

CACCI Country Profile

GUYANA

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

As a coastal and low-lying country, Guyana is exposed to many climatic hazards, as are the islands in the region. Risks such as flooding, sea level rise, and drought directly impact its development and population. This is due to the increased spread of diseases, contamination of water sources, damage to the agricultural sector, and destruction of forests. Forestry and energy are identified as priority sectors for climate adaptation and mitigation. The agriculture and water sectors can also play an important role in this process. To achieve the goals proposed in its NDC, Guyana has made efforts to create or improve policies and programs. These developments take into consideration the policy needs of the local population and the fact that the main

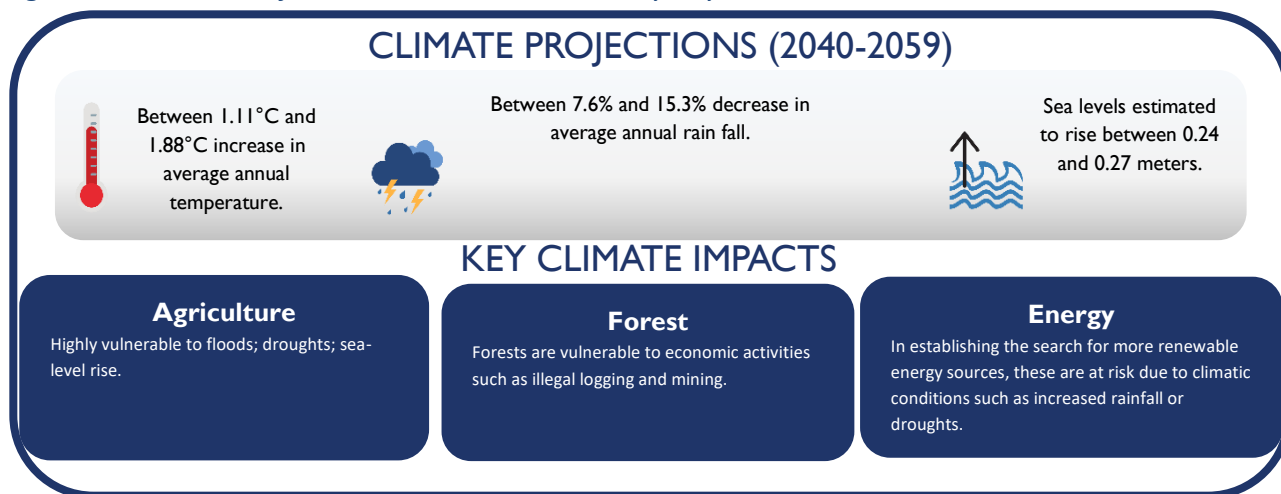
emitting sectors are also vital for the country's economic development and are highly vulnerable to climatic conditions. Approximately 96% of emissions are generated by three specific sectors: land-use change and forestry (as the largest emitter), energy, and finally agriculture.

NDC Snapshot	Not available	Draft	Finalized
Frameworks			
Results Framework	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
M&E framework	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MRV System	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Implementation and Coordination			
Implementation Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Climate Change Action Plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Multi-Stakeholder CC working group (MSWG)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MSWG Lead			
NAP	Under development Process started in 2018.		
NDC	Submitted to UNCCC in 2016		

CLIMATE RISK

Guyana, being a coastal and low-lying country, is exposed to climatic risks. These include floods, droughts, rising sea levels, and increased disease. Guyana's forests are of great global importance due to their high degree of emission capture, which is why it is important to protect them. Thus, the main sectors in its NDC are forests and the energy sector, interventions in both can be offered as direct solutions to climate change. Actions can also be taken with respect to water and agriculture as important sectors for national development.

Figure 1. Climate Projections and Vulnerabilities by Key Sectors



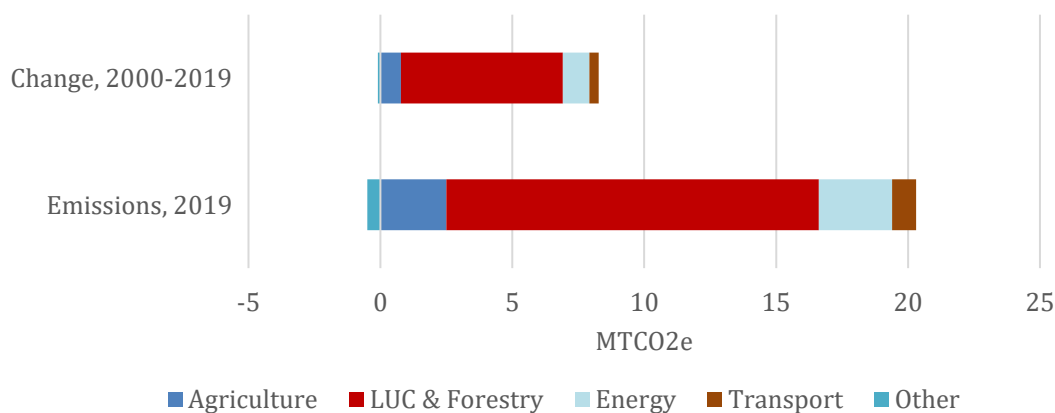
Source: World Bank climate knowledge portal country pages: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/>

NOTE: PROJECTIONS FOR TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION BASED ON SSP1-2.6 AND SSP5-8.5 MODEL ESTIMATES. PROJECTIONS FOR CHANGE IN SEA LEVEL BASED ON RCP-2.6 AND RCP-8.5 MODEL ESTIMATES.

EMISSIONS BY SECTOR

Guyana is ranked 124th largest emitter of greenhouse gases, representing 0.04% of the total. Of these, the land use sector is the largest emitter with 71.31% of total emissions, in second place is energy with 13.98%, and agriculture generates 12.6%. These statistics highlight these priority sectors as the largest emitters but also offer potential solutions to climate change in the country.

Figure 2. Climate Emissions by Standardized Sectors (2019)



Source: Historical data emissions file downloaded from https://www.climatewatchdata.org/ghg-emissions?end_year=2019&start_year=1990.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Guyana has a nationwide Community Measurement, Reporting and Verification System (MRVS). This MRVS was developed under the REDD+ program. This multi-ministerial committee analyzed the

importance of small tropical forested countries’ contributions to emissions. Among the participants in this group are Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission (GL&SC); Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC); Ministry of Communities; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Business; Amerindian Peoples’ Association (APA); Amerindian Action Movement; Department of Environment; Office of Climate Change; and the Project Management Office. In this way, the MRVS collaborates as an actor in the process of creating and implementing its NDC. This committee will support the Government’s work on restoring Guyana’s ambition for the future on forest, climate, protection of biodiversity and sustainable development.

KEY SECTORS AND PRIORITY ACTIONS

Guyana’s NDC identify the following sectors and actions as high priority for climate change in the country.

PRIORITY SECTORS AND ACTIONS	
Sector	Actions
Forestry	<p>Continue and improve ongoing work to realize sustainable forest management.</p> <p>Forest monitoring will maintain a high level of timber legality, with the GFC committing 50% of its staff to field monitoring from its 54 forest monitoring stations countrywide. These efforts will maintain a low rate of illegal logging.</p> <p>We are prepared to improve added- value activities locally to assist in creating a higher potential for carbon storage in long-use wood products.</p> <p>Guyana will strengthen its support for indigenous communities as they continue the stewardship of their lands and inter alia the benefits that accrue from any REDD+ activities from these lands.</p> <p>To contribute to avoided deforestation and achieve an effective REDD+ programme, Guyana will implement policies measures, and incentive programmes, to engender broader participation of civil society and the private sector in actions to avoid deforestation and forest degradation.</p> <p>Given that the bulk of Guyana’s emissions emanate from mining and logging activities, our Emissions Reductions Programme (ERP) will therefore focus on making these industries more efficient and compliant with our targets.</p>
Energy	<p>The goal is to develop a mix of wind, solar, biomass and hydropower to supply both the demand of the national grid and the energy requirements for towns and villages in Guyana’s hinterland.</p> <p>The Government of Guyana will continue to work closely with farmers in agricultural areas across Guyana to encourage the use of bio-digesters to reduce waste, produce biogas and provide affordable, healthy and efficient cooking means at the household level.</p> <p>Legislation has been enacted to remove import duty and tax barriers for the importation of renewable energy equipment, compact fluorescent lamps and LED lamps to incentivize and motivate energy efficient behavior.</p> <p>Guyana will continue to conduct energy audits and replace inefficient lighting at public, residential and commercial buildings to reduce energy consumption.</p> <p>Public education and awareness programmes will continue to play a major role in providing consumers with information and tools to reduce energy consumption and expenditure.</p> <p>Guyana is committed to eliminating our near complete dependence on fossil fuels.</p>
Water	<p>Guyana will continue basic work on integrated water management infrastructure, which includes the construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of conservancies and canals, and sea defenses, water supply and sanitation, as well as the introduction of new agricultural techniques such as hydroponics and fertigation.</p>

CLIMATE POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND INVESTMENTS – PROGRESS AND GAPS

With respect to the country's policy efforts, Guyana has historically developed national forest policies to effectively manage these environments. The Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) and its predecessor, the Guyana Forestry Department, have been recognized for their professional management of the nation's 13.6 million hectare commercial forest patrimony. Guyana has played a relevant role in the development of environmental strategies, for example, as a pioneer (together with its partner the Norwegian government) of the Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS), where the viability of a project relies on its MRVS. The country also focuses on generating more instruments such as the Emissions Reductions Programme (ERP) and the Climate Resilience Strategy and Action Plan (CRSAP).

Policies

[Environmental Protection Act 1996](#)

[Framework of the Guyana Green State Development Strategy and Financing Mechanisms](#)

[Low Carbon Development Strategy](#)

[National Strategy for agriculture in Guyana 2013-2020](#)

Programs

[Low Carbon Development Strategy.](#)

[Guyana-Norway Partnership.](#)

Several gaps in the policy landscape can be addressed to better catalyze climate action in Guyana. These include increasing the awareness of and access to climate finance within the agricultural sector. Mapping public and private climate finance and establishing project pipelines for this funding can facilitate sustainable development. Action should also be taken through direct interventions along the agrifood value chain that translate high level political dialogue into action on the ground. Policy makers can also help build technical and organizational capacity for incorporating the agriculture sector into strategies for pursuing the NDCs.

Climate Risk

Guyana's Revised Intended Nationally Determined Contribution. (2016)

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Guyana%27s%20revised%20NDC%20-%20Final.pdf>

Guyana. (s.f) Climate Watch.

https://www.climatewatchdata.org/countries/GUY?end_year=2019&start_year=1990

Guyana. (s.f) Nap Global Network. <https://napglobalnetwork.org/in-country-support-program/guyana/>

NDC Registry. (s.f) United Nations Climate Change.

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/39782fccc.int/NDCREG>