

GUYANA



Guyana's landscape features tropical forests, mountain ranges, savannahs, wetlands, and incredible waterways

Guyana is located on the Northern Coast of South America, sharing borders with Brazil, Suriname, and Venezuela. Mining is a main economic activity in Guyana, however, Guyana's economy is extremely diverse including oil and gas production, agriculture, logging, manufacturing, tourism, etc.



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of Guyana's land territory (215, 000 km²) is forested

Guyana has maintained the second-highest percentage of forest cover on earth with more than of the country's forests remaining

Guyana's deforestation rates are among the lowest in the world (considered a High Forest Low Deforestation (HFLD) state. Guyana's deforestation rate has remained below since 2012



Mining in Guyana

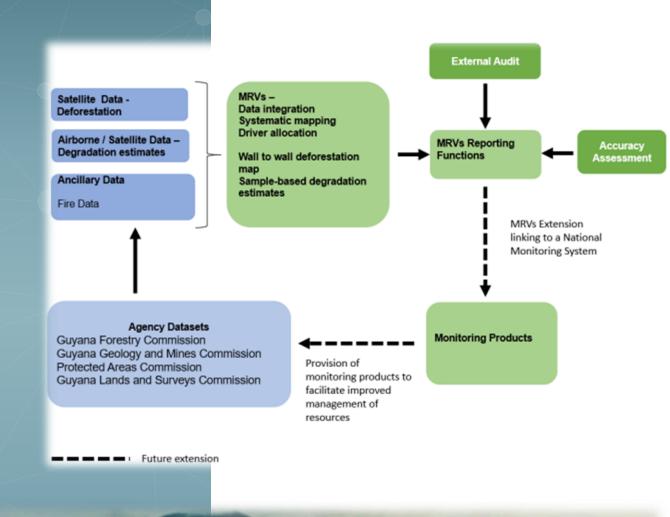
- Guyana has a long history and tradition of mining at the small, medium, and large scales
- Gold mining, particularly, has been a major GDP contributor to Guyana's economy (8.3% of the non-oil GDP in 2022)
- Despite mining extraction over the years, Guyana has maintained low levels of deforestation
- Mining in Guyana is regulated by the Guyana Geology and mines commission (GGMC)
- The GGMC records data on the concession boundaries and the locations of mineral dredges
- Regular inspections are also undertaken and this information is then spatially linked to the dredges and the concession boundaries datasets
- The use of geospatial data plays a key role in measuring the extent and impact of mining in Guyana
- Geospatial data also plays a key role in monitoring mining activities in Guyana by combining datasets from a number of sources
- Data generated from Guyana's MRVS are used to measure deforestation and degradation from mining in Guyana

Guyana's MRVS

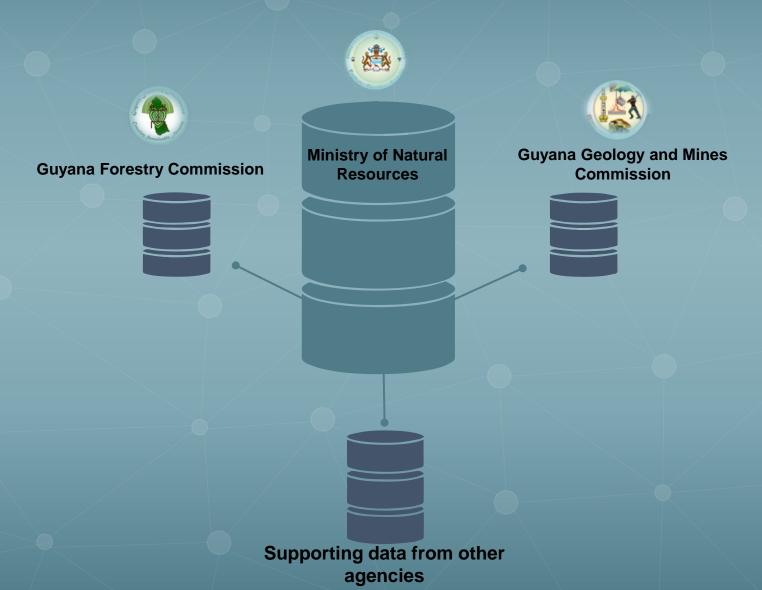
Guyana's Monitoring
Reporting and Verification
System (MRVS) is a national
system developed to monitor,
report and verify forest carbon
emissions resulting from
deforestation and degradation

Through this robust system, Guyana has been able to track and quantify forest change and identify the associated drivers of this change for over a decade In 2009, Guyana developed a framework for the MRVS and deforestation and degradation mapping commenced in 2010

The data generated from this national MRVS, is used across a number of sectors in Guyana to guide decision-making, natural resource, and environmental monitoring and policies

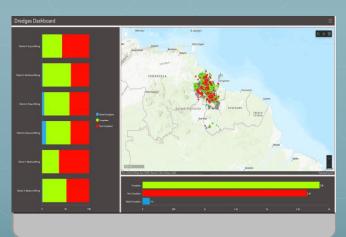


Geospatial data integration



Integrating web-based solutions

The Ministry of Natural Resources and the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission have been able to optimize geospatial data by integrating web-based solutions to improve the monitoring of mining activities.



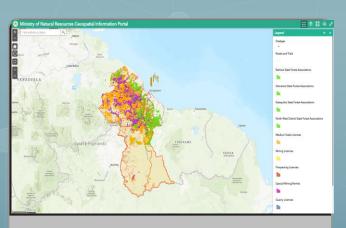
Dashboards

Dashboards
configured using
ArcGIS Online tools
allow easy
visualizations of
statistical reports of
mining operations



Web map applications

Web-map
applications
configured using
ArcGIS Online tools
allow visualization of
multiple data layers
to guide decision
making



The use of web-based solutions via ArcGIS Online is a result of partnerships with USGS and a company called Cadasta.



Web map application



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The application is accessible via the internet and requires log-in credentials that are available to key decisionmakers and staff.



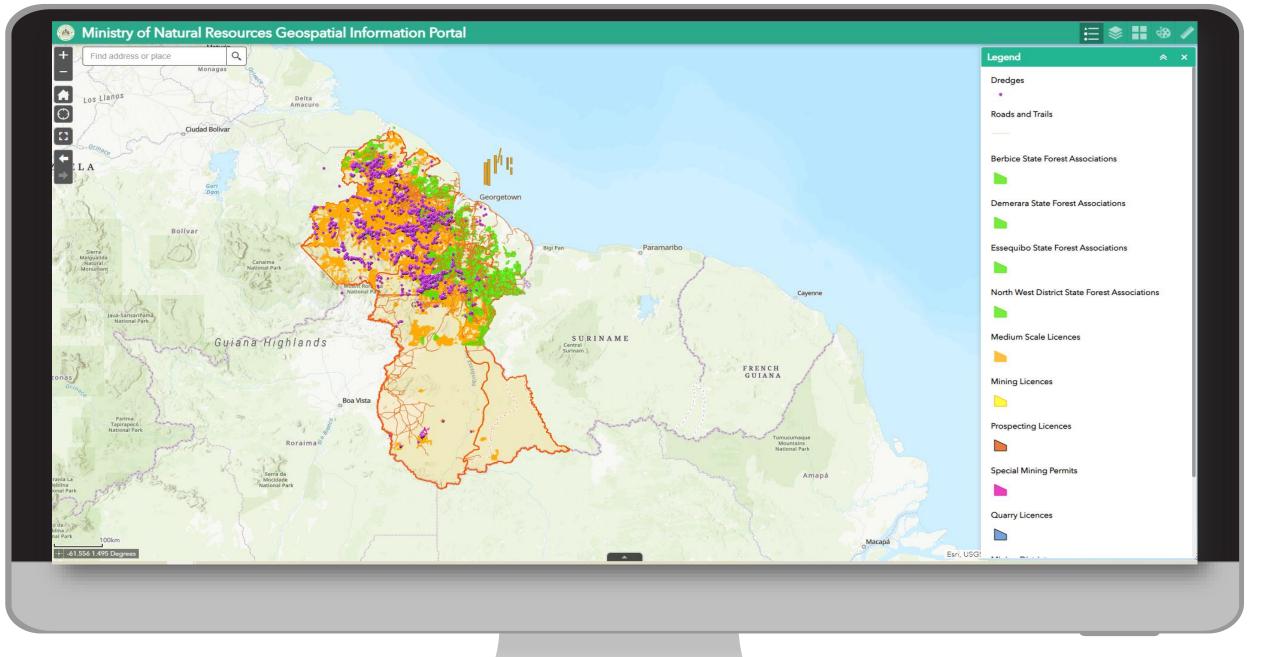
The application integrates datasets from a number of sources in one place that provides a comprehensive and spatial view of the activities in the natural resources sector

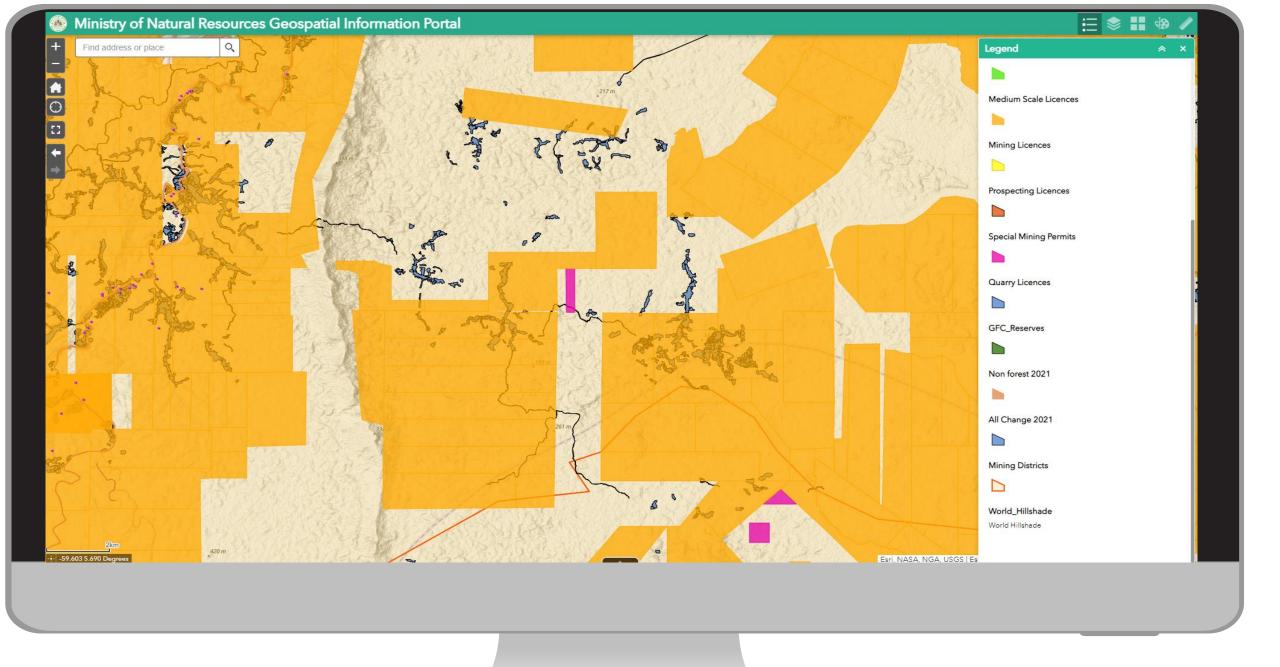


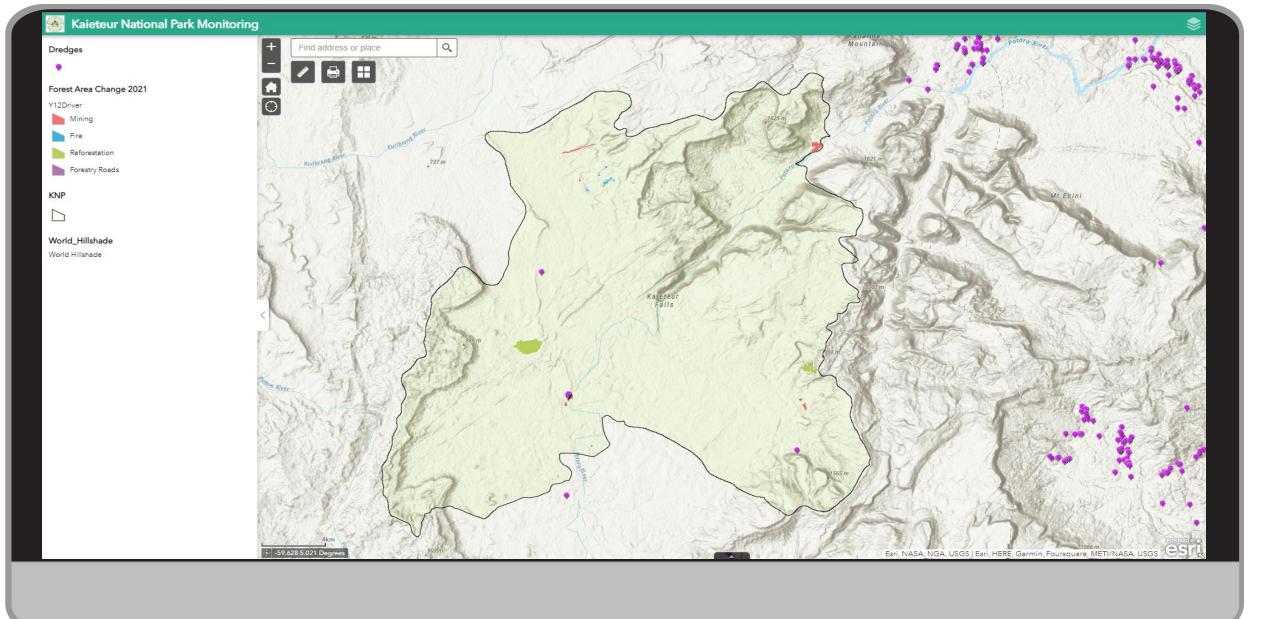
The application is interactive and allows further investigation of the datasets inclusive of viewing statistical attributes.



The datasets in the application are updated whenever there are updates from the agencies generating the data









Dashboards



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Dashboards are also accessible via the internet and require log-in credentials



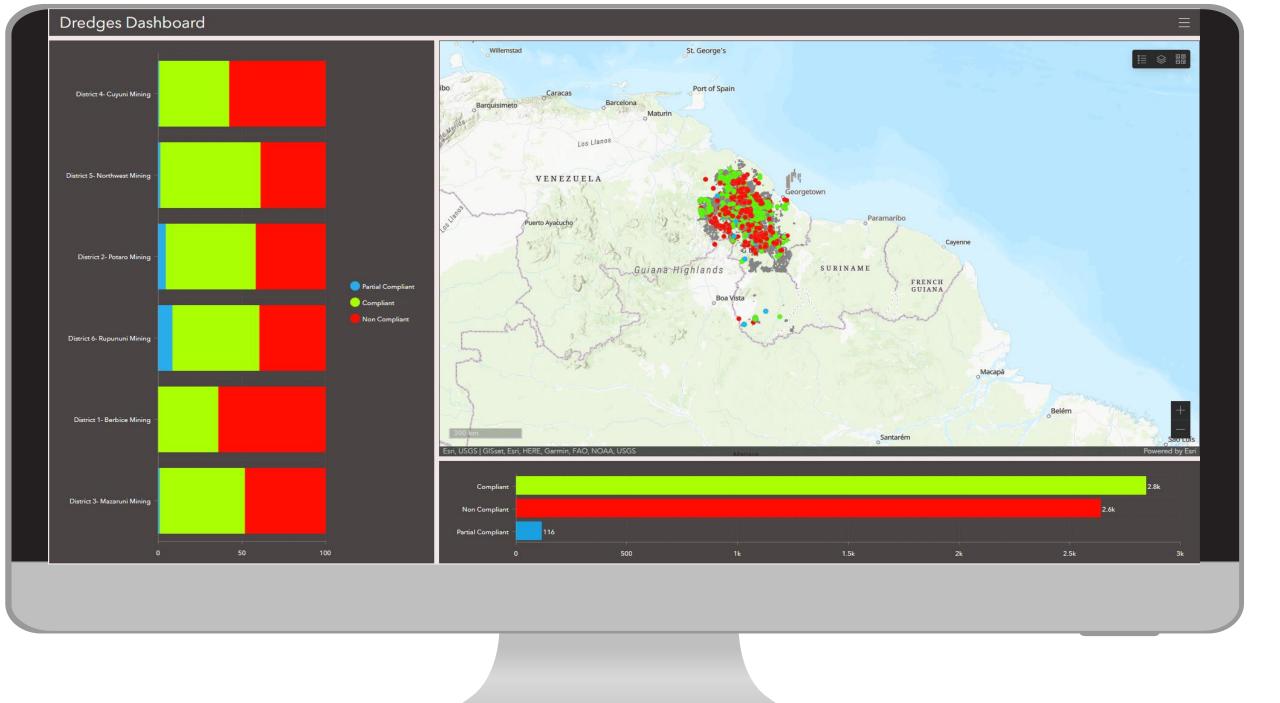
The dashboards provide a visualization of multiple screens at once that work together to provide valuable information to the user



The visualizations are based on the quality of the datasets and the type of information that is available in a spatial format



Like the web map applications, the dashboards are updated whenever there are updates from the agencies generating the data



Data-driven policies- Guyana's LCDS 2030



Building on the work started in 2009, Guyana launched its expanded Low Carbon Development Strategy 2030 - a framework to map the path of a new growth trajectory in a non-polluting way





The national strategy outlines a number of policy directions to ensure continued extractive activities while protecting the environment. This includes measures to maintain low deforestation, improve mining practices, and gain payments for forest conservation



These measures outlined in the LCDS 2030 are driven by data generated by the robust national MRVS



Data-driven policies- Guyana's LCDS 2030

- Over the years Guyana's MRVS data show that:
- Mining is the main driver of deforestation
- Guyana's deforestation rate is continuously low
- This data is used to inform policies to ensure low-impact mining. This includes mineral mapping to improve recovery and land reclamation to ensure ecosystem restoration
- Further, with consistently low deforestation rates and the data to support this, Guyana has leveraged its HFLD status to gain payments for forest conservation

