



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: GUYANA (1/4)

Selected sectors and value chains



Mines (gold)



Agriculture (rice ; sugar cane)

Status of voluntary commitment (VC) process in Guyana :

Draft VCs discussed

STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE VC NEGOTIATION PROCESS IN GUYANA

MINES (GOLD)



1 online day-long workshop to propose actions to implement



1 half-day workshop to vote on priority actions proposed during the first workshop

Stakeholders: representatives from academia, the public sector, CSOs. No private sector representatives during the workshops



Bilateral meetings with the public sector, representatives from the Guyana Gold and Diamond Miners Association and indigenous communities

AGRICULTURE (RICE ; SUGAR CANE)



1 online day-long workshop to propose actions to implement



1 half-day workshop to vote on priority actions proposed during the first workshop

Stakeholders: representatives from academia, the public sector, CSOs. No private sector representatives during the workshops



Bilateral meetings with representatives from GuySuCo (private sector), the Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Board and indigenous communities

PRODUCTIVE PRACTICES MOST HARMFUL TO BIODIVERSITY IDENTIFIED BASED ON DIAG 1 AND DIAG 2

Mines (gold)



- Deforestation to set up mining infrastructures and for the supply of wood fuel.
- Chemical pollution, especially heavy metals (mercury)

Agriculture (rice and sugar cane)



- **Rice:** mangrove clearing for planting; effluent discharge directly into the mangrove ; massive and systematic use of agrochemicals (insecticides and pesticides) ; burning of crop residues
- **Sugar cane:** burning of crop residues ; intensive and continuous cultivation ; sugar cane fields runoff directly into freshwater streams

COUNTRY FACT SHEET: GUYANA (2/4)

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT SCENARIOS IDENTIFIED IN DIAG 2 IN GUYANA (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)

<p>Mines (gold)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that at least 50% of miners in Guyana (of all categories) are compliant with mining regulations by 2030. • Decrease the deforestation rate due to gold mining, and increase the reforestation rate through efficient rehabilitation of excavated sites and reforestation actions in other degraded areas • Decrease pollution due to mercury and cyanide use in mineral recovery steps by 50% every year
<p>Agriculture (rice and sugar cane)</p> 	<p><u>Rice:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the use of biopesticides by farmers by 50% within 5 years, and 100% within 10 years • Within 5 years, 30% of rice farmers implement integrated pest management and 100% within 10 years • Avoid the negative multiple impacts of burning of rice straw on air quality, soil biota and greenhouse gas emissions • Improve the management of water resources <p><u>Sugar cane:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in chemical pesticide, synthetic herbicide and fertilizer used • Increase consumer awareness • Reduce plastic use if sugar packaging

SOLUTIONS IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS CONTENT OF DRAFT VCS DISCUSSED IN GUYANA

<p>Mines (gold)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% of miners are compliant with mining regulations by 2030 • Develop research in favour of more efficient and environmentally-friendly technologies • Set up a certification mechanism to encourage mercury and cyanide-free exploitation
<p>Agriculture (rice and sugar cane)</p> 	<p><u>Rice:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the use of agrochemicals: 30% of rice farmers adopt biocontrol programs within 5 years and 100% within 10 years ; 50% of rice farmers use biopesticides and biofertilizers within 5 years and 100% within 10 years • Application of compost for soil augmentation and erosion prevention • Implement adequate water management <p><u>Sugar cane:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use biofertilizers and biopesticides and expand biocontrol program • Increase consumer awareness on biodiversity • Avoid direct outflow from cane fields into waterways • Reduce use of agrochemicals



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: GUYANA (3/4)

EVALUATION OF DRAFT VCS

Criteria	Agriculture (rice)	Agriculture (sugar cane)	Mines (gold)
« SMART » nature of discussed draft VCs			
[Specific] Naming and relevance of stakeholders involved in draft VC	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Measurable] Quantitative targets	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Coherent with DIAG 1 (threats) and DIAG 2 (harmful practices) = “science-based”	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with NBSAP	Yes	Yes	Yes
[Acceptable] Alignment with Kunming – Montreal framework (main targets addressed)	5 ; 7 ; 10	5 ; 7 ; 10	5
[Realistic] Enabling conditions required for implementation	Yes	No	Yes
[Realistic] Existence of budgeted action plan	No	No	No
[Time-bound] Mention of deadlines	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other criteria			
Publicly available	No	No	No
Formalisation and signature	No	No	No
Identification of funding sources for implementation	No	No	No
Conclusion	Draft VC discussed	Draft VC discussed	Draft VC discussed



COUNTRY FACT SHEET: GUYANA (4/4)

BIODEV2030 IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE IN ALL 16 INTERVENTION COUNTRIES (MARCH 2020 – DECEMBER 2022)

