kamwatta, Barabina (11)
Moruca (Region 1)	Assakata, Karaburi, Waramuri, Kamwatta, Parakese Island, Huradiah, Moruca, Warapoka, Kumaka Santa Rosa, Waikarebi, Rincon, Santa Cruz, Wallaba, Muraco, Kwabanna, Santa Rosa (16)
Charity (Region 2)	Akwani Village, Charity, Abrams Creek/Warapina, Kabakaburi, Butakari, Santa Monica (7)
Bartica (Region 7)	River View, Dogg Point, Potelma, Agatash, Two and a Half Mile Bartica Potaro, 10-Miles Bartica Potaro, Agatash (7)
Kamarang (Region 7)	Chinoweing, Jawalla, Quebanang, Kamarang village, Warawatta, Imbamadai, Waramadong, Paruima, Wayalayeng, Kako, Phillipi (11)
Annai (Region 9)	Annai, Rewa, Crashwater, Aranaputa, Rupertee, Massara, Yakarinta, Toka (8)
Kwakwani (Region 10)	Aroima, Laderns Ville, Amelia's Ward, Kwakwani Park,, Hururu (5)
Linden (Region 10)	47 Miles Mabura, Coomaka, Silver Hill , Kairuni Soesdyke, Maria Elizabeth, Great Falls Upper Demerara, 17 Miles Rockstone, Wismar, Silverballi Linden,

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Implementing Arrangements

Coordinating Entity

- *Dept. of Natural Resources and Agencies under the Department including the GFC and GGMC.*

Implementing Entity and partners

- *Natural Resources Agencies – GFC, GGCC, EPA, PAC, etc.*
- *Private Sector Bodies in forestry and mining sectors.*
- *Indigenous Villages and Communities, Organizations and related bodies.*

Supporting Partners

- *International Organizations including CI and WWF*

To date, support through the Cooperation Agreement between Guyana and Norway has supported the advancement of the MRVS, RL and development of Institutional Arrangements.

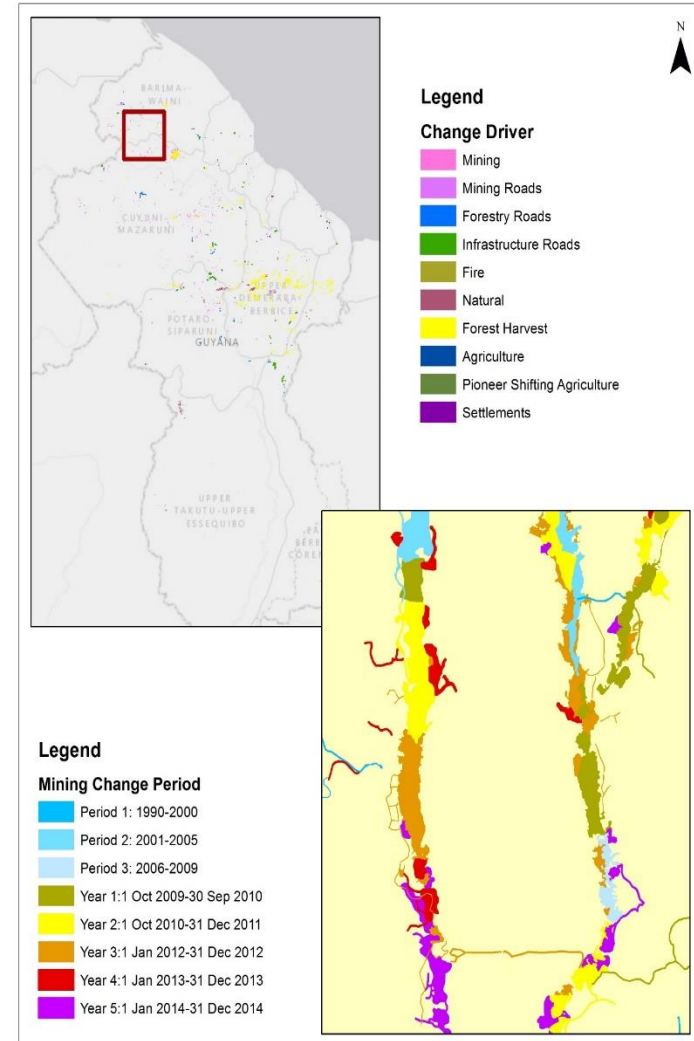
FIP financing, should this be realized for Guyana, will support ER Programme development. In its absence, other funds will be approached including the Green Climate Fund.

Guyana ER-PIN

Drivers and proposed program activities

Change Period	Change Period	Annualised Rate of Change by Driver of Deforestation						Annual Rate of Change (ha)	Rate of Defores- tation (%)
		Fore stry	Agric ulture	Mining	Infrastr ucture	Fire	Settle ments		
	(Years)	Annual Area (ha)							
1990-2000	10	609	203	1 084	59	171	-	2 127	
2001-2005	5	1 684	570	4 288	261	47	-	6 850	
2006-2009	4.8	1 007	378	2 658	41	-	-	4 084	
2009-10	1	294	513	9 384	64	32	-	10 287	0.056
2010-11	1.25	186	41	7 340	298	46	-	7 912	0.054
2012	1	240	440	13 664	127	184	-	14 655	0.079
2013	1	330	424	11 518	342	96	23	12 733	0.068
2014	1	191	817	10 191	141	259	71	11 964	0.065

ER PIN Highlights	ER PIN Activities
Sustainable Mining	Movement away from inefficiency recovery technology – e.g use of mercury Use of centrifuge systems Land reclamation
Sustainable Forestry	RIL EU FLEGT More added value
Community Forestry	Use of NTFP Expand into forest services (ecotourism, etc..) CMRV capability



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Drivers and proposed program activities

- **Mining Emissions** – the majority of mining take place on forested lands. This is recorded as deforestation when clearing is above the definition of forests. There are also instances of degradation from mining activities.
- **Centrifuge Technology** – it is envisaged that more efficient technologies will be utilized primarily on existing mining areas replacing and moving away the practice of older, less efficient technologies.
- **SFM** – achieving SFM objective will entail the implementation of RIL, EU FLEGT Programme which will include the log tracking system and chain of custody protocols, and enhanced added value activities, among other related mechanisms.
- **Community Forestry** – achievement in this area will relate to developing multiple use alternative of forest resources including NTFP, develop forest based services such as eco tourism, develop sustainable livelihood alternatives from use of forest resources and creating effective monitoring mechanism to inform planning.
- **Reclamation/Reforestation/Regeneration** – the majority of forest areas that have been deforested or degraded are as a result of mining activities. These call for reclamation of the mined out lands. Logging areas have been shown to naturally regenerate requiring no active reforestation programme.
- **RIL** – one third of the total allocation of forest lands is to small operators and they account for close to 55% of the total forest production. This is the segment of forest ownership that RIL implementation needs most improvements and strengthening.

Guyana ER-PIN Reference Level

Guyana proposes its reference level at the established historic level plus up to 0.1% adjustment to this level that will be based on justification.



This approach is congruent with existing internationally accepted methods, such as those established for the FCPF Carbon Fund which allows for up to 0.1% of total carbon stock, as adjustments to emissions over the historic level.



Therefore, Guyana's Reference Level is:
31,184,936 tCO₂e annually (computed by Historic Emissions + 0.1% of carbon stocks
=
11,667,734tCO₂/year + 19,517,302 CO₂/year).

The Reference Period for Guyana is 2001 to 2012 with the main drivers being mining, logging, infrastructure (including hydropower), roads and agriculture.

Any clearing below the 30% threshold is reported as forest degradation. For this, all areas 0.25 ha are currently monitored. A formal definition of forest degradation addressing emissions lost and time period is being developed. Other sources of forest degradation in addition to logging are being worked on including degradation from mining and infrastructure activities.

Guyana ER-PIN Benefit Sharing

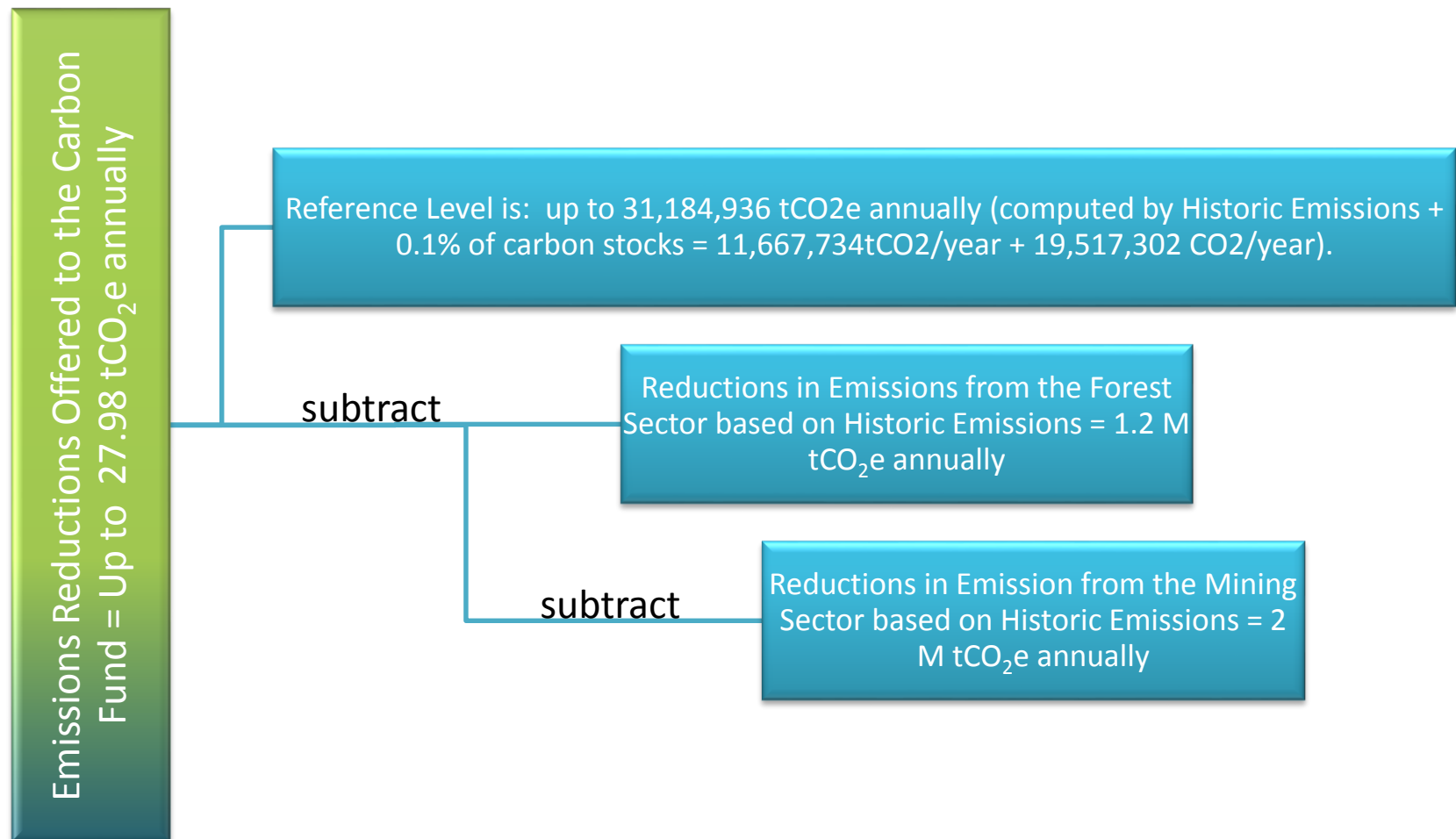
Work has commenced to pilot the development of a benefits sharing mechanism for Guyana.

The benefits sharing mechanism has a direct link to the MRVS and the results there after. Among the planned activities are:

- ❖ Examine benefit sharing arrangements in other REDD+ programs around the world that may serve as examples of best practices and lessons learned, and provide a review of applicable mechanisms and tools that have made benefit sharing arrangements from other countries successful.
- ❖ Examine and Assess existing models in Guyana for benefits sharing mechanisms and identify models applicable to REDD+ implementation
- ❖ Identify any institutional (legal or organizational) changes that may be required to implement the mechanism.
- ❖ Conduct Stakeholder Consultation & Engagement Sessions
- ❖ Identify financing mechanisms that will ensure long term sustainability
- ❖ Identify areas where capacities should be built to ensure the sustainability of the Mechanism
- ❖ Roll out a plan for the benefit sharing mechanism
- ❖ Design an equitable benefits sharing mechanism for REDD+ in Guyana

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Emission Reductions Generated



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Annual Emissions for Year 2012

– final year of Reference Period

There have been established in Guyana documented emissions total related to mining, logging, hydropower, roads and agriculture and these have all been in place before the end of the Reference Period. Additional analysis may be needed, and will be executed in the coming year.

Deforestation	
Drivers	Emissions (tCO ₂)
	2012
Forestry infrastructure	359,214
Agriculture	457,695
Mining (medium and large scale)	12,920,979
Mining infrastructure	1,485,393
Infrastructure	183,504
Subtotal t CO ₂ /yr	15,406,784

Degradation	
Drivers	Emissions
	2012
Damaged (LDF)	2,252,666
Timber Harvested	858,158
Skid Trails (LIF)	380,157
Regrowth in gaps	-
Subtotal tCO ₂ /yr	3,490,982

Total Emissions	
Total Emissions	2012
t CO ₂ /yr for 2001 to 2012	18,897,766

Percent of Total	
Drivers	2012
Forestry infrastructure	1.90%
Agriculture	2.42%
Mining (medium and large scale)	68.37%
Infrastructure	0.97%
Logging	18.47%

Note: All quantified emissions and documented factors related to drivers of mining, logging, hydropower, roads and agriculture were in place before end of Reference period.

Work On Going on Emission for:

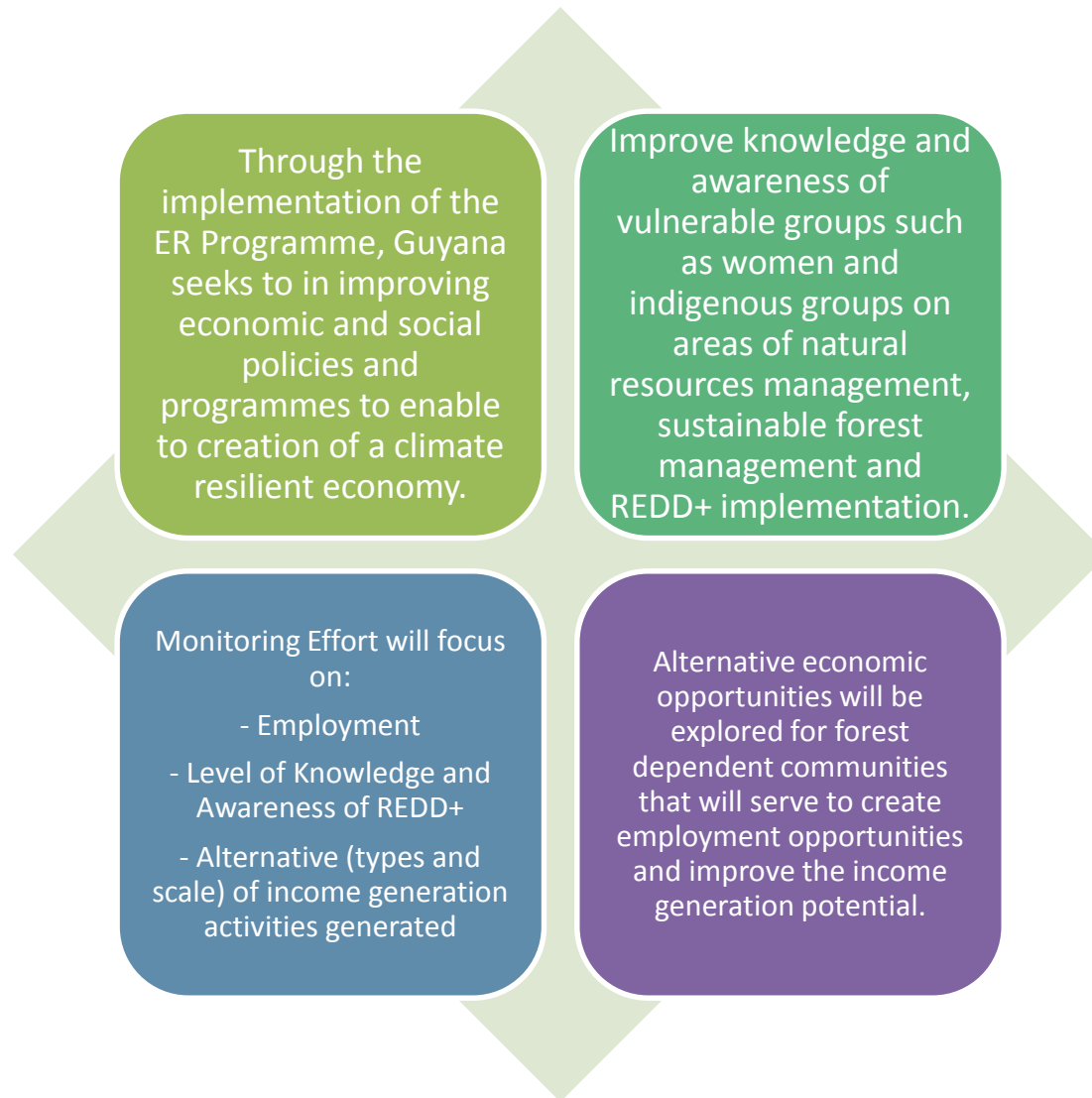
Mining and Infrastructure Degradation

Shifting Cultivation

Regeneration

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Non-carbon benefits



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Diversity and learning value



Through the implementation of the ER Programme, Guyana seeks to improve economic and social policies and programmes to enable the creation of a climate resilient economy.



The expected social and environmental benefits include: Improve knowledge and awareness of vulnerable groups such as women and indigenous groups on areas of natural resources management, sustainable forest management and REDD+ implementation, to allow for empowerment and more informed decision making and management.



The ER PIN prioritises the protection of indigenous peoples' rights, land tenure and governance matters. Specific emphasis is placed on safeguards and commits to activities to be undertaken in areas of analysing of land tenure and carbon ownership to inform the allocation of Benefits and Rights.



In this regard, safeguards will be examined on the range of land and resource tenure rights and how rights to territories and land and mitigation benefits from REDD+ are reflected in traditional practices and codified in legal and/or regulatory frameworks.

