United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
Performance review and assessment of implementation system
Seventh reporting process

Report from Guyana

28 February 2023

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SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

SO1-1.T1: National estimates of the total land area, the area covered by water bodies and total country area

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2 001	210 315	1 217	211 532	
2 005	209 954	1 578	211 532	
2 010	209 954	1 578	211 532	
2 015	209 953	1 579	211 532	
2 019	209 951	1 581	211 532	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Other Degraded unproductive lands

Are the seven UNCCD land cover classes sufficient to monitor the key degradation processes in your country?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

SO1-1.T4: UNCCD land cover legend transition matrix

Original/ Final	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
Tree-covered areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Grasslands	+	0	+	-	-	-	0
Croplands	+	-	0	-	-	-	0
Wetlands	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
Artificial surfaces	+	+	+	+	0	+	0
Other Lands	+	+	+	+	-	0	0
Water bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Land cover

SO1-1.T5: National estimates of land cover (km²) for the baseline and reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2000	193 175	10 049	2 921	3 992	150	33	1 213	
2001	193 158	10 044	2 940	3 991	150	33	1 217	
2002	193 161	10 042	2 944	3 983	150	33	1 219	
2003	193 155	10 046	2 941	3 984	151	33	1 223	
2004	192 481	10 168	3 208	3 883	183	35	1 576	
2005	192 510	10 149	3 198	3 879	184	35	1 578	
2006	192 527	10 140	3 189	3 877	186	35	1 578	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2007	192 536	10 132	3 185	3 878	190	37	1 575	
2008	192 540	10 128	3 180	3 880	192	37	1 576	
2009	192 539	10 127	3 178	3 880	193	38	1 577	
2010	192 533	10 128	3 179	3 880	196	38	1 579	
2011	192 529	10 128	3 179	3 878	199	38	1 580	
2012	192 530	10 130	3 175	3 874	205	38	1 580	
2013	192 516	10 142	3 174	3 874	208	37	1 581	
2014	192 515	10 143	3 172	3 874	211	37	1 580	
2015	192 514	10 143	3 170	3 874	213	37	1 580	
2016	192 535	10 129	3 168	3 870	213	37	1 580	
2017	192 535	10 113	3 173	3 881	214	37	1 580	
2018	192 544	10 094	3 168	3 891	218	37	1 580	
2019	192 564	10 086	3 168	3 876	220	37	1 582	
2020								

Land cover change

SO1-1.T6: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the baseline period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	191 004	151	308	1 319	32	5	356	193 175
Grasslands (km²)	60	9 983	2	2	2	0	1	10 050
Croplands (km²)	44	0	2 850	1	26	0	0	2 921
Wetlands (km²)	1 401	9	10	2 550	3	0	19	3 992
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	150	0	0	150
Other Lands (km²)	1	0	0	0	0	32	0	33
Water bodies (km²)	5	0	1	3	1	0	1 204	1 214
Total	192 515	10 143	3 171	3 875	214	37	1 580	

SO1-1.T7: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	192 473	12	11	16	3	0	0	192 515
Grasslands (km²)	51	10 066	4	21	1	0	0	10 143
Total	192 564	10 085	3 168	3 876	220	37	1 581	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Croplands (km²)	15	0	3 153	0	2	0	0	3 170
Wetlands (km²)	25	7	0	3 839	0	0	2	3 873
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	213	0	0	213
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	1	37	0	38
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 579	1 579
Total	192 564	10 085	3 168	3 876	220	37	1 581	

Land cover degradation

SO1-1.T8: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	3 269	1 .5
Land area with non-degraded land cover	208 263	98 .5
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

SO1-1.T9: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	69	0 .0
Land area with stable land cover	211 362	99 .9
Land area with degraded land cover	99	0 .0
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

SO1-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land

Land productivity dynamics

SO1-2.T1: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the baseline period

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	433	32 394	27 267	14 688	116 204	18
Grasslands	8	413	5 948	2 228	1 386	0
Croplands	1	382	906	497	1 061	3
Wetlands	8	398	724	277	1 139	4
Artificial surfaces	0	18	38	20	72	0
Other Lands	0	2	5	7	18	0
Water bodies	4	115	592	71	240	181

SO1-2.T2: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the reporting period.

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	41	8 039	85 779	64 286	34 250	21
Grasslands	19	2 728	4 707	767	1 826	1
Croplands	1	445	1 044	438	1 210	4
Wetlands	3	264	1 600	1 018	938	4
Artificial surfaces	0	12	74	22	76	0
Other Lands	1	1	8	9	16	0
Water bodies	2	72	1 008	125	182	182

SO1-2.T3: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the baseline period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Wetlands	Tree-covered areas	1 401	2	231	195	122	851
Tree-covered areas	Wetlands	1 319	2	213	216	113	775
Tree-covered areas	Water bodies	356	2	66	153	23	111
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	308	0	46	104	35	123

SO1-2.T4: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the reporting period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	73	0	17	24	10	22
Wetlands	Tree-covered areas	40	0	3	9	9	19
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	31	0	6	12	3	10
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	29	0	4	13	4	9

Land Productivity degradation

SO1-2.T5: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	34 662	16 .5
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	175 630	83 .7
Land area with no land productivity data	26	0 .0

SO1-2.T6: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	38 412	18 .3
Land area with stable land productivity	159 911	76 .2
Land area with degraded land productivity	11 598	5 .5
Land area with no land productivity data	30	0 .0

General comments

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

SO1-3.T1: National estimates of the soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (0-30 cm) within each land cover class (in tonnes per hectare).

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000	95	72	121	108	145	156	38
2001	95	72	120	108	144	158	38
2002	95	72	120	109	144	156	38
2003	95	72	120	109	143	156	38
2004	95	71	110	111	118	148	29
2005	95	72	111	112	118	149	29
2006	95	72	111	112	116	149	29
2007	95	72	111	112	114	140	29
2008	95	72	111	111	113	141	29
2009	95	72	111	111	112	138	29
2010	95	72	111	111	110	138	29
2011	95	72	111	112	108	138	29
2012	95	72	111	112	105	138	29
2013	95	72	111	112	104	138	29
2014	95	72	112	112	102	138	29
2015	96	71	111	112	99	132	30
2016	95	71	111	112	99	132	30
2017	95	71	111	111	98	132	30
2018	95	72	111	111	97	134	30
2019	95	72	111	111	96	134	30
2020							

If you opted not to use default Tier 1 data, what did you use to calculate the estimates above?

- ○ Modified Tier 1 methods and data
- ○ Tier 2 (additional use of country-specific data)
- ○ Tier 3 (more complex methods involving ground measurements and modelling)

SO1-3.T2: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the baseline period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Wetlands	Tree-covered areas	1 401	102 .1	102 .1	14 301 144	14 301 144	0

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Tree-covered areas	Wetlands	1 319	102 .1	102 .1	13 467 784	13 467 784	0
Tree-covered areas	Water bodies	356	38 .1	38 .1	1 356 982	1 356 936	-46
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	308	114 .6	100 .2	3 528 732	3 087 155	-441 577

SO1-3.T3: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the reporting period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	51	75 .5	75 .5	385 267	385 267	0
Wetlands	Tree-covered areas	25	120 .7	120 .7	301 710	301 710	0
Grasslands	Wetlands	21	97 .9	97 .9	205 653	205 653	0
Tree-covered areas	Wetlands	16	116 .4	116 .4	186 267	186 267	0

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

SO1-3.T4: National estimates of soil organic carbon stock degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)	372	0 .2
Land area with non-degraded SOC	209 605	99 .8
Land area with no SOC data	340	0 .2

SO1-3.T5: National estimates of SOC stock degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	0	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	209 779	99 .9
Land area with degraded SOC	69	0 .0
Land area with no SOC data	102	0 .0

General comments

SO1-4 Proportion of degraded land over the total land area

Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 15.3.1)

SO1-4.T1: National estimates of the total area of degraded land (in km²), and the proportion of degraded land relative to the total land area

	Total area of degraded land (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	37 338	17 .8
Reporting Period	33 354	15 .9
Change in degraded extent	-3984	

Method

Did you use the SO1-1, SO1-2 and SO1-3 indicators (i.e. land cover, land productivity dynamics and soil organic carbon stock) to compute the proportion of degraded land?

Which indicators did you use?

☒ Land Cover
☒ Land Productivity Dynamics
☐ SOC Stock

Did you apply the one-out, all-out principle to compute the proportion of degraded land?

◉ Yes
○ No

Level of Confidence

Indicate your country's level of confidence in the assessment of the proportion of degraded land:

◉ High (based on comprehensive evidence)
○ Medium (based on partial evidence)
○ Low (based on limited evidence)

Describe why the assessment has been given the level of confidence selected above:

The data used in the platform is default data.

False positives/ False negatives

SO1-4.T3: Justify why any area identified as degraded or non-degraded in the SO1-1, SO1-2 or SO1-3 indicator data should or should not be included in the overall Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1 calculation.

Location Name	Type	Recode Options	Area (km²)	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	0						
Total hotspot area	0						

What is/are the indirect driver(s) of land degradation at the national level?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Dokoura	Region 10, Linden, Guyana	0 .0172	Site-based data	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve tree-covered areas	
Olive Creek	Region 7, Mazaruni	0 .087	Site-based data	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve tree-covered areas	
Total no. of brightpots		2				
Total brightspot area		0 .1				

What are the enabling and instrumental responses at the national level driving the occurrence of brightspots?

1. Economic and financial instruments
2. Legal and regulatory instruments
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

General comments

SO1 Voluntary Targets

SO1-VT.T1: Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality targets and other targets relevant to strategic objective 1

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 0						

SO1.IA.T1: Areas of implemented action related to the targets (projects and initiatives on the ground).

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
					0	
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	

General comments

The data that is suitable for the voluntary targets in Guyana, will only be applicable for the next reporting cycle, since they are plans, projects and initiative beyond the reporting period, which is between 2016-2019.

SO2-1 Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

- ○ Proportion of population below the international poverty line
- ○ Income inequality (Gini Index)

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Proportion of population below the international poverty line	Decrease	There is only data available in Guyana for the years 1992- 1998, of which the percentage of population was recorded at 33% for the year 1992 and then decreased to 14 for the year 1998. With regards to income inequality, there is no local data available on the this indicator.

General comments

SO2-2 Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

SO2-2.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000	92.93	85.88	87.91
2001	93.38	86.38	88.38
2002	93.82	86.88	88.86
2003	94.27	87.38	89.33
2004	94.72	87.89	89.80
2005	95.17	88.39	90.27
2006	95.62	88.89	90.75
2007	96.07	89.39	91.22
2008	96.52	89.89	91.69
2009	96.98	90.4	92.16
2010	97.43	90.9	92.64
2011	97.88	91.4	93.11
2012	98.34	91.91	93.61
2013	98.79	92.41	94.1
2014	99.81	92.92	94.74
2015	100	93.42	95.16
2016	100	93.93	95.54
2017	100	93.9	95.54
2018			
2019			
2020			

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

Data Source: https://www.indexmundi.com/facts/guyana/access-to-basic-drinking-water-services

SO2-3 Trends in the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

SO2-3.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex.

Time period	Population exposed (count)	Percentage of total population exposed (%)	Female population exposed (count)	Percentage of total female population exposed (%)	Male population exposed (count)	Percentage of total male population exposed (%)
Baseline period	162229	25 .1	80636	25 .1	81593	25 .1
Reporting period	95281	14 .8	47645	14 .9	47636	14 .7

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO-2: To improve the living conditions of affected populations.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

SO3-1 Trends in the proportion of land under drought over the total land area

Drought hazard indicator

SO3-1.T1: National estimates of the land area in each drought intensity class as defined by the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) or other nationally relevant drought indices

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000	27 647	3 179	766	0	179 940
2001	105 920	30 799	16 880	6 799	51 134
2002	65 700	1 151	0	0	144 681
2003	75 805	15 721	0	0	120 005
2004	34 864	1 846	261	0	174 562
2005	36 287	1 146	0	0	174 099
2006	15 881	0	0	0	195 651
2007	26 855	0	0	0	184 677
2008	36 559	2 300	0	0	172 673
2009	82 409	30 070	20 686	74 548	3 818
2010	50 911	0	0	0	160 621
2011	40 628	4 962	1 769	0	164 173
2012	162 738	812	0	0	47 982
2013	100 728	0	0	0	110 804
2014	137 984	13 498	11 189	10 481	38 380
2015	150 874	812	0	0	59 847
2016	113 343	12 878	1 129	0	84 183
2017	42 507	0	0	0	169 026
2018	117 726	3 603	0	0	90 203
2019	56 755	5 318	0	0	149 460
2020					
2021					

SO3-1.T2: Summary table for land area under drought without class break down

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	31 592	15 .0
2001	160 398	76 .3
2002	66 852	31 .8
2003	91 527	43 .6
2004	36 971	17 .6
2005	37 433	17 .8

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	15 881	7 .6
2007	26 855	12 .8
2008	38 859	18 .5
2009	207 715	98 .9
2010	50 911	24 .2
2011	47 359	22 .6
2012	163 550	77 .9
2013	100 728	48 .0
2014	173 152	82 .5
2015	151 686	72 .2
2016	127 350	60 .7
2017	42 507	20 .2
2018	121 329	57 .8
2019	62 073	29 .6
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

SO3-2 Trends in the proportion of the population exposed to drought

Drought exposure indicator

Exposure is defined in terms of the number of people who are exposed to drought as calculated from the SO3-1 indicator data.

SO3-2.T1: National estimates of the percentage of the total population within each drought intensity class as well as the total population count and the proportion of the national population exposed to drought regardless of intensity.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	642823	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2001	0	0.0	260714	40.5	99763	15.5	281115	43.6	2702	0.4	644 294	100.0
2002	157727	24.6	446744	69.6	37607	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	484 351	75.4
2003	53058	8.3	526416	81.9	62964	9.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	589 380	91.7
2004	556295	86.7	60107	9.4	25484	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	85 591	13.3
2005	624912	97.5	12963	2.0	3198	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	16 161	2.5
2006	567300	88.5	73378	11.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	73 378	11.5
2007	638826	99.9	434	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	434	0.1
2008	635174	99.2	4253	0.7	632	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 885	0.8
2009	6172	1.0	533323	83.4	94862	14.8	149	0.0	4808	0.8	633 142	99.0
2010	18018	2.8	618561	97.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	618 561	97.2
2011	628845	98.4	8089	1.3	2084	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	10 173	1.6
2012	13847	2.2	617057	97.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	617 057	97.8
2013	527360	83.4	105178	16.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	105 178	16.6
2014	4308	0.7	552551	87.6	69942	11.1	1538	0.2	2117	0.3	626 148	99.3
2015	337562	53.4	293997	46.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	293 997	46.6
2016	615875	97.7	10045	1.6	4197	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	14 242	2.3
2017	624710	99.3	4213	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 213	0.7
2018	12246	1.9	462013	73.5	154332	24.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	616 345	98.1
2019	169418	26.9	427533	67.9	32300	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	459 833	73.1
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T2: National estimates of the percentage of the female population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	318437	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	0	0 .0	129453	40 .6	48752	15 .3	139506	43 .8	1108	0 .3	318 819	100 .0
2002	78575	24 .7	220952	69 .4	18681	5 .9	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	239 633	75 .3
2003	24995	7 .8	261737	82 .1	31913	10 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	293 650	92 .2
2004	276318	86 .7	29418	9 .2	12928	4 .1	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	42 346	13 .3
2005	310747	97 .6	6135	1 .9	1501	0 .5	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	7 636	2 .4
2006	281890	88 .6	36231	11 .4	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	36 231	11 .4
2007	317318	99 .9	210	0 .1	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	210	0 .1
2008	315766	99 .3	2007	0 .6	281	0 .1	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	2 288	0 .7
2009	2850	0 .9	264398	83 .2	48168	15 .2	71	0 .0	2285	0 .7	314 922	99 .1
2010	8262	2 .6	308198	97 .4	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	308 198	97 .4
2011	312835	98 .5	3865	1 .2	921	0 .3	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	4 786	1 .5
2012	6635	2 .1	307042	97 .9	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	307 042	97 .9
2013	261064	83 .1	53276	16 .9	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	53 276	16 .9
2014	2125	0 .7	274067	87 .4	35710	11 .4	707	0 .2	908	0 .3	311 392	99 .3
2015	166758	53 .1	147261	46 .9	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	147 261	46 .9
2016	306869	97 .9	4692	1 .5	1861	0 .6	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	6 553	2 .1
2017	310888	99 .4	1838	0 .6	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	1 838	0 .6
2018	5977	1 .9	228804	73 .1	78110	25 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	306 914	98 .1
2019	83983	26 .8	212702	67 .9	16487	5 .3	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	229 189	73 .2
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T3: National estimates of the percentage of the male population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	324386	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0
2001	0	0 .0	131261	40 .3	51011	15 .7	141609	43 .5	1594	0 .5	325 475	100 .0
2002	79152	24 .4	225792	69 .7	18926	5 .8	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	244 718	75 .6
2003	28063	8 .7	264679	81 .7	31051	9 .6	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	295 730	91 .3
2004	279977	86 .6	30689	9 .5	12556	3 .9	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	43 245	13 .4
2005	314165	97 .4	6828	2 .1	1697	0 .5	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	8 525	2 .6

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	285410	88.5	37147	11.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	37 147	11.5
2007	321508	99.9	224	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	224	0.1
2008	319408	99.2	2246	0.7	351	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 597	0.8
2009	3322	1.0	268925	83.6	46694	14.5	78	0.0	2523	0.8	318 220	99.0
2010	9756	3.0	310363	97.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	310 363	97.0
2011	316010	98.3	4224	1.3	1163	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 387	1.7
2012	7212	2.3	310015	97.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	310 015	97.7
2013	266296	83.7	51902	16.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	51 902	16.3
2014	2183	0.7	278484	87.9	34232	10.8	831	0.3	1209	0.4	314 756	99.3
2015	170804	53.8	146736	46.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	146 736	46.2
2016	309006	97.6	5353	1.7	2336	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	7 689	2.4
2017	313822	99.2	2375	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 375	0.8
2018	6269	2.0	233209	73.9	76222	24.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	309 431	98.0
2019	85435	27.0	214831	68.0	15813	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	230 644	73.0
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

SO3-3.T1: National estimates of the Drought Vulnerability Index

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018	0 .61		
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

☐ Tier 1 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 2 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

While Guyana does not have any specific targets, there is a national drought plan, which seeks to facilitate proactive, coordinated, and effective planning, preparedness, mitigation, adaptation, response, and recovery activities in Guyana in response to drought risks and impacts. Over the years Guyana has worked to strengthened monitoring capabilities, through the Hydro Meteorological Department, of which partnerships were established with Caribbean Drought and Precipitation Monitoring Network (CDPMN) which was established as part of the Caribbean Water Initiative (CARIWIN). •Information is shared with our National Drainage and Irrigation Authority, Civil Defense Commission, all of the agencies that reports to Ministry of Agriculture.

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

Trends in carbon stock above and below ground is a multi-purpose indicator used to measure progress towards both strategic objectives 1 and 4. Quantitative data and a qualitative assessment of trends in this indicator are reported under strategic objective 1, progress indicator SO1-3.

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

SO4-2.T1: National estimates of the Red List Index of species survival

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000	0 .87848	0 .87083	0 .88345	
2001	0 .87852	0 .87008	0 .88382	
2002	0 .87844	0 .87012	0 .88404	
2003	0 .87839	0 .8695	0 .88434	
2004	0 .87838	0 .86961	0 .88449	
2005	0 .87825	0 .86943	0 .88452	
2006	0 .87826	0 .86907	0 .88502	
2007	0 .87806	0 .86852	0 .88508	
2008	0 .87783	0 .86816	0 .88496	
2009	0 .87717	0 .86686	0 .88454	
2010	0 .87669	0 .86622	0 .88507	
2011	0 .87637	0 .86518	0 .88423	
2012	0 .87584	0 .86423	0 .88441	
2013	0 .87542	0 .86382	0 .88445	
2014	0 .87524	0 .86289	0 .88437	
2015	0 .87521	0 .8626	0 .88497	
2016	0 .88001	0 .86792	0 .8882	
2017	0 .87999	0 .86709	0 .88826	
2018	0 .87997	0 .86693	0 .88876	
2019	0 .87981	0 .86644	0 .88914	
2020	0 .87979	0 .86662	0 .87979	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments

General comments

The default data provided here by the UNCCD for National estimates of the Red List Index of species survival of Guyana is not consistent Sustainable Development Goals Indicator_15.5.1%3A_Red_List_Index. For this reason, the data has been replaced, instead of using the default data. United Nations. (2023, 02 24). Sustainable Development Goals: Country Profile; Guyana. Retrieved from United Nation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs; Country Profile, Guyana: https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/guy#goal-15

SO4-3 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

SO4-3.T1: National estimates of the average proportion of Terrestrial KBAs covered by protected areas (%)

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2001	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2002	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2003	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2004	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2005	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2006	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2007	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2008	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2009	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2010	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2011	3.91	3 .91	3 .91	
2012	3.91	3 .91	3 .91	
2013	3.91	3 .91	3 .91	
2014	3.91	3 .91	3 .91	
2015	3.91	3 .91	3 .91	
2016	3.91	3 .91	3 .91	
2017	3.91	3 .91	3 .91	
2018	3.91	3 .91	3 .91	
2019	3.91	3 .91	3 .91	
2020	3.91	3 .91	3 .91	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

General comments

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

Complementary information

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international public resources provided and received for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

The main policy document that addresses DLDD in Guyana is the Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) 2030. The LCDS 2030, outlines the national policy direction for Guyana's future until 2030, addressed in chapter two, under approaches to sustainable forestry and low impact mining, has indicated the government's ambitions to rehabilitate mined out areas, expansion and restoration of Guyana's mangrove forests and ecosystems (LCDS, 2022). The LCDS 2030 also indicates plans for interventions in the prevention of droughts especially in the hinterlands regions.

The agency that responsible for reporting on the UNCCD and land management in Guyana is the Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission (GLSC). The GLSC is also responsible for Land Administration in Guyana along with other land related projects, most notable the Sustainable Land Development and Management project that is aimed at establishing an enabling environment for promoting sustainable and climate-resilient land development and reclamation. The National Agricultural Research and Extension Institute (NAREI) is another agency that has stake in Land Management in Guyana, because of their mangrove restoration and management programme which seeks to sustainably manage and restore Guyana's coastal mangrove and ecosystem. A number of sites have been restored over the year including Cove and John and Wellington Park with plans for more sites being restored. The Guyana Geology and Mines Commission has taken on some responsibilities in land reclamation following the establishment of the Land Special Land Use Committee in 2009. Which contributes to targets set out by the UNCCD reporting process for Guyana. There are a number of sites that were rehabilitated including sites at Olive Creek and Dokoura. Land improvement interventions by these agencies are often intermittent without a dedicated budget line for the sustainability of the projects.

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 1 200 000	Disbursed 1 200 000
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 3 621 .23	Received 3 621 .23
Received	2017	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2018	Committed 1 010 000	Received 1 010 000
Received	2019	Committed 986 000 .00	Received 193 178 .20
Total resources provided:		1 200 000	1 200 000
Total resources received:		1 999 621 .23	1 206 799 .43

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	With regards to the reclamation conducted by GGMC, the project started in 2015-2016. However, a site was rehabilitated in 2016, and another in 2018. The FAO Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Development and Management (SLDM) Project started in 2018 and is implemented to June 2023. The land reclamation activities are due to commence in 2023 to 2024
Recipient / Provider	Reports are prepared by specific guidelines provided by the UNCCD secretariat. These guidelines provide specific methodologies for report preparation. One of the disadvantages that are faced in Guyana, data is not always collected in the format by the different agencies that UNCCD requires or it is possible that we do not have the resources or capacity to collect the required data. Additionally, for projects funded by multilateral and bilateral agreements, reports are generated to satisfy their requirements in the specified timeline.
Title of project, programme, activity or other	Land Reclamation Project Site selection for reclamation is done through a screening process and through existing information from the relevant agencies. Sites are selected based on low impact, low conflicts, low cost, accessibility, and in close proximity to supporting labour force. The Mainstreaming SLDM Project is completing its diagnostic assessment of three pilot sites for future reclamation works.
Total Amount USD	
Sector	Through the Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC), Guyana reports on a number of different classification including grasslands, tree covered areas, settlements, crop lands, other lands, wetlands, except for artificial surfaces, this data is collected from the UNCCD database. Guyana also reports other classification including Amerindian lands, state lands and protected areas. Grasslands: This category includes rangelands and pasture land that is not considered as cropland. It also includes systems with vegetation that fall below the threshold used for the forest land category that are not expected to exceed, without human intervention, the threshold used in the forest land category. Croplands: This category includes arable and tillage land, and agro-forestry systems where vegetation falls below the thresholds used for the forest land category, consistent with the selection of national definitions. Wetlands: This category includes land that is covered or saturated by water for all or part of the year (e.g., peatland) and that does not fall into the forest land, cropland, grassland or settlements categories. Settlements: This category includes all developed land, including transportation infrastructure and human settlements of any size, unless they are already included under other categories. Other lands: This category includes bare soil, rock, ice, and all unmanaged land areas that do not fall into any of the other five categories. State Lands: State Lands are identified as areas that are not included as part of the State Forest Area that is under the mandate of the State. This category predominantly includes State Lands, with isolated pockets of privately held land, but does not include titled Amerindian villages. Protected Areas: To date, the four Protected Areas that come under the scope of the Protected Areas Act are Iwokrama, Shell Beach, Kanuku Mountains and Kaieteur National Park. Altogether these account for a total of 1,141,000 ha designated as Protected Areas. Amerindian Titled Land: The Amerindian Act 2006 provides for areas that are titled to Amerindian villages. It includes both initial titles as well as extensions that have been granted to these titled areas.
Capacity Building	The land reclamation project over the years, part of phase 2 activities in the implementation plan looked at amendments to regulations regarding mines site closure and camp decommission, mainstream land reclamation through GIS at the agency level and research initiatives in areas of environmental bonding, post mining site feasibility assessment and reclamation techniques. Additionally, as part of output 3.2 of the FAO SLDM project the GLSC's surveying capabilities, networking infrastructure, data use and management and field activity mobility has been improved through the procurement of transportation, surveying and ITC hardware and software and corresponding training thus far. Training to increase knowledge and skills on Sustainable land management was completed by over 70 land agency staff, at the University tertiary level. This included EIA and GIS also.
Technology Transfer	Through the SLDM project the Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission has improved its surveying capabilities, networking infrastructure, offices, data use and management and field activity mobility has been improved through the procurement of transportation, surveying and ITC hardware and software and corresponding training.
Gender Equality	The FAO SLDM project had acquired the services of a gender/social development specialist to ensure that all project activities are planned and conducted in a gender sensitive manner and take into account, as appropriate, needs of women, youth, indigenous peoples and other marginalized groups.
Channel	The SLDM Project was funded through the Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund (GRIF) which was given to Guyana bilaterally from the Kingdom of Norway. The Land Reclamation Project executed by the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC) was funded through the Government of Guyana and the Guyana Geology of Mines Commission.
Type of flow	The activities through both projects were a part of Official Development Assistance based on the policy direction of the installed government.

	Explanation
Financial Instrument	The financial instrument that is used for the SLDM Project is a trust fund Guyana REDD+ Plus Investment Fund (GRIF) designed to finance activities under Guyana's Low Carbon Development Strategy. The GRIF is also designed to support global efforts to devise a UNFCCC REDD-plus mechanism.
Type of support	The Land Reclamation Project is directly related to the DLDD since it involves providing aid to degraded sites so that they can return as close as possible to their original state. The SLDM Project is indirectly related since it seeks to strengthen governance mechanisms and institutional capacity to prevent degradation and restore degraded lands. Then Nappi Reservoir project that was executed by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Cataleya Energy Limited, Inc, which was constructed in the central Rupununi to vulnerability to drought in that area.
Amount mobilised through public interventions	The amount estimated is a summation of projects that are being implemented by the government of Guyana that is directly or indirectly related to the RIO Marker for UNCCD.
Additional Information	

General comments

SO5-2 Domestic public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the domestic public expenditures, including subsidies, and revenues, including taxes, directly and indirectly related to the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in domestic public expenditures and national level financing for activities relevant to the implementation of the Convention

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic public revenues from activities related to the implementation of the Convention

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

With regards to policies the government of Guyana has drafted the Low Carbon Development Strategy which outlines national development ambitions until the year 2030. While there are plans to explore options for land reclamation and reforestation of mined areas. Furthermore, the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission conduct land reclamation activities in priority sites. They also have established a reclamation bond that is paid by miners for them to follow closure plans. However, this is not considered tax, just a fee so that miners cannot conduct closure activities after they have mined their particular area.

The UNCCD focal point and there are a number of other agencies that implement activities that are important for reporting on the convention. However, information is not always communicated in a timely manner when requested. The Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission is the National focal point for the UNCCD convention. The Guyana Geology and Mines Commission performs some reclamation activities. There is also there Guyana Forestry Commission that administers and monitors forest concessions within the confines of Guyana's political borders. Additionally, the National Agricultural Research and Extension Institute they also are involved in some mangrove restoration activities.

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures			
Directly related to combat DLDD			
Indirectly related to combat DLDD			
Subsidies			
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Total expenditures / total per year			

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government revenues			
Environmental taxes for the conservation of land resources and taxes related to combat DLDD			
Total revenues / total per year			

Documentation box

	Explanation
Government expenditures	
Subsidies	
Government revenues	
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	

Has your country set a target for increasing and mobilizing domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- ◉ Yes

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

- No

The targets are not definite and they are still tentative. Under CSIDS-Soil Care Phase 1: CSIDS-SOILCARE Phase1: Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) multi country soil management initiative for Integrated Landscape Restoration and climate-resilient food systems. To Strengthen Caribbean SIDS with the necessary tools for adopting policies, measures and best practices and support review of legal and institutional frameworks to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality LDN and Climate Resilience. Implementation of the project began in 2021.

General comments

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international and domestic private resources mobilized by the private sector of your country for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international private resources

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic private resources

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

Financing specifically for land degradation are mainly accessed through government funding, the Guyana Redd+ Investment Fund which is done in partnership with the Kingdom of Norway. There are also co-financing executing organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. With regards to access to private funding, The Global Environmental Facility (GEF) offers private financing of different types to small businesses in Guyana. So far 26.09%(6) of their projects are dedicated towards land degradation.

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	Reducing the incidence of drought in region 9		☐ Charitable grant ☐ Commercial loans ☐ Non-concessional loan ☐ Private Export ☐ Credit ☐ Private Equities ☐ Private Insurance ☒ Other(specify) Agreement between the government of Guyana and Brazil.	Other (specify) Governmental Agreement	Guyana ☐ Domestic mobilization	In the year 2018 the government of Guyana and Brazil inked an agreement to drill nine wells in region 9 of Guyana; Upper-Takatu Upper Essiquibo. The project was done to reduce the impacts of drought of the persons in that region. However, there was no costings of the project available for it, since it was funded by the Brazilian government and executed by the Civil Defense Commission of Guyana.
Total		0				
Total per year 2018:		0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

Has your country taken measures to encourage the private sector as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations and academia to provide international and domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

General comments

SO5-4 Technology transfer

Tier 1: Please provide information relevant to the resources provided, received for the transfer of technology for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- Up ↑
- Stable ←→
- Down ↓
- Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- Up ↑
- Stable ←→
- Down ↓
- Unknown ∾

The Guyana Geology and Mines Commission has benefited from training and demonstrations of technologies that can be used in the mining sector that to improve recovery rate and reduce land degradation. These were conducted with partnership from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Canadian International Resources and Development Institute (CIRDI).

Tier 2: Table 4 Resources provided and received for technology transfer measures or activities

Provided Received	Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Amount	Recipient Provider	Description and objectives	Sector	Type of technology	Activities undertaken by	Status of measure or activity	Timeframe of measure or activity	Use, impact and estimated results	Additional Information
Total provided:			0			Total received:		0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

Include information on underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to identify and report on technology transfer support provided and/or received and/or required. Please include links to relevant documentation.

Please provide information on the types of new or current technologies required by your country to address desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD), and the challenges encountered in acquiring or developing such technologies.

General comments

SO5-5 Future support for activities related to the implementation of the Convention

SO5-5.1: Planned provision and mobilization of domestic public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information relevant to indicator SO5-2, as well as information on projected levels of public financial resources, target sectors and planned domestic policies.

The Low Carbon Development Strategy 2030, which outlines the national policy direction of the government until 2030. It has plans to explore options of land reclamation and reforestation of mined out areas, which seeks to address degradation in Guyana and aligns with the implementation of the convention. The Sustainable Land Development and Management project is still ongoing which seeks in improve the capacity and governance of the national focal point in Guyana. Lastly, the Guyana Guyana Lands and Surveys Strategic Plan 2021-2026 has planned activities of reclamation.

SO5-5.2: Planned provision and mobilization of international public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of international resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information on projected levels of public financial resources and support to capacity building and transfer of technology, target regions or countries, and planned programmes, policies and priorities.

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

Please provide information relevant to the financial resources needed for the implementation of the Convention, including on the projects and regions which needs most support and on which your country has focused to the greatest extent.

Guyana is experiencing an emerging oil and gas sector, and there is a growing demand for land in Guyana and focus on strengthening governance, policy, institutions and capacity has been intensified by many entities. Historically, a silo approach driven by sectoral management of land resources is affecting an integration of information and analysis for decision-making. 1) The National Land Use Policy and updating of the National Land Use Plan 2013. A national land use policy is essential for the implementation of sustainable land management to benefit all Guyanese. Policies addressing natural resource management and agreements and national long-term strategies for the policy may assist with the attainment of targets of UNCCD and SDG 15.3. 2) Realignment of Guyana's National Action Plan (2015-2025) with the new strategic framework (2018 – 2030) for UNCCD will guide our actions to achieve a future that avoids, minimizes, and reverses desertification/land degradation and mitigates the effects of drought in affected areas at all levels and ultimately a land degradation-neutral world within the scope of the Convention. It is also important to include update sustainable land management priorities from national strategies and policies.

General comments

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

Would you like to share an experience on how your country has increased the mobilization of resources within the reporting period?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

What type of resources were mobilized (check all that apply)?

- ☒ Financial Resources
- ☒ Non-Financial

Which sources were mobilized?

- ☐ International
- ☐ Domestic
- ☒ Public
- ☒ Private
- ☐ Local communities
- ☐ Non-traditional funding sources
- ☐ Climate Finance
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Use this space to describe the experience:

Land Reclamation was conducted by the other agencies. Resources were expended both financially and with technical resources.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Data collection on reclamation and its impacts to the amount of affected population

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

A lack of standardized reporting platform to record the interventions and impacts. Dedicated resources are required to be involved for data and reporting on UNCCD

How did you ensure that women benefited from/got access to this funding?

Gender mainstreaming was not formally monitored. Both women and men were involved in the process.

Use this space to provide any further complementary information you deem relevant:

Has your country supported other countries in the mobilization of financial and non-financial resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- ( ) Yes
- (•) No

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

From your perspective, would you consider that you have taken advantage of the LDN concept to enhance the coherence, effectiveness and multiple benefits of investments?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

From your perspective, do you consider that your country has improved the use of existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Was this through any of the following (check all that apply)?

- ☐ Existing financial processes
- ☒ Innovative financial processes
- ☒ The GEF
- ☐ Other funds (please specify)

Use this space to describe the experience:

Small grants projects are being implemented for funding of innovative projects in communities.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Administrative challenges

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Project proposals were challenging for the communities and this needed additional support

Did your country support other countries in the improvement of existing or innovative financial processes and institutions?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

Has your country developed or helped develop, implement, revise or regularly monitor your national action programme?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

Guyana aligned its National Action Plan to Combat Land Degradation in 2015. It was funded by the Global Environment Facility under the "Support the Alignment of Guyana's National Action Plan to the UNCCD's 10-year (2008-2018) Strategic Plan" Project.

Would you consider the action programmes and/or plans to be successful and what do you consider the main reasons for success or lack thereof?

The Aligned NAP was partially successful because it was utilised to write project proposals for projects under GEF, GRIF and other concept notes for programmes and projects to implement UNCCD. The Aligned NAP was utilised to strategically direct the areas for implementation of the UNCCD. It was validated by stakeholders from other agencies.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Some technical areas required outsourcing consultants and the procurement process encountered delays.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

The alignment process was beneficial up to 2018 but Guyana needs to re-align the NAP to the 2030 Strategy of the UNCCD.

Policies and enabling environment:

During the reporting period, has your country established or helped establish policies and enabling environments to promote and/or implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

Synergies:

From your perspective, has your country leveraged synergies and integrated DLDD into national plans related to other MEAs, particularly the other Rio Conventions and other international commitments?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

From your perspective, did your country take specific actions to mainstream, DLDD in economic, environmental and social policies, with a view to increasing the impact and effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

Drought-related policies:

Has your country established or is your country establishing national policies, measures and governance for drought

preparedness and management?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Has your country supported other countries in establishing policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management, in accordance with the mandate of the Convention?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing sustainable land management (SLM) practices to address DLDD?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

- ☐ Agroforestry
- ☐ Area closure (stop use, support restoration)
- ☐ Beekeeping, fishfarming, etc
- ☐ Cross-slope measure
- ☐ Ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction
- ☐ Energy efficiency
- ☐ Forest plantation management
- ☐ Home gardens
- ☒ Improved ground/vegetation cover
- ☐ Improved plant varieties animal breeds
- ☐ Integrated crop-livestock management
- ☐ Integrated pest and disease management (incl. organic agriculture)
- ☐ Integrated soil fertility management
- ☒ Irrigation management (incl. water supply, drainage)
- ☐ Minimal soil disturbance
- ☐ Natural and semi-natural forest management
- ☐ Pastoralism and grazing land management
- ☐ Post-harvest measures
- ☐ Rotational system (crop rotation, fallows, shifting, cultivation)
- ☒ Surface water management (spring, river, lakes, sea)
- ☐ Water diversion and drainage
- ☐ Water harvesting
- ☐ Wetland protection/management
- ☐ Windbreak/Shelterbelt
- ☐ Waste management / Waste water management
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

The practices above were detailed in SO 3-5

Would you consider the implemented practices successful and what do you consider the main factors of success?

The implemented practices were successful due it a monitoring and evaluation framework that were established by the agencies who would have invested financial and human resources into the land reclamation, surface water management, irrigation and improved vegetation cover

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Most of the land reclamation activities on the ground were project funded and implemented with private partners.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Lack of dedicated monitoring measures and lack of private investments with incentives for private sector involvement

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

There were no indicators and targets for women and youth. The partners included women and youth in the projects and programmes

Has your country supported other countries in the implementation of SLM practices?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

- ☒ Restore/improve tree-covered areas
- ☒ Increase tree-covered area extent
- ☐ Restore/improve croplands
- ☐ Restore/improve grasslands
- ☐ Restore/improve wetlands
- ☐ Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
- ☐ Manage artificial surfaces
- ☐ Restore/improve protected areas
- ☐ Increase protected areas
- ☐ Improve coastal management
- ☐ General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
- ☐ Restore/improve multiple land uses
- ☐ Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses
- ☐ Restore/improve multiple functions
- ☐ Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
- ☐ Other/general/unspecified

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

The rehabilitation and restoration practices above are detailed in the SO 3-5.

Would you consider the implemented practices successful and what do you consider the main factors of success?

The practices are successful. There are more degraded areas to be restored.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Lack of a mining policy to close mined areas to enable rehabilitation and land use conversion and preservation

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Lack of policies and enactment of the land reclamation code of practices. There were no specific budget for land reclamation

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

Gender mainstreaming was not an objective of the interventions. Both women and youth were included in the activities.

Has your country supported other countries with restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

Is your country developing a drought risk management plan, monitoring or early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

If so, DLDD was mainstreamed into (check all that apply):

- ☐ A drought risk management plan
- ☐ Monitoring and early warning systems
- ☐ Safety net programmes

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

Guyana's National Drought Mitigation and Adaptation Plan was prepared and it is pending implementation

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

Not yet, the Guyana's National Drought Mitigation and Adaptation Plan requires to be implemented by partners. The UNCCD Focal Point is not legally responsible for the technical work on drought, ie. implementing drought activities.

If you have or are developing a drought risk management plan as part of the Drought Initiative, please share here your experience on activities undertaken?

Guyana has completed Guyana's National Drought Mitigation and Adaptation Plan in 2020.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

None.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

The awareness of the funding was the major factor for Guyana to prepare its National Drought Mitigation and Adaptation Plan.

Has your country supported other countries in developing drought risk management, monitoring and early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Alternative livelihoods:

Does your country promote alternative livelihoods practice in the context of DLDD?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Do you consider your country to be taking special measures to engage women and youth in promoting alternative livelihoods?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

Has your country established systems for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking on best practices and approaches to drought management?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Do you consider that your country has implemented specific actions that promote women's access to knowledge and technology?

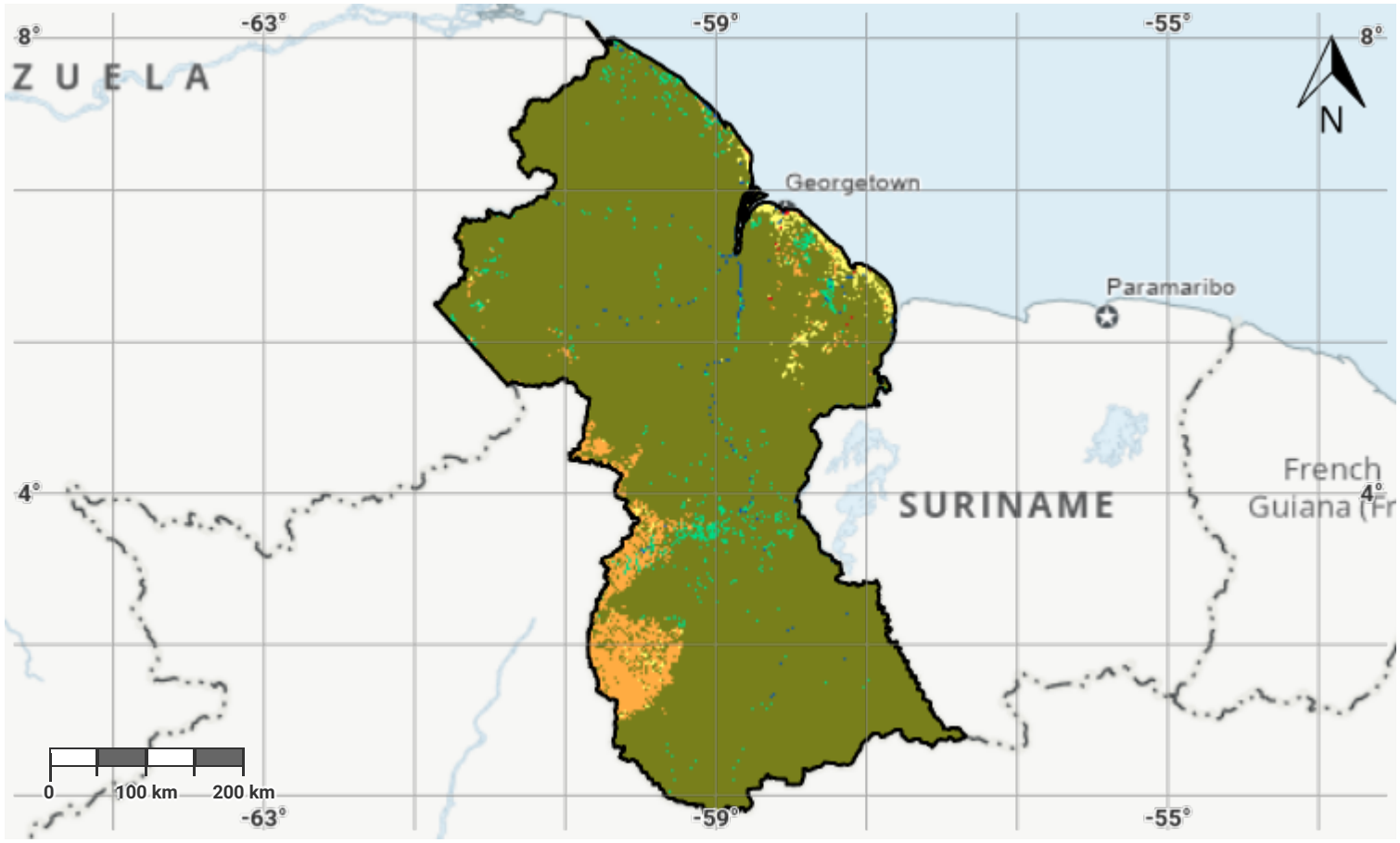
- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Other files for Reporting

Guyana - SO5-1 recipient	Download	9.2 KB

Guyana – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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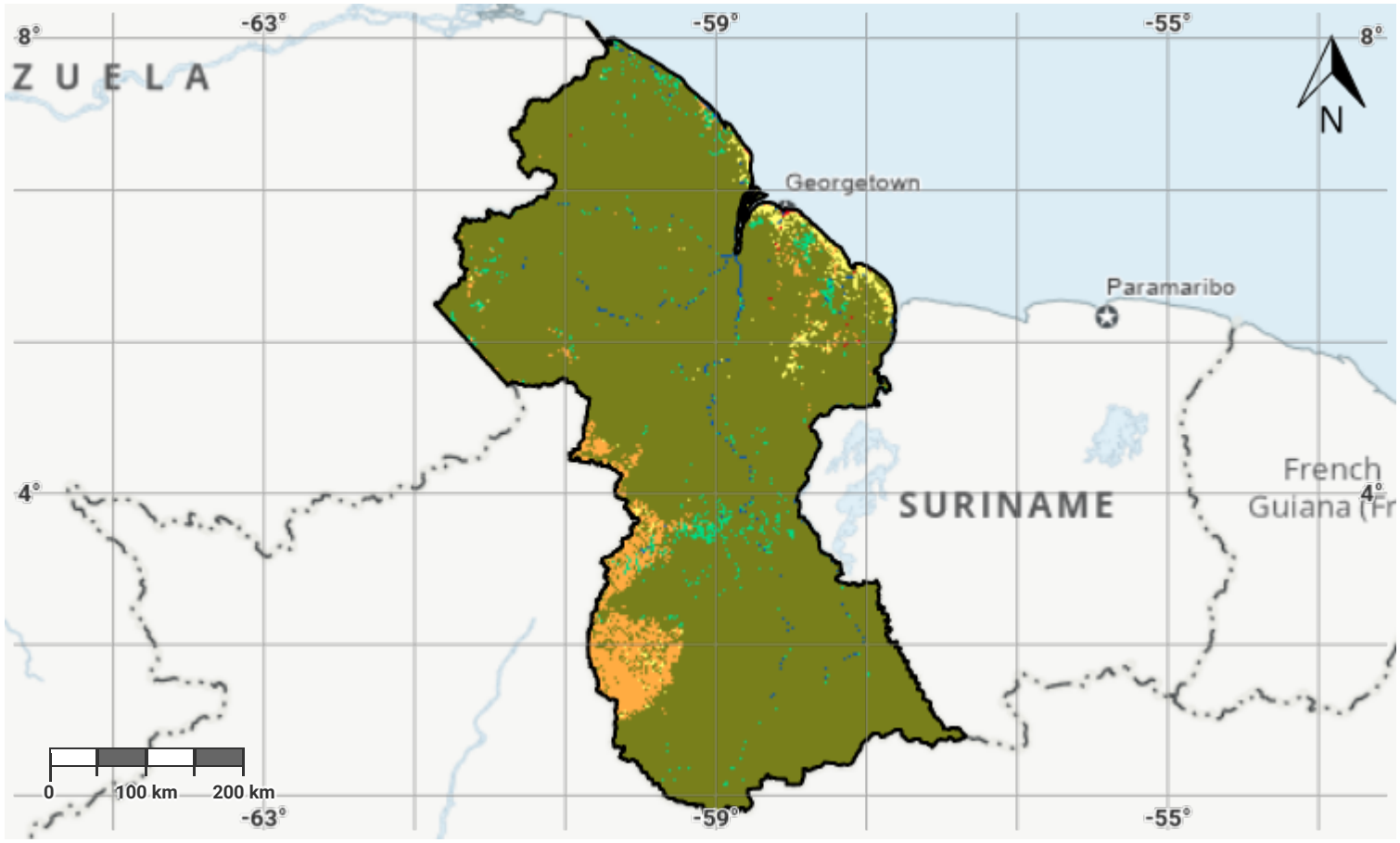
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Guyana – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body
- International Boundary

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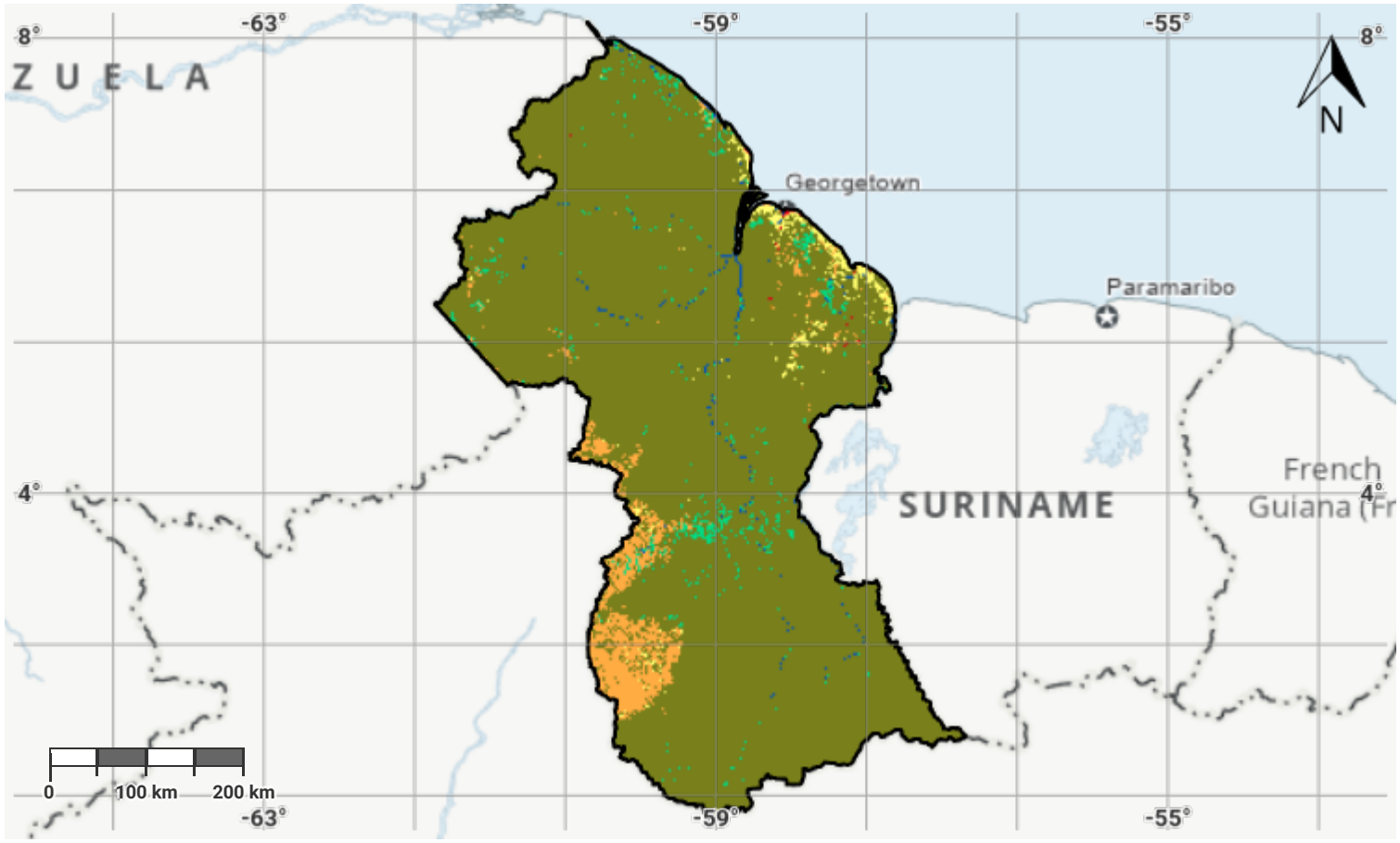
Guyana – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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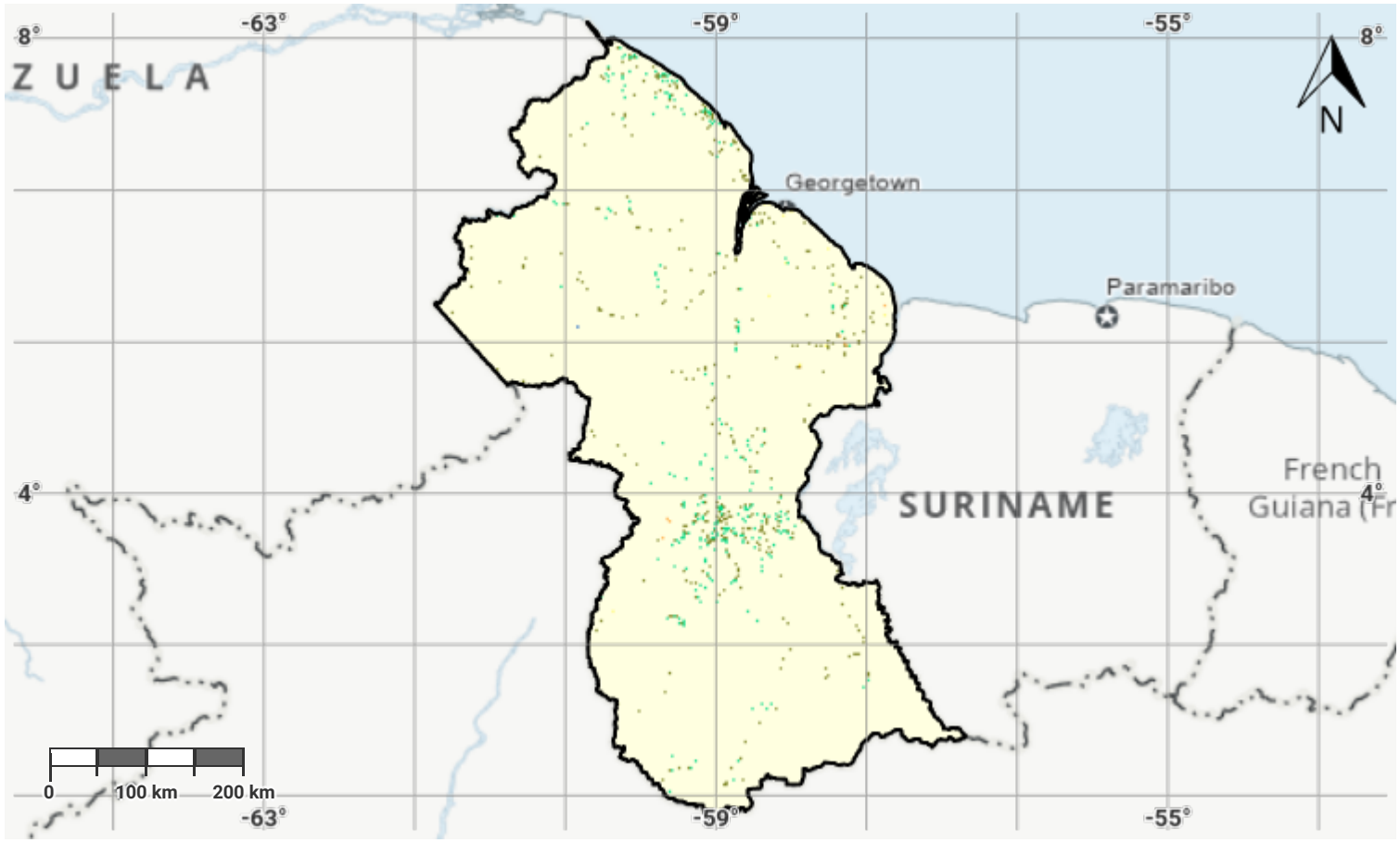
Guyana – SO1-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- No change
- Tree-covered loss
- Grassland loss
- Cropland loss
- Wetland loss
- Artificial loss
- Other land loss
- Water body loss
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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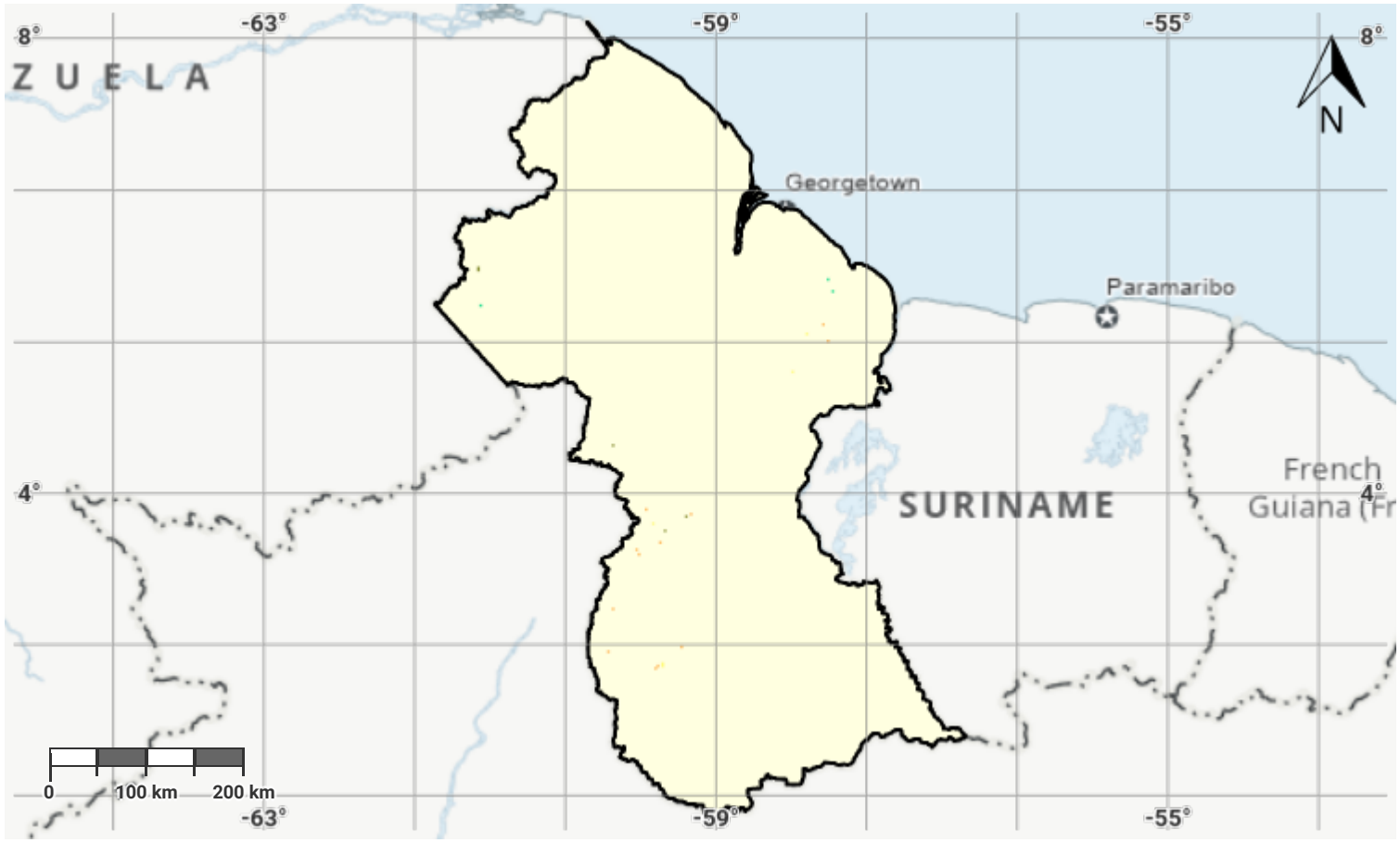
Guyana – SO1-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- No change
- Tree-covered loss
- Grassland loss
- Cropland loss
- Wetland loss
- Artificial loss
- Other land loss
- Water body loss
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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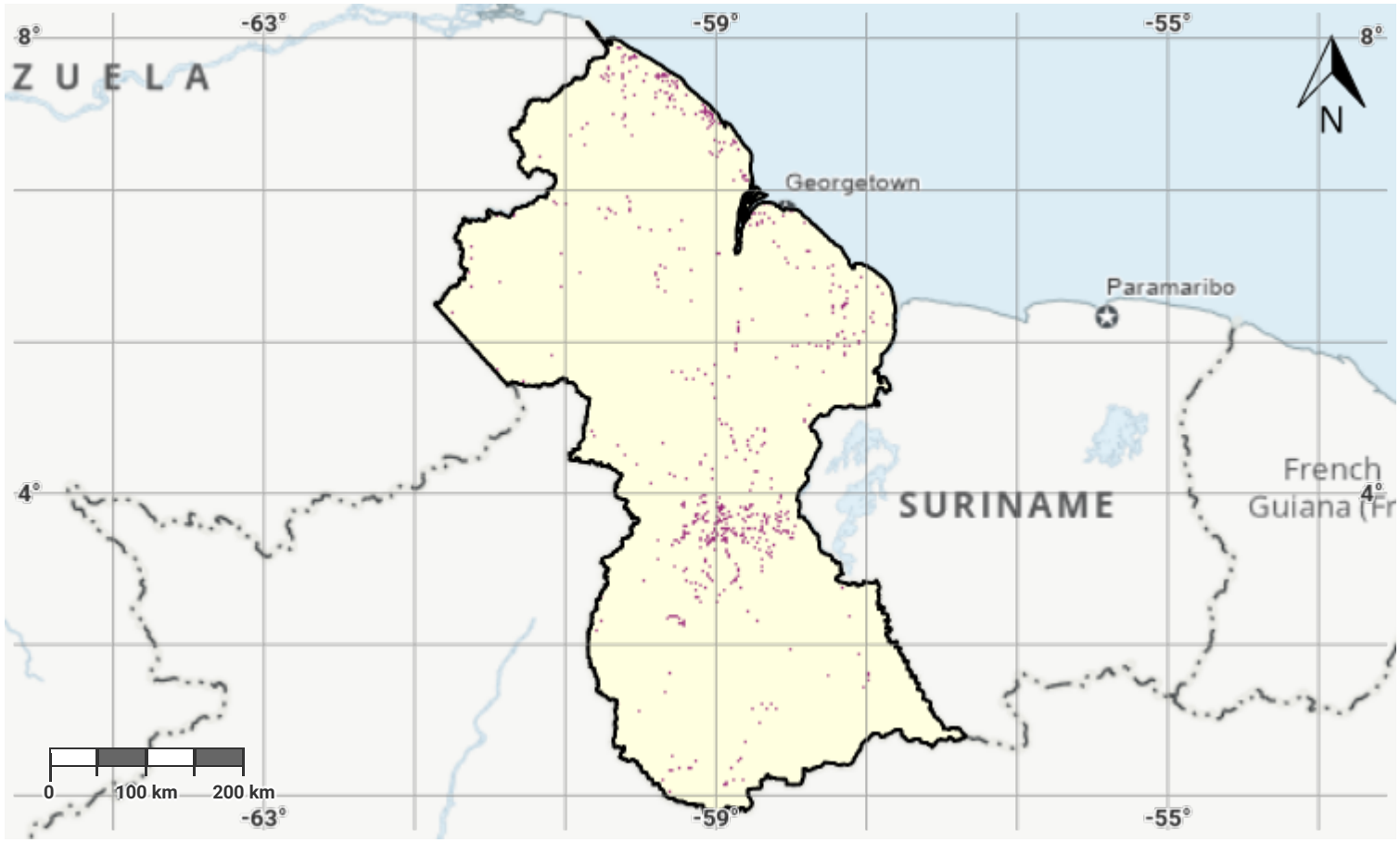
Guyana – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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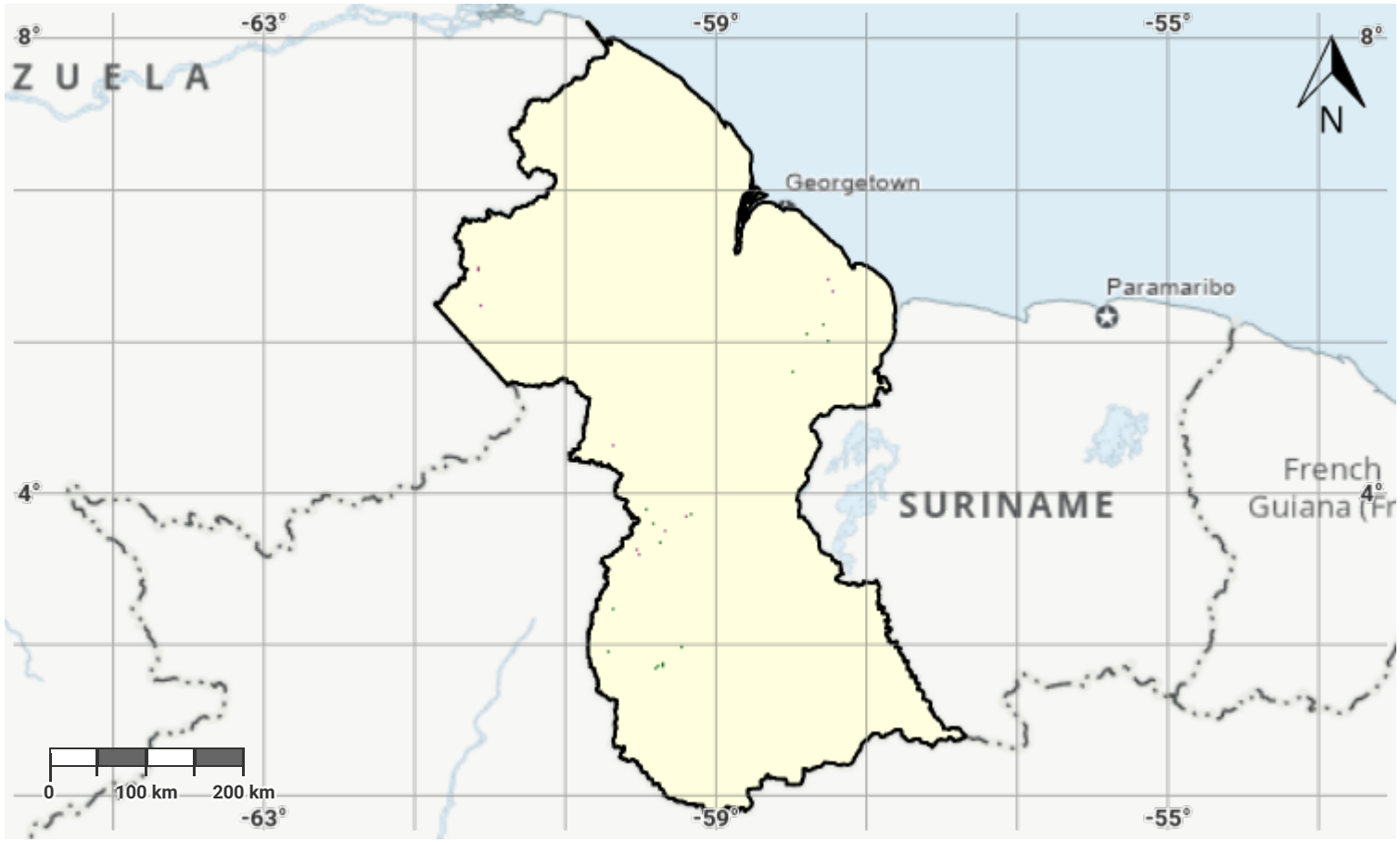
Guyana – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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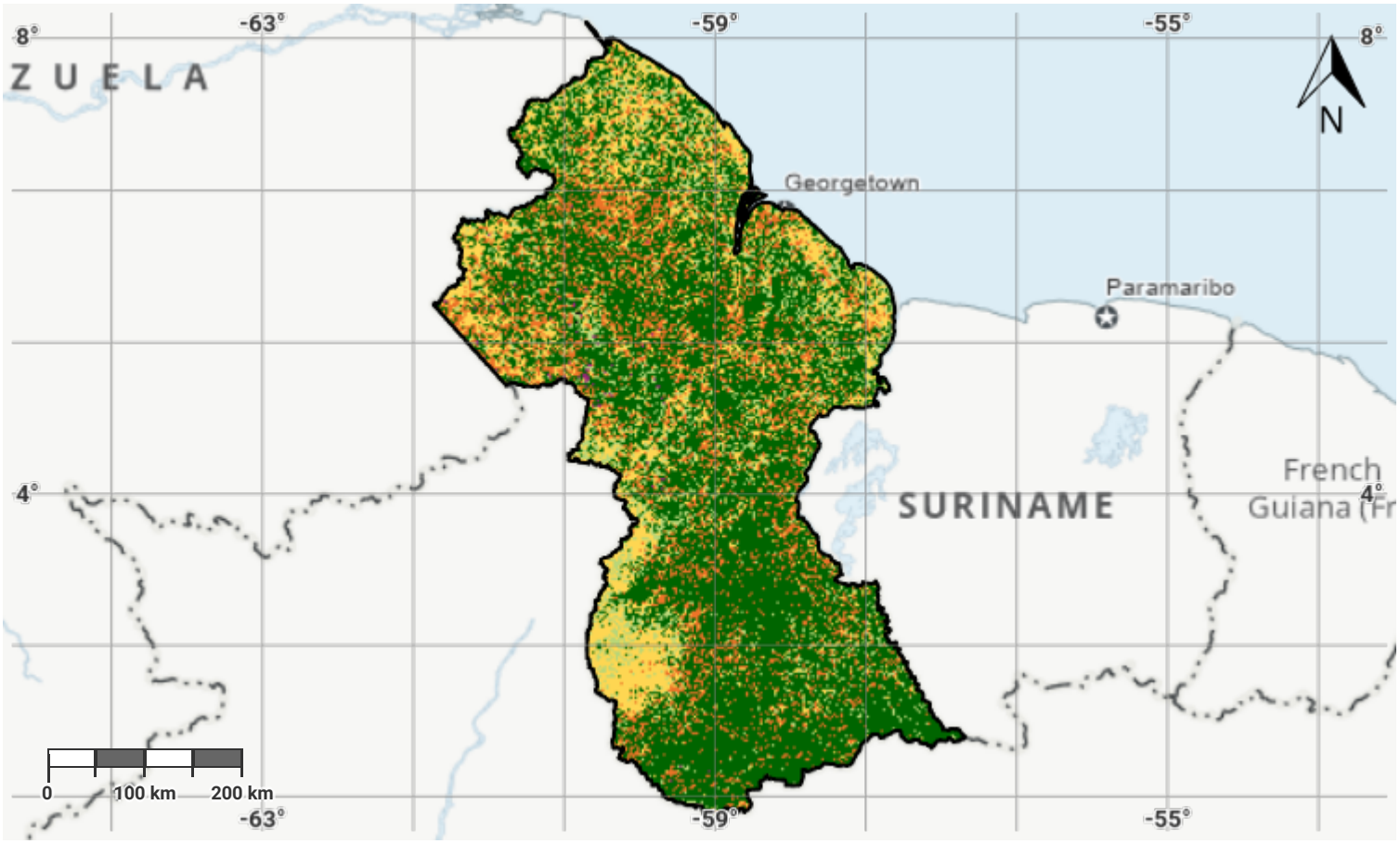
Guyana – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Declining
- Moderate decline
- Stressed
- Stable
- Increasing
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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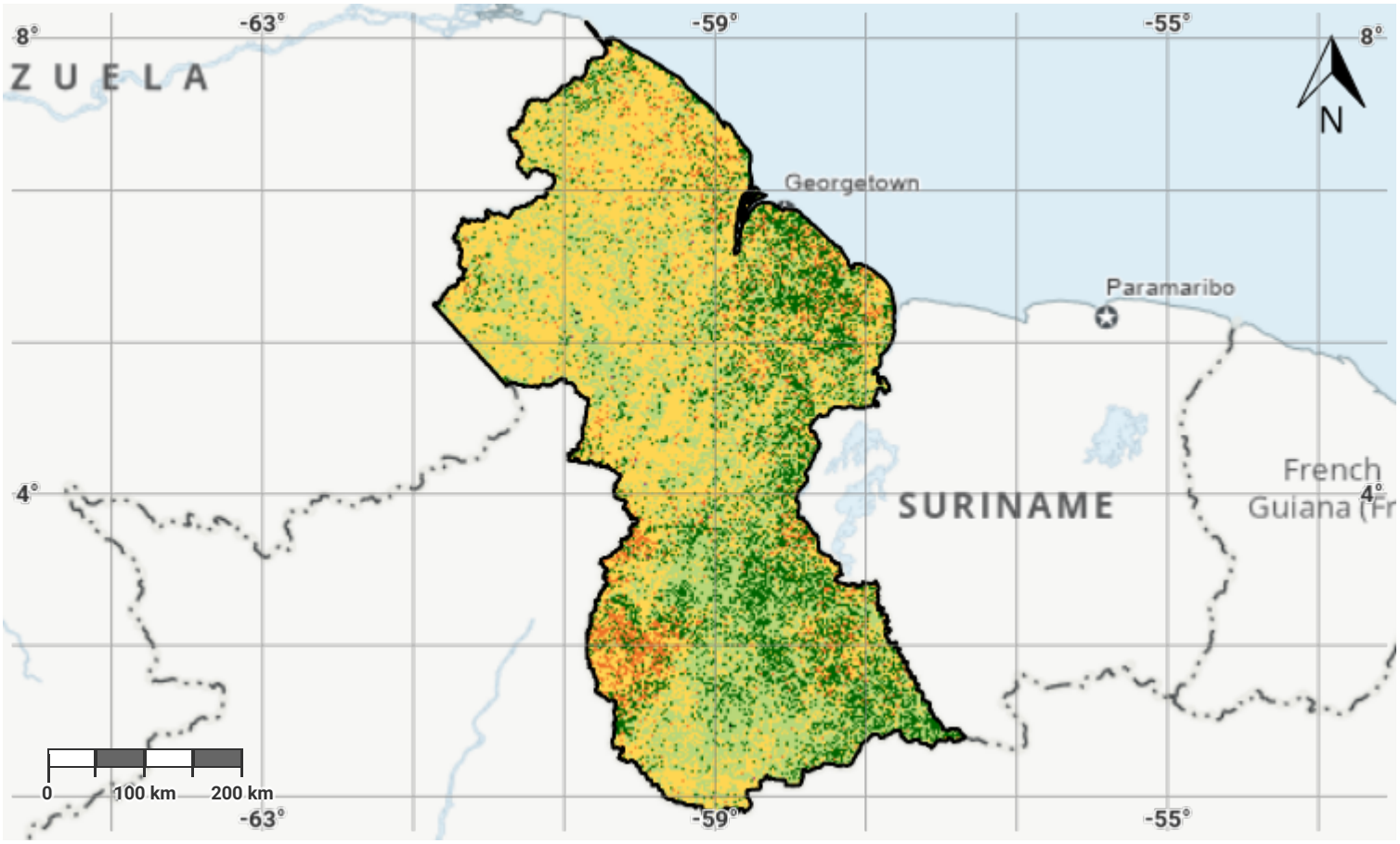
Guyana – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Declining
- Moderate decline
- Stressed
- Stable
- Increasing
- International Boundary

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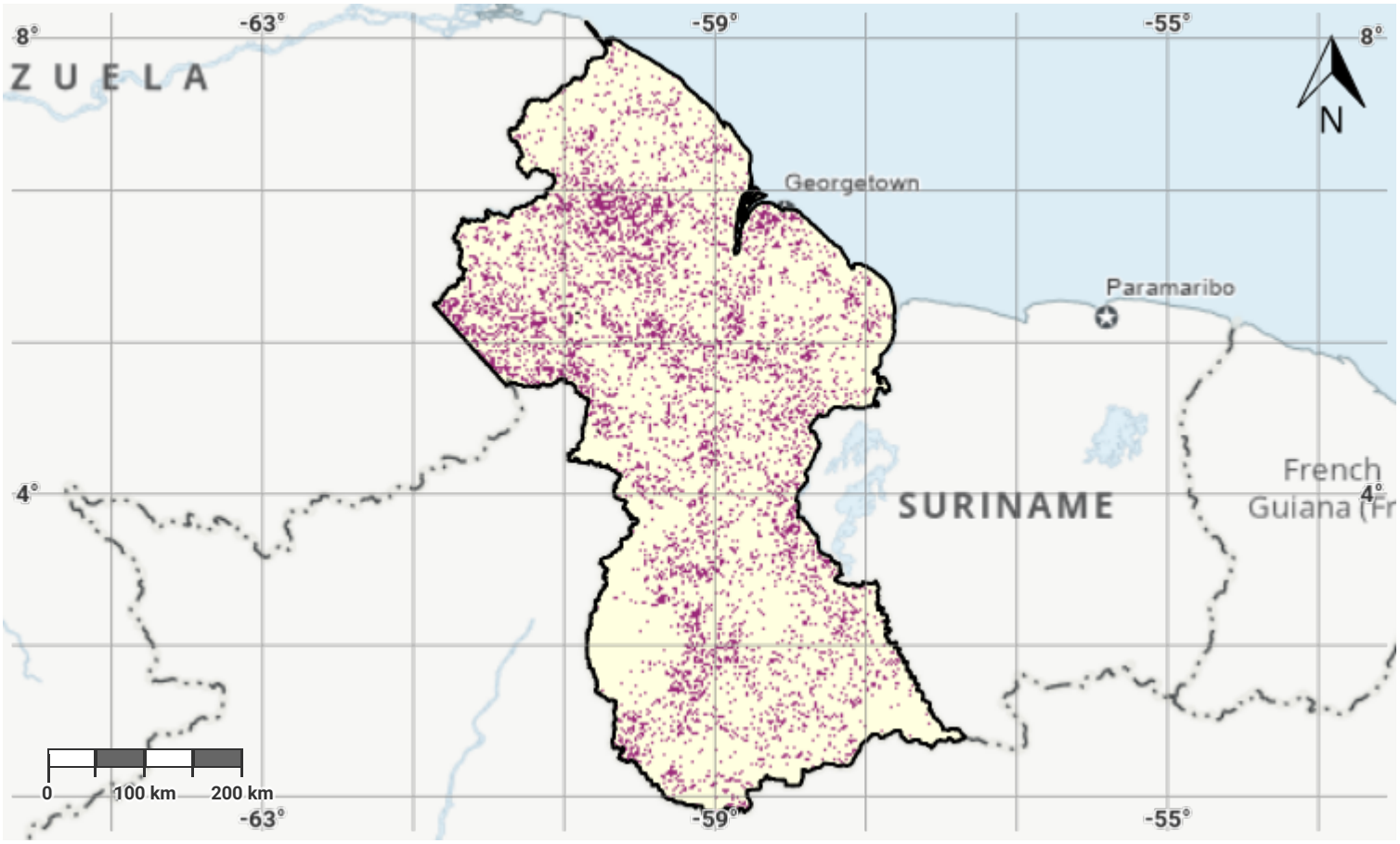
Guyana – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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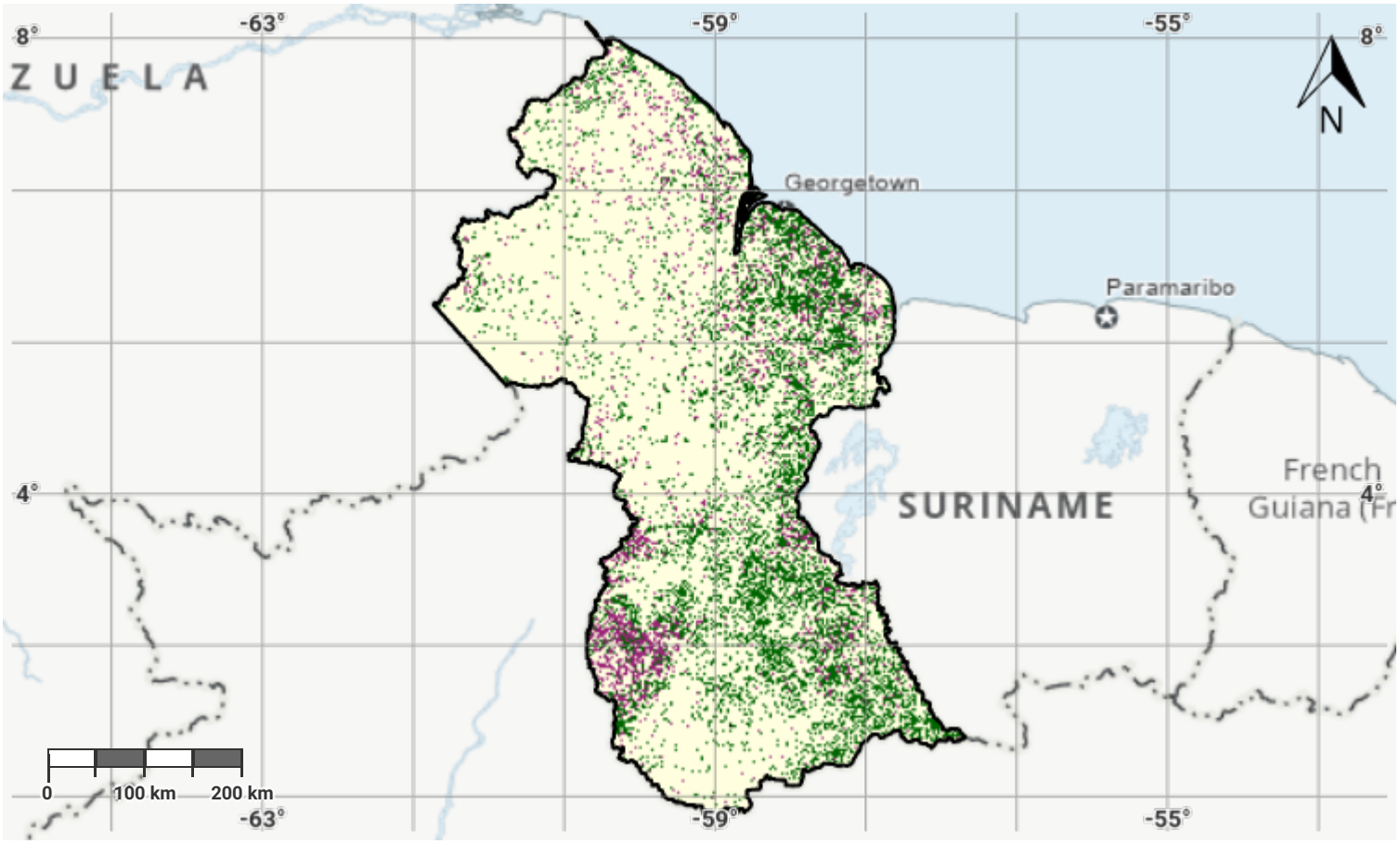
Guyana – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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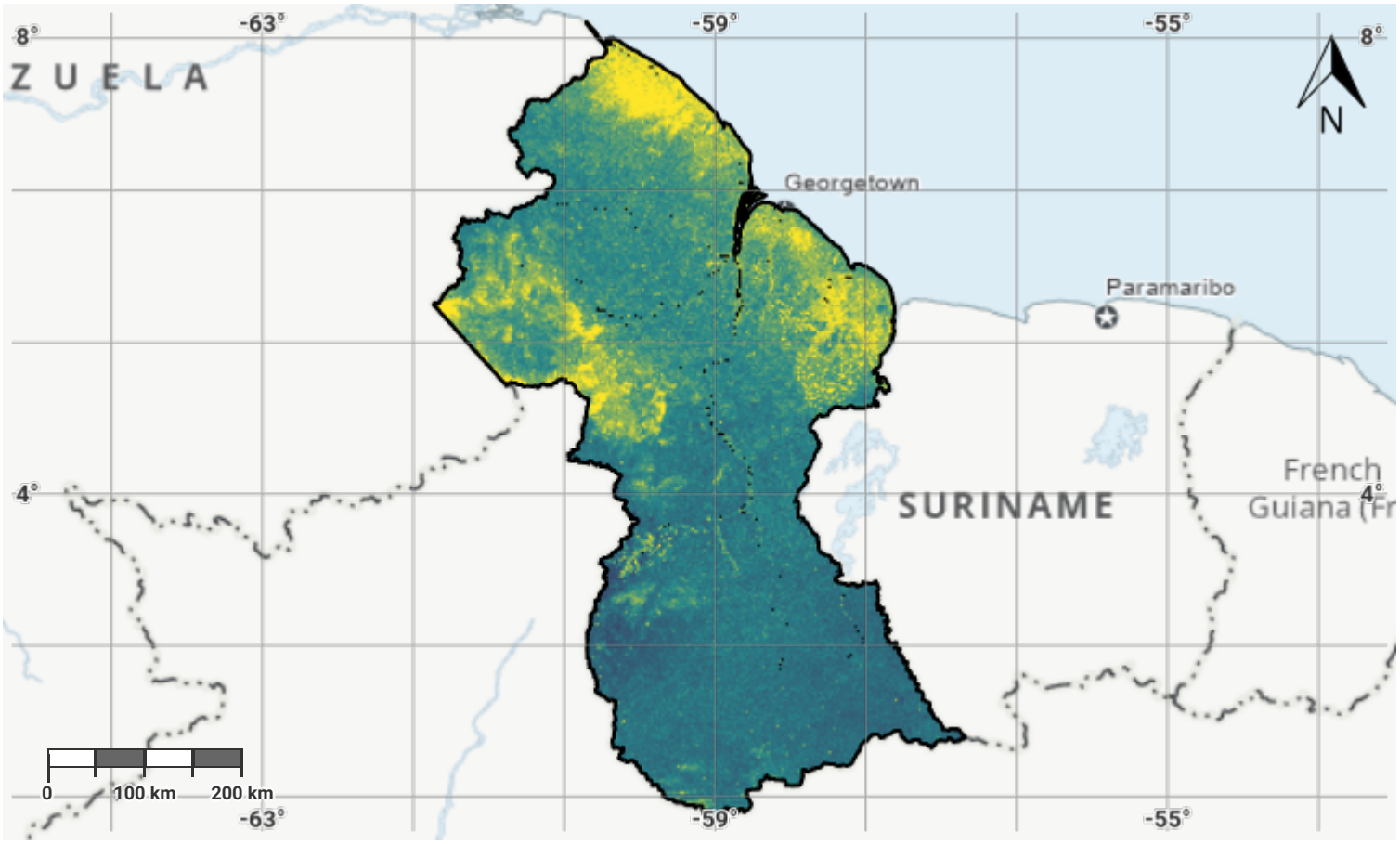
Guyana – SO1-3.M1

Soil organic carbon stock in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 87.0 t/ha
- 87.0 - 174.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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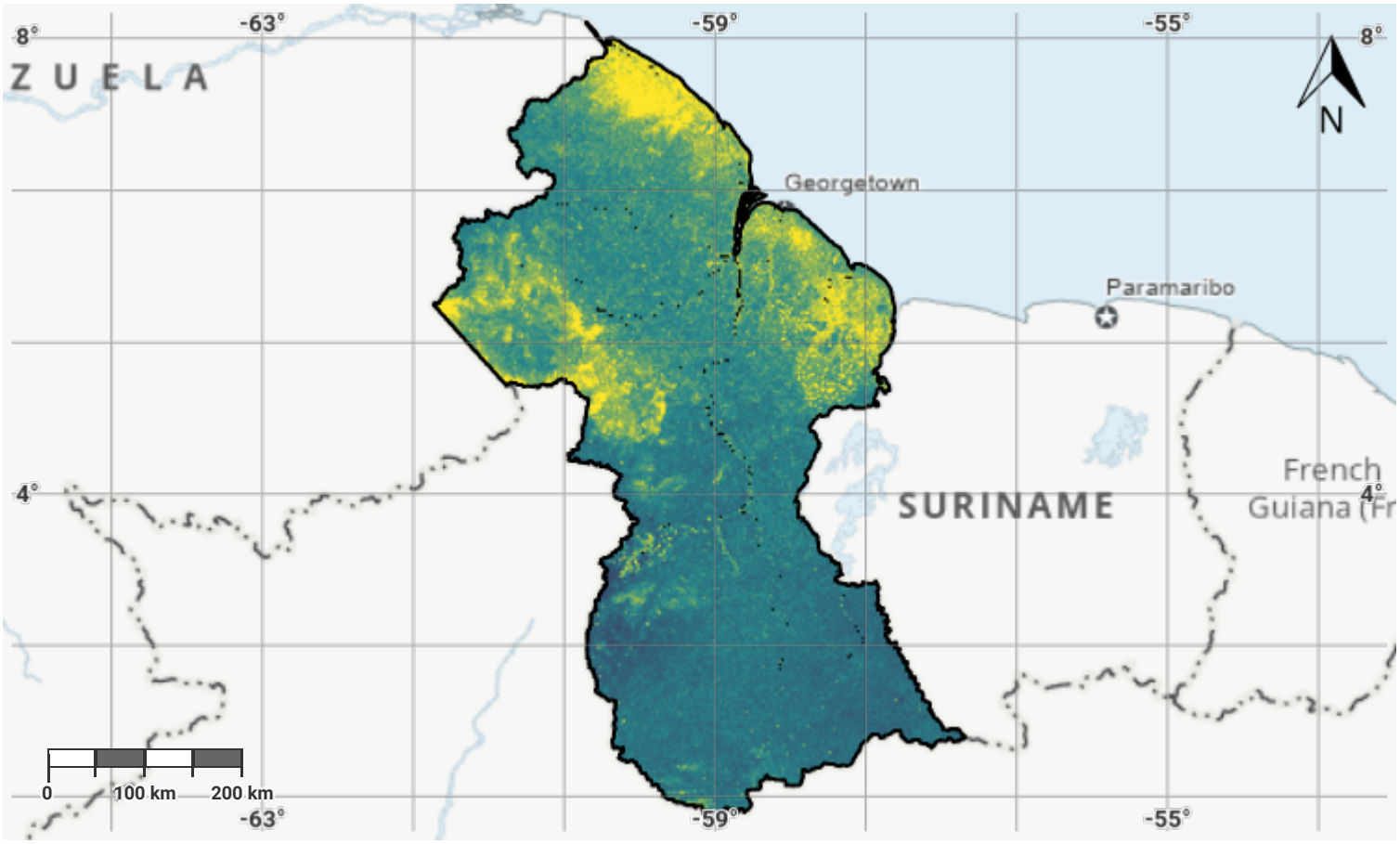
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Guyana – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 87.0 t/ha
- 87.0 - 174.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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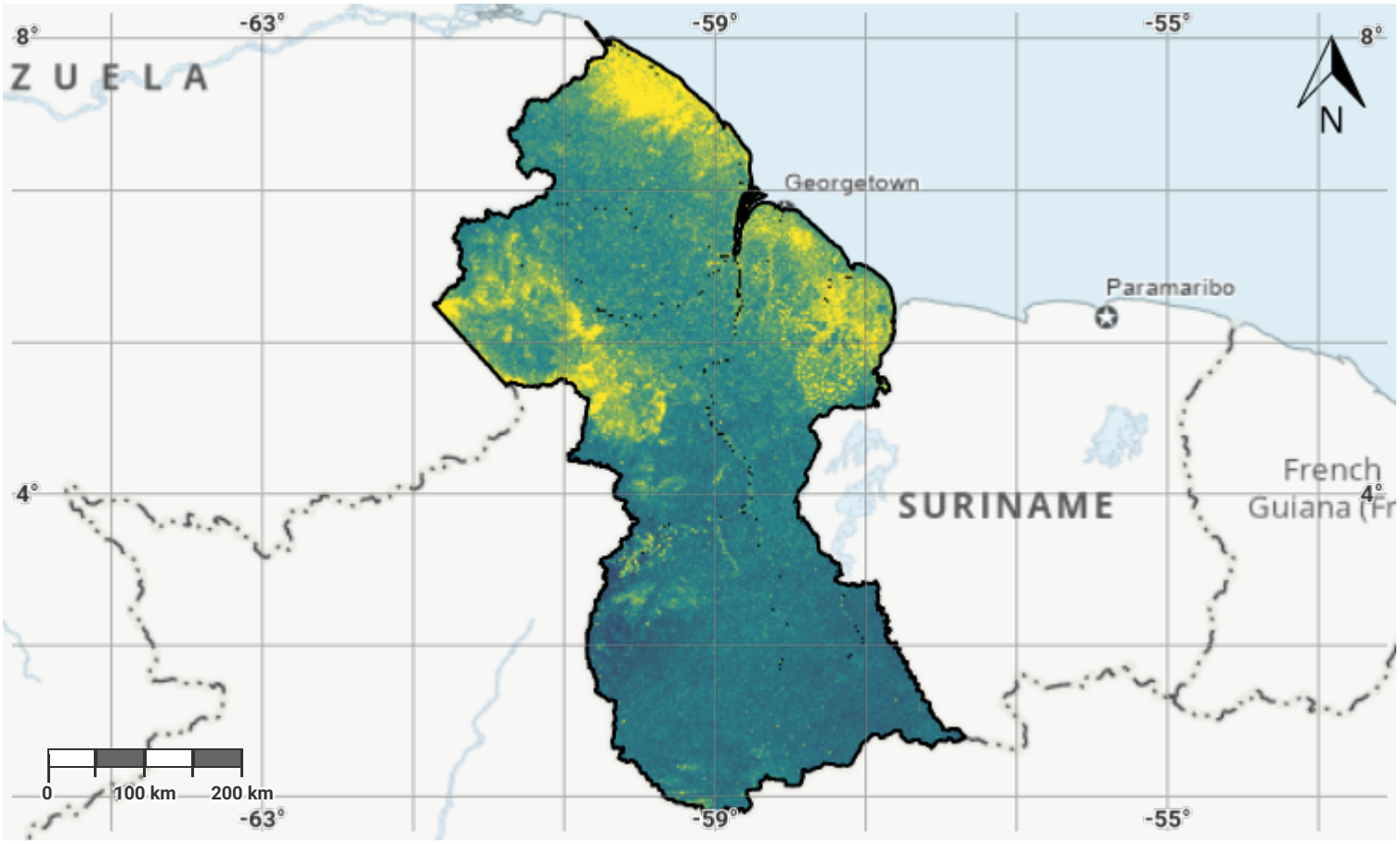
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Guyana – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 87.0 t/ha
- 87.0 - 174.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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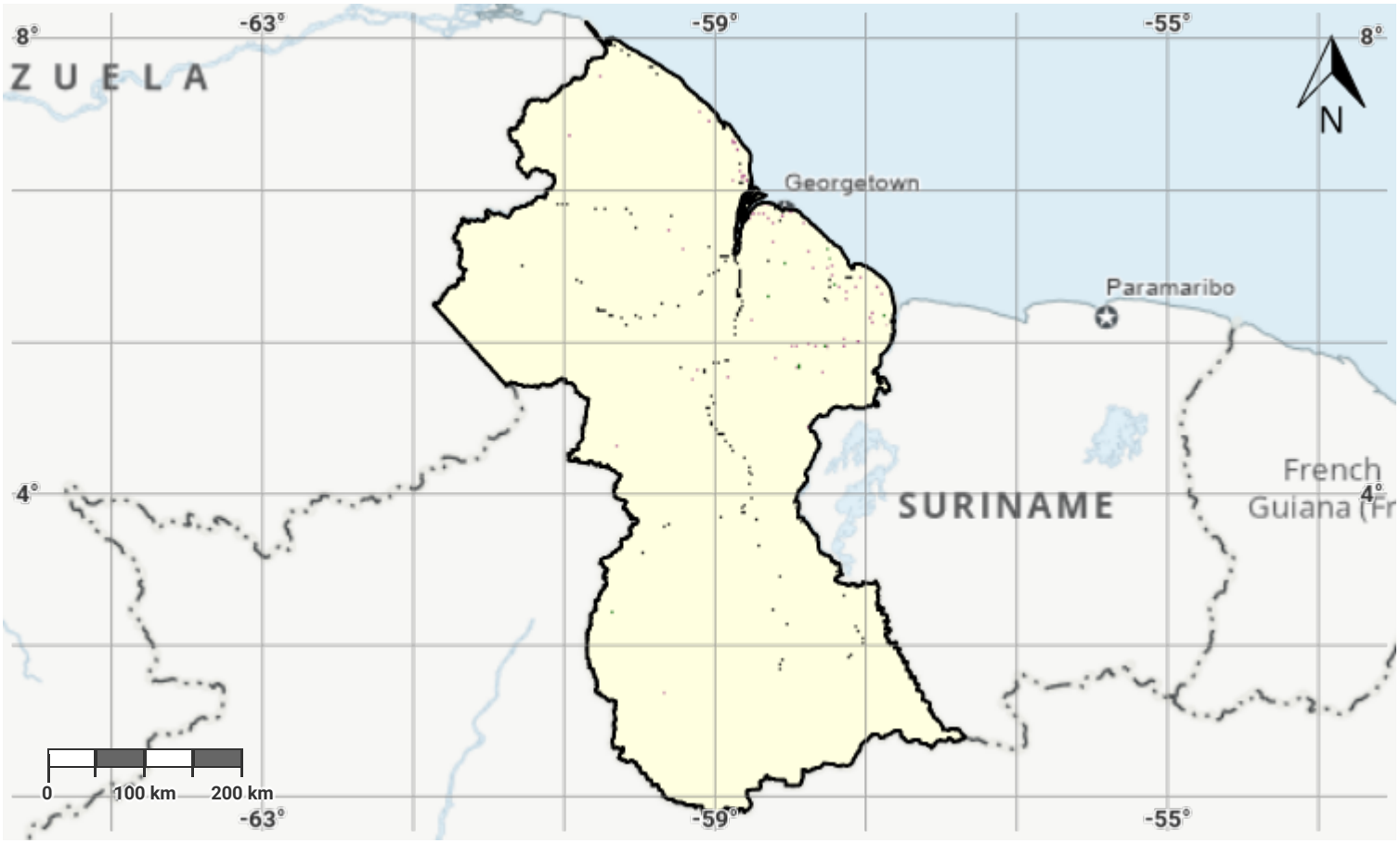
Guyana – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- -16.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 16.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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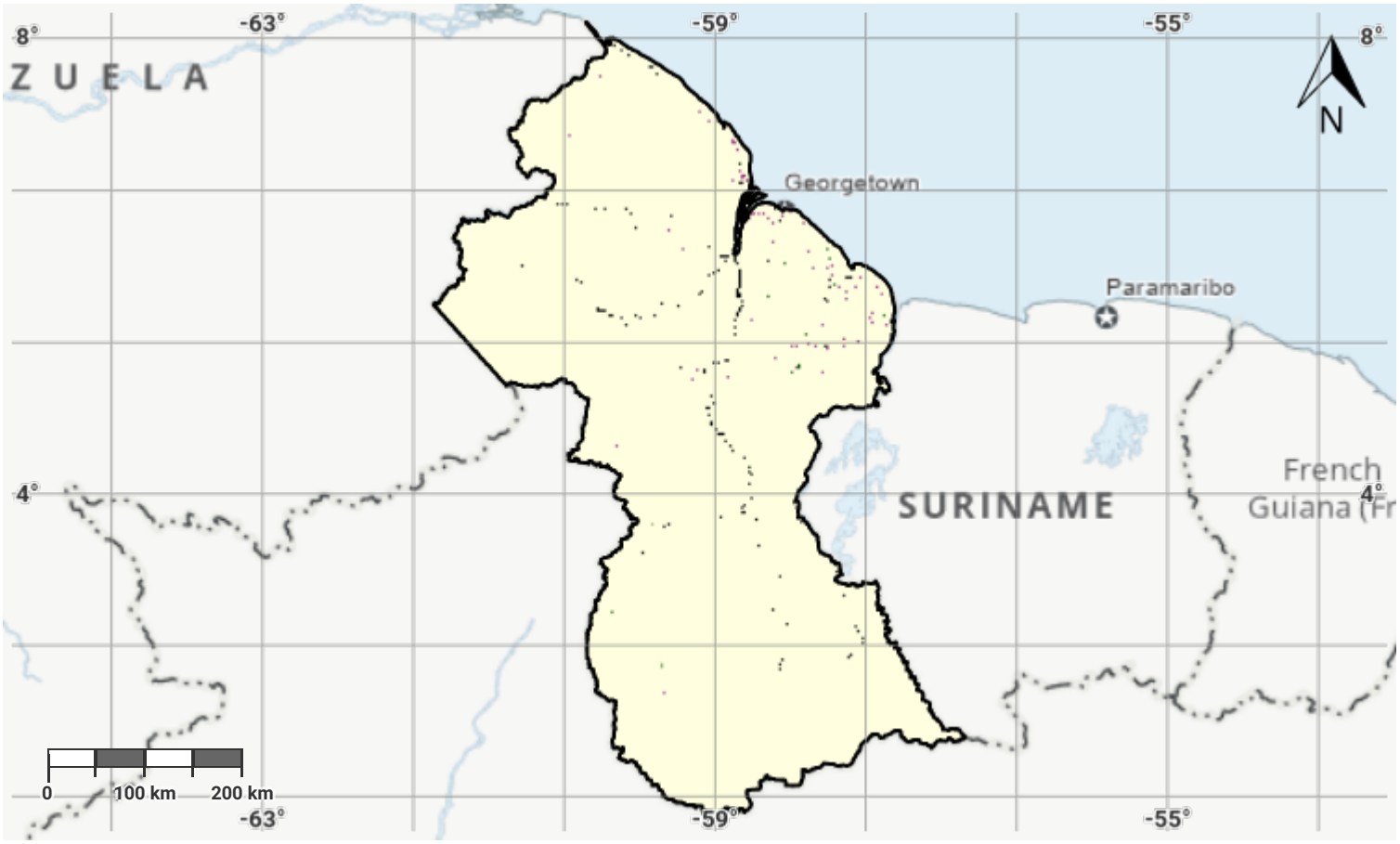
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Guyana – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- -4.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 4.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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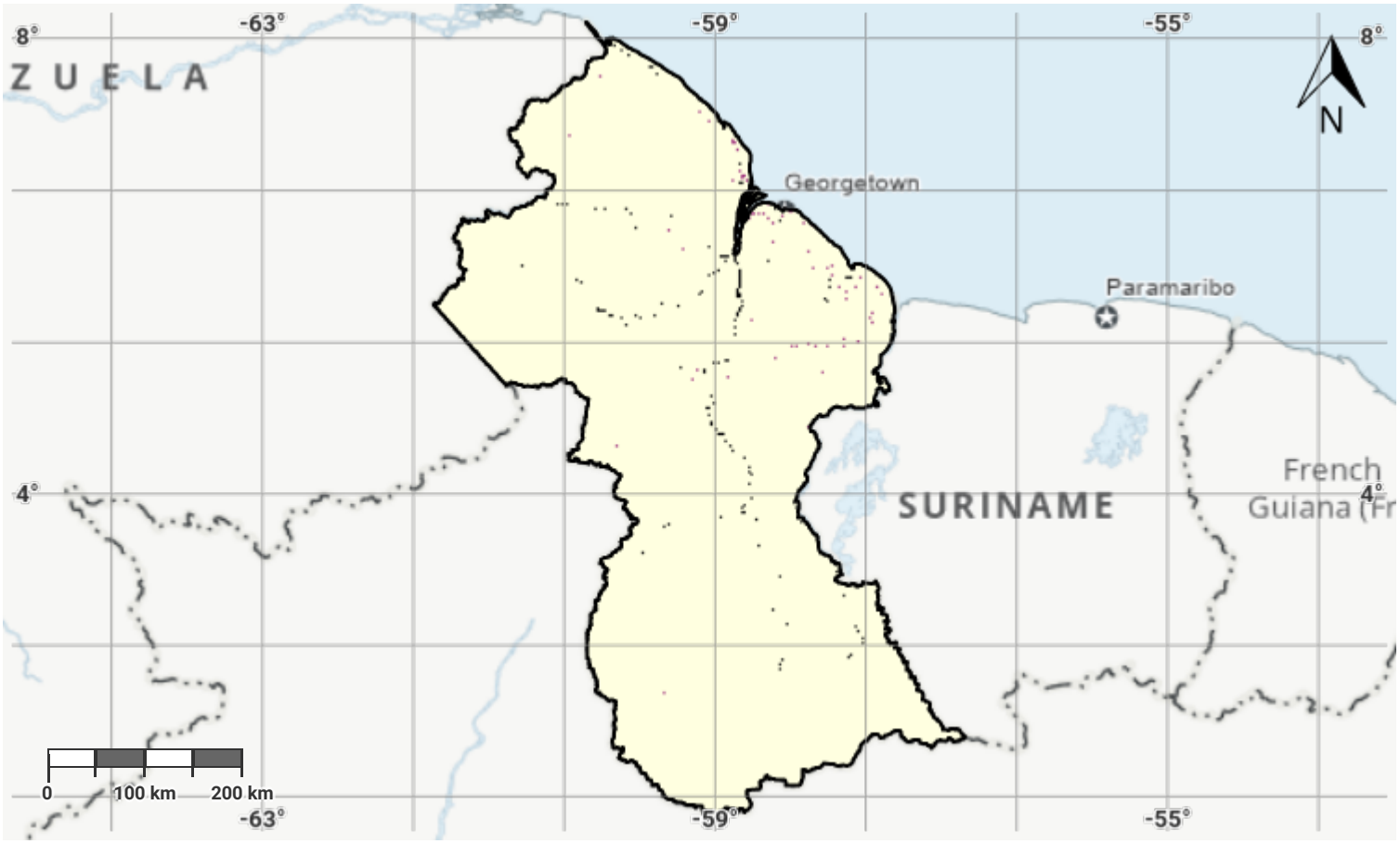
Guyana – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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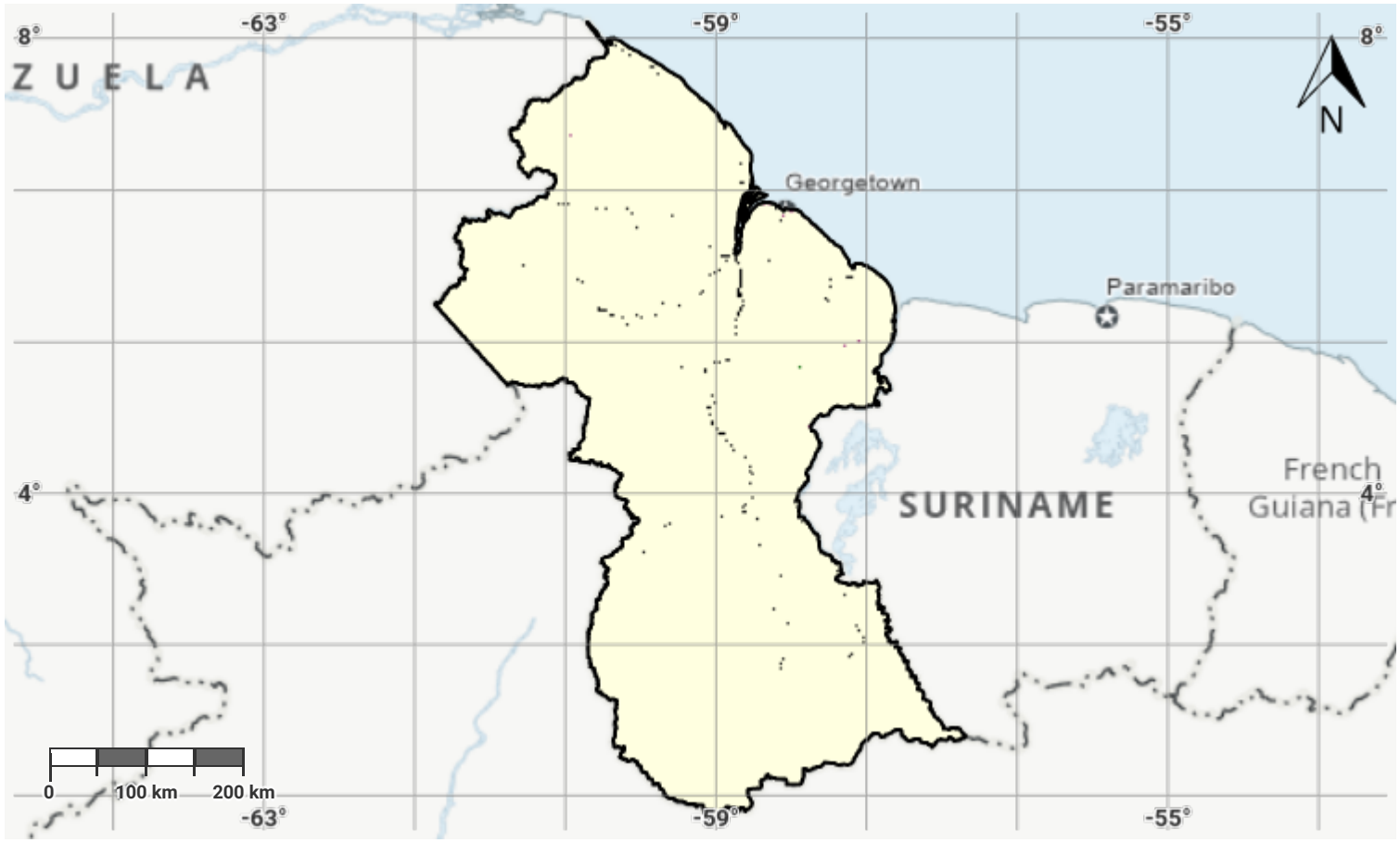
Guyana – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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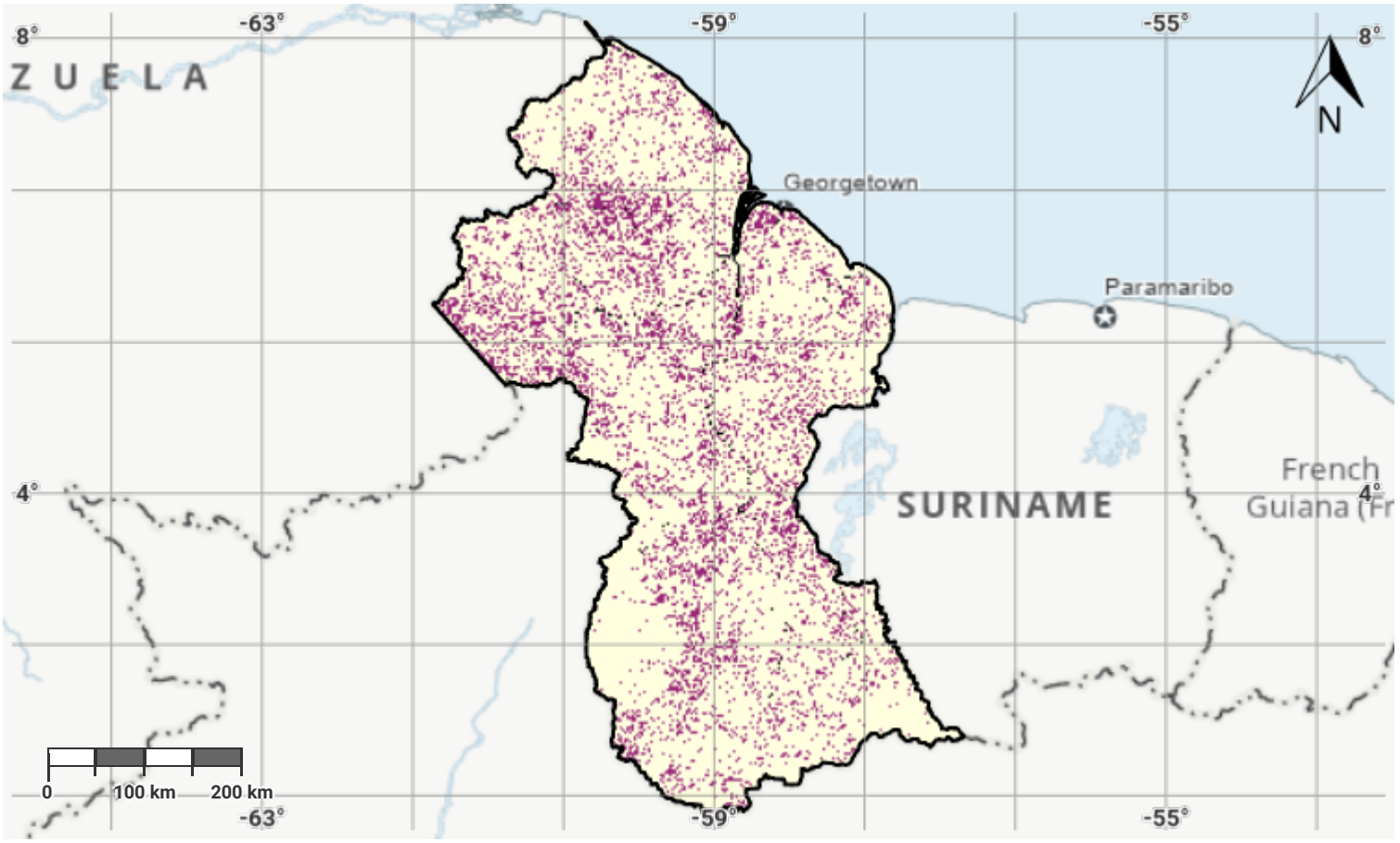
Guyana – SO1-4.M1

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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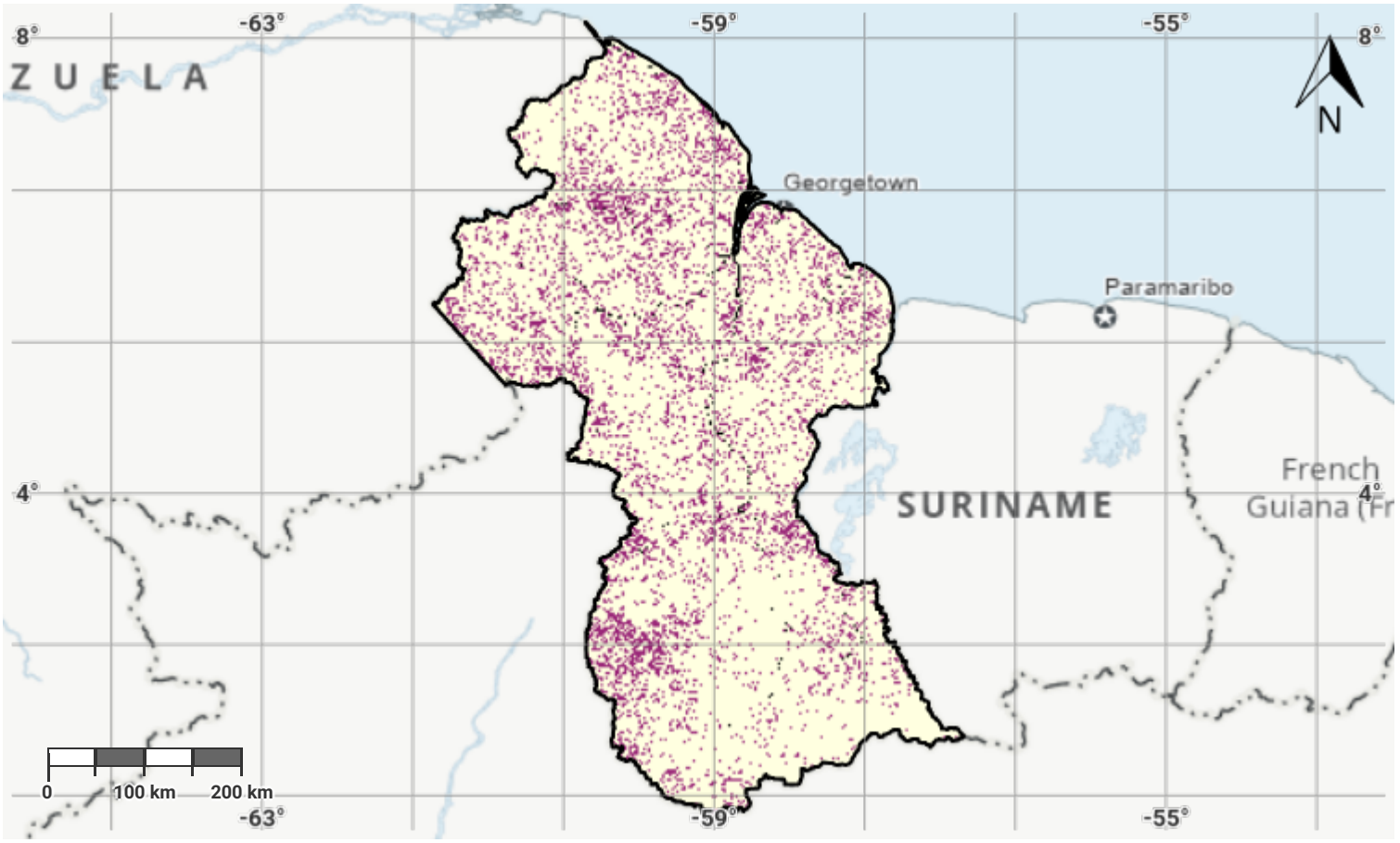
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Guyana – SO1-4.M2

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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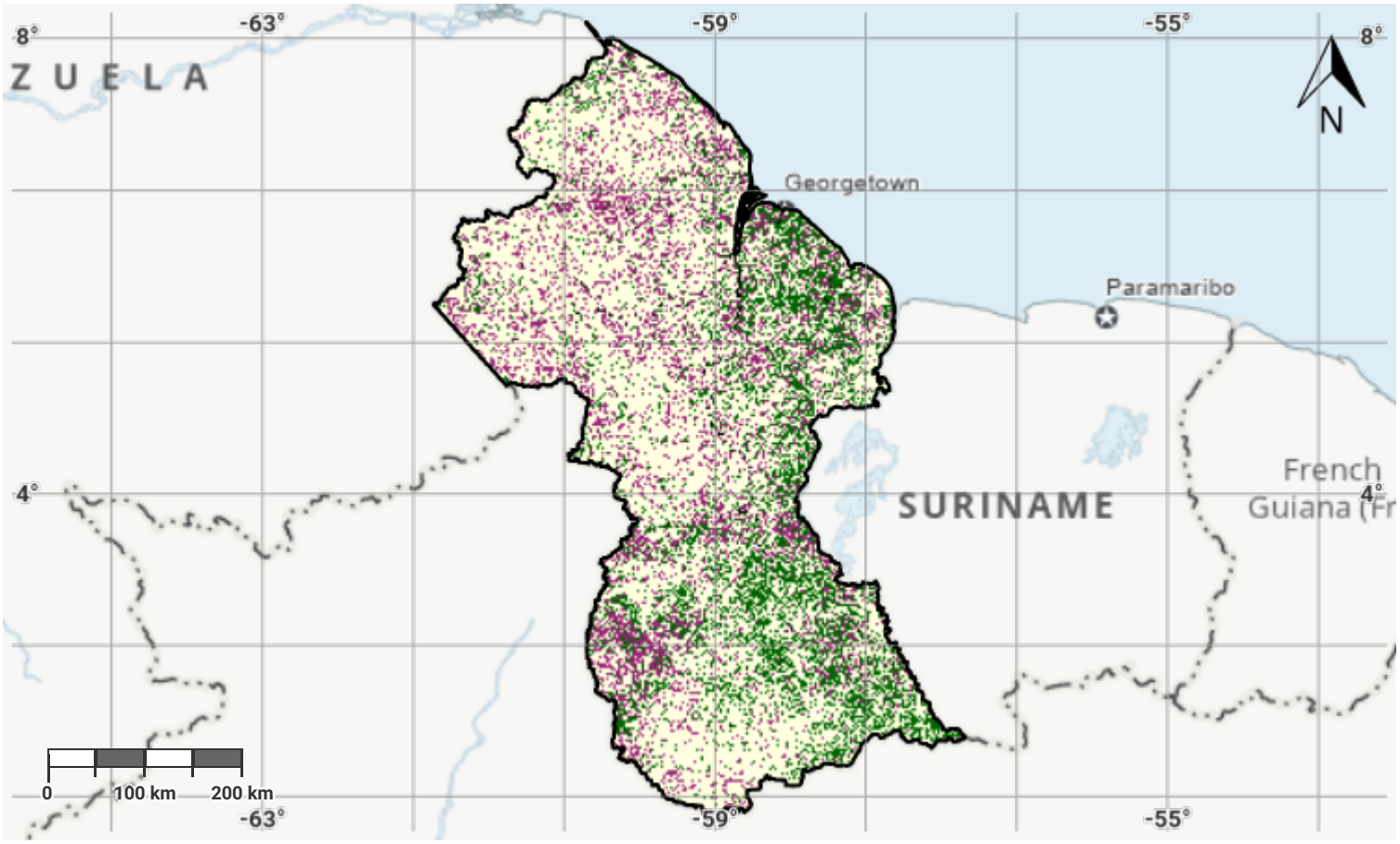
Guyana – SO1-4.M3

Progress towards Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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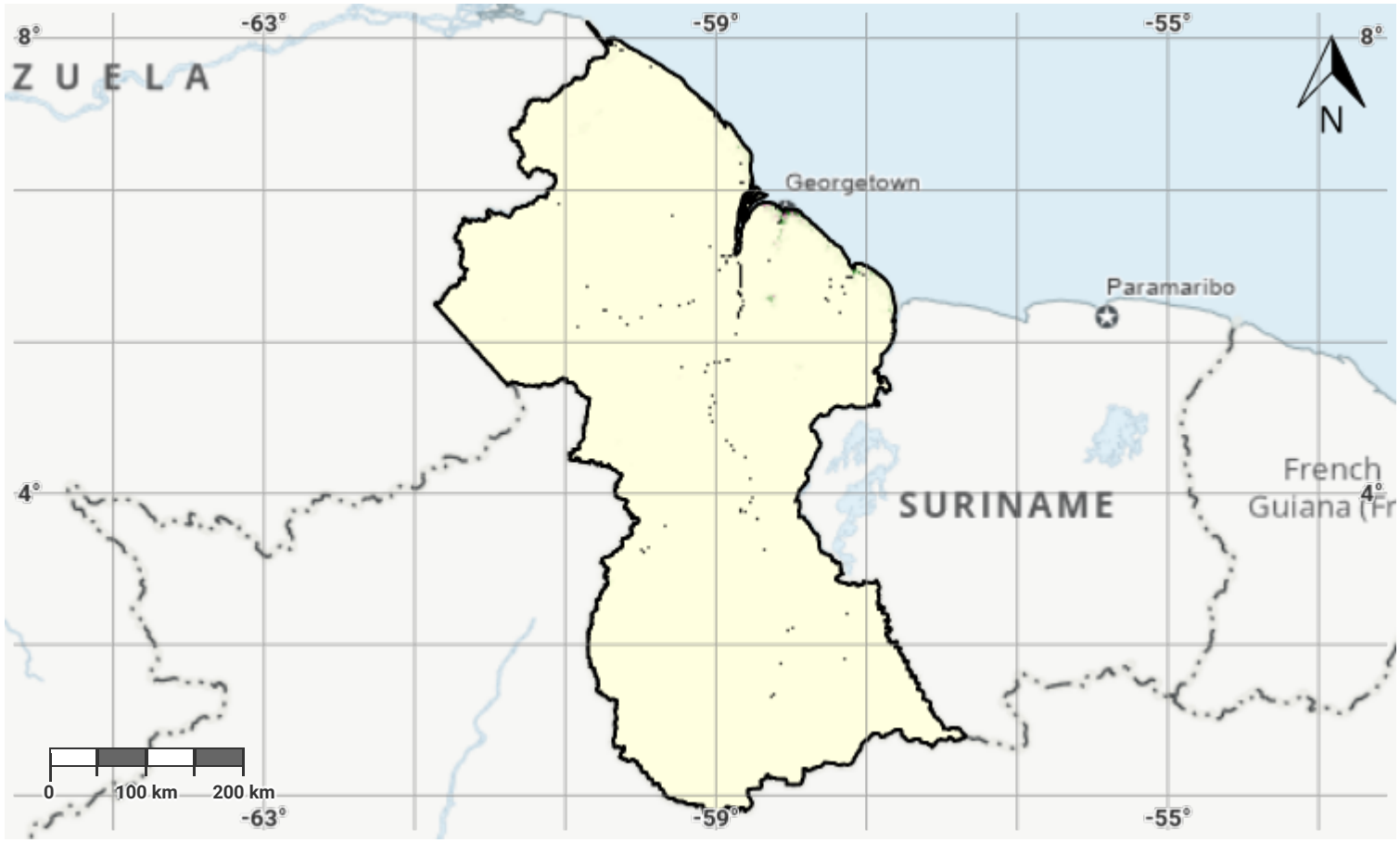
Guyana – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 1040
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 1040
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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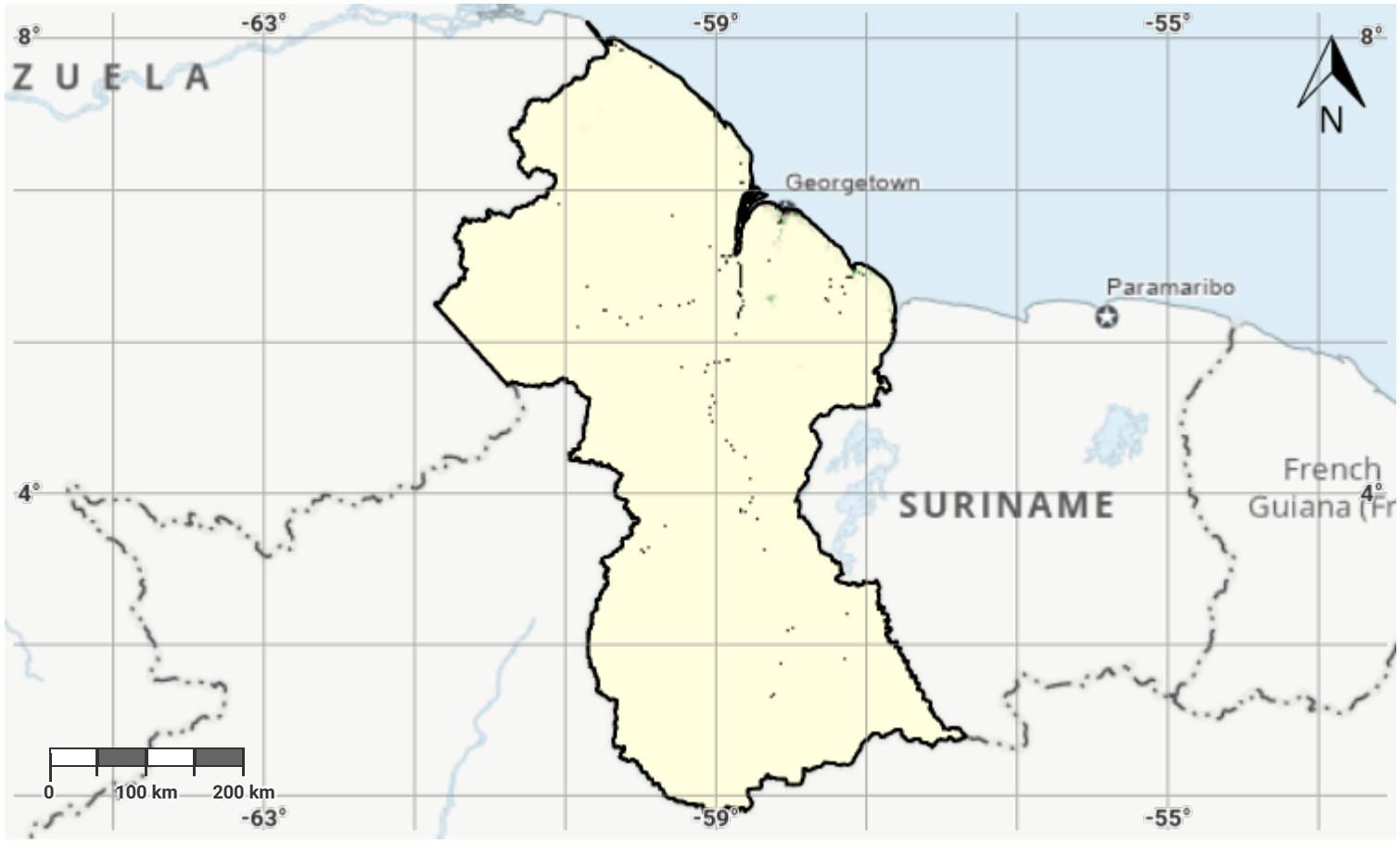
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Guyana – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 540
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 540
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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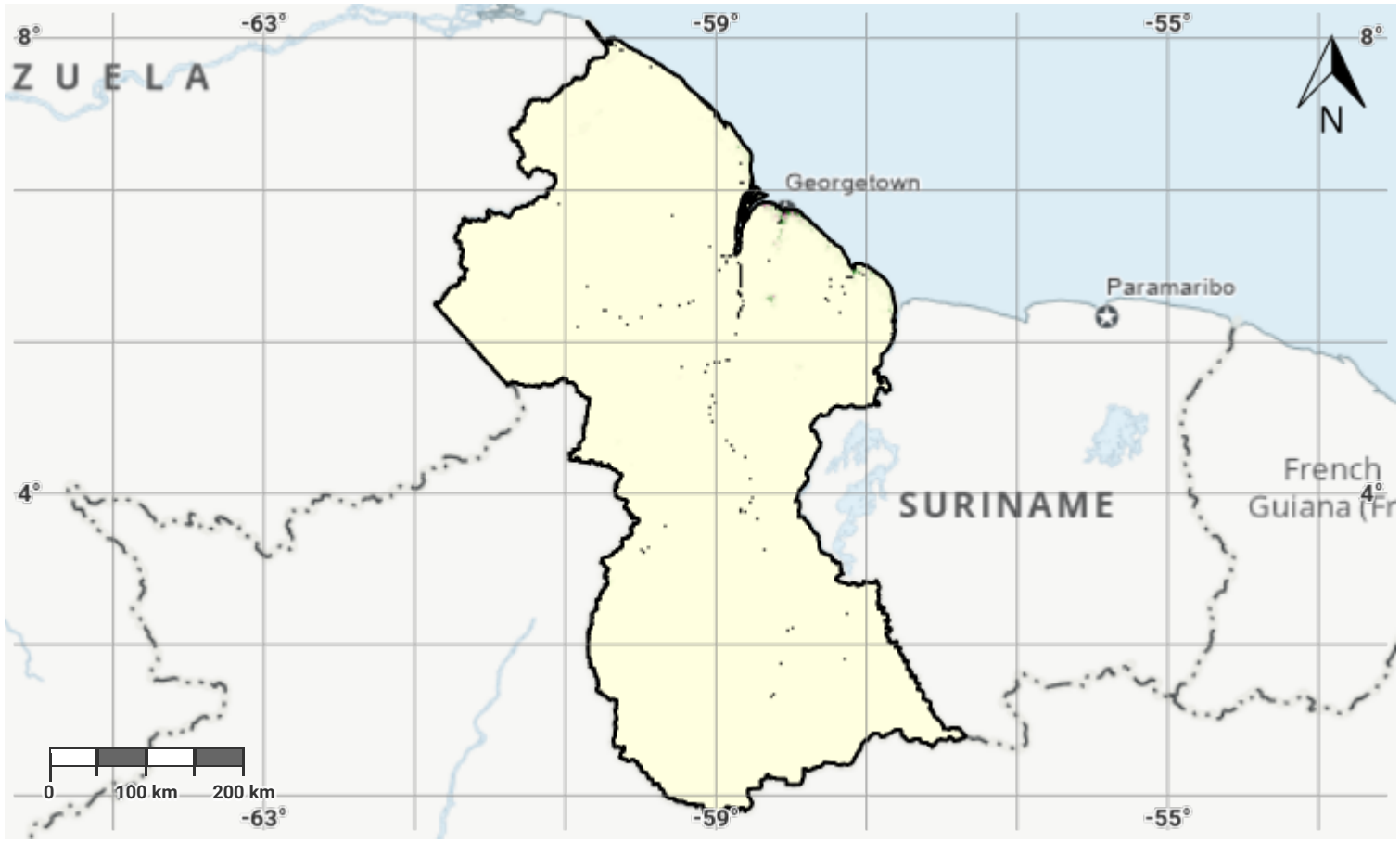
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Guyana – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 520
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 520
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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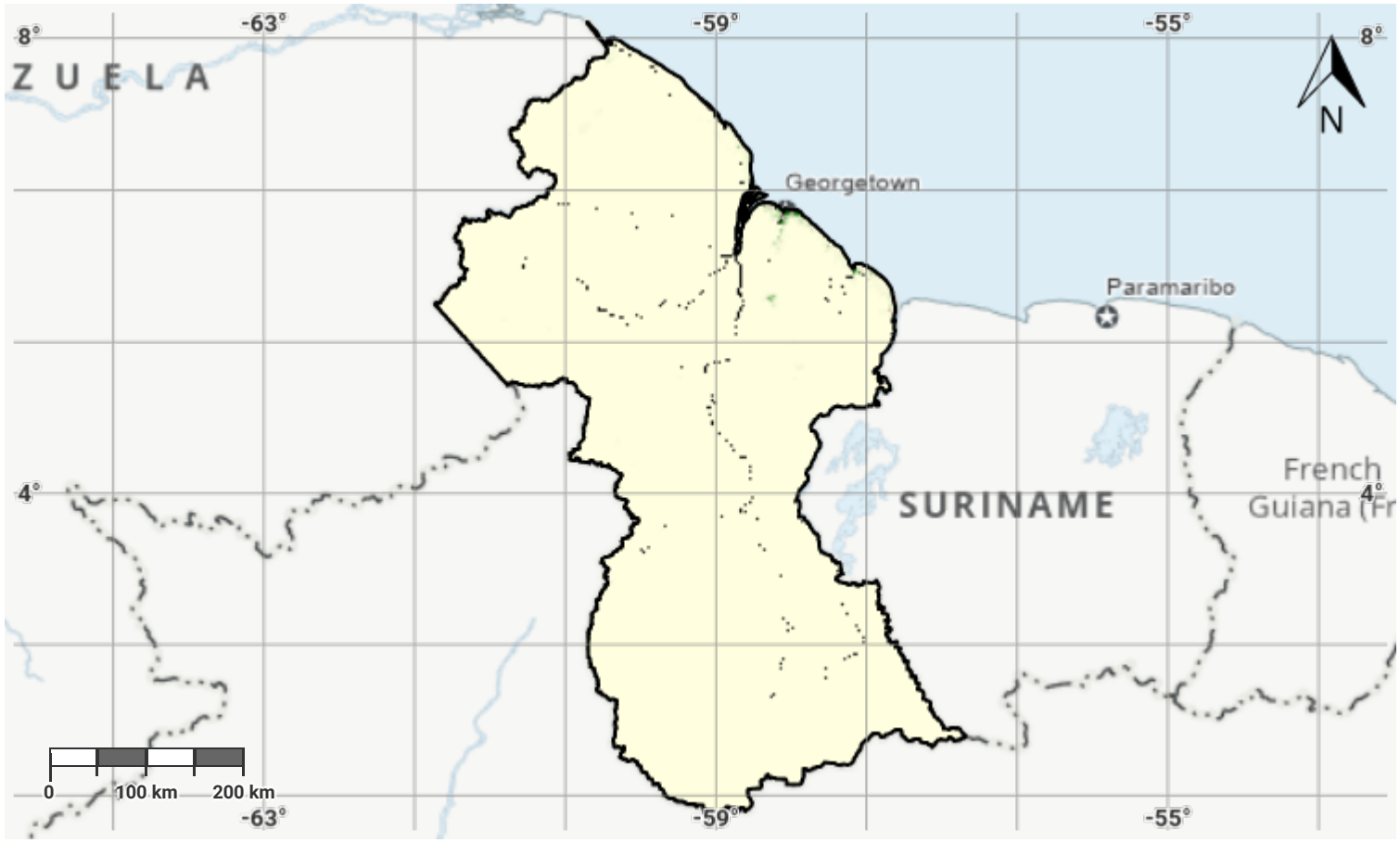
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Guyana – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 940
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 940
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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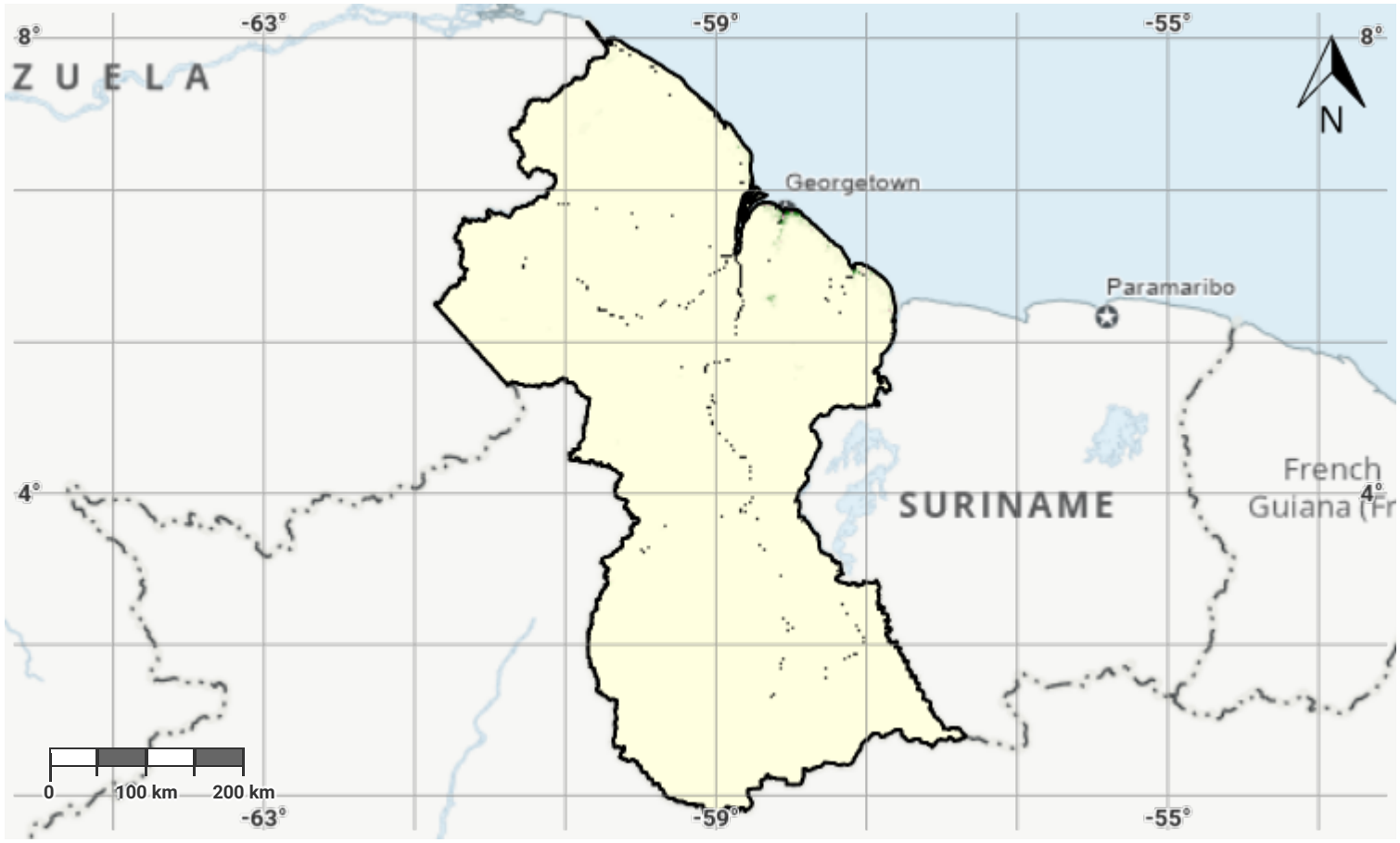
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Guyana – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 500
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 500
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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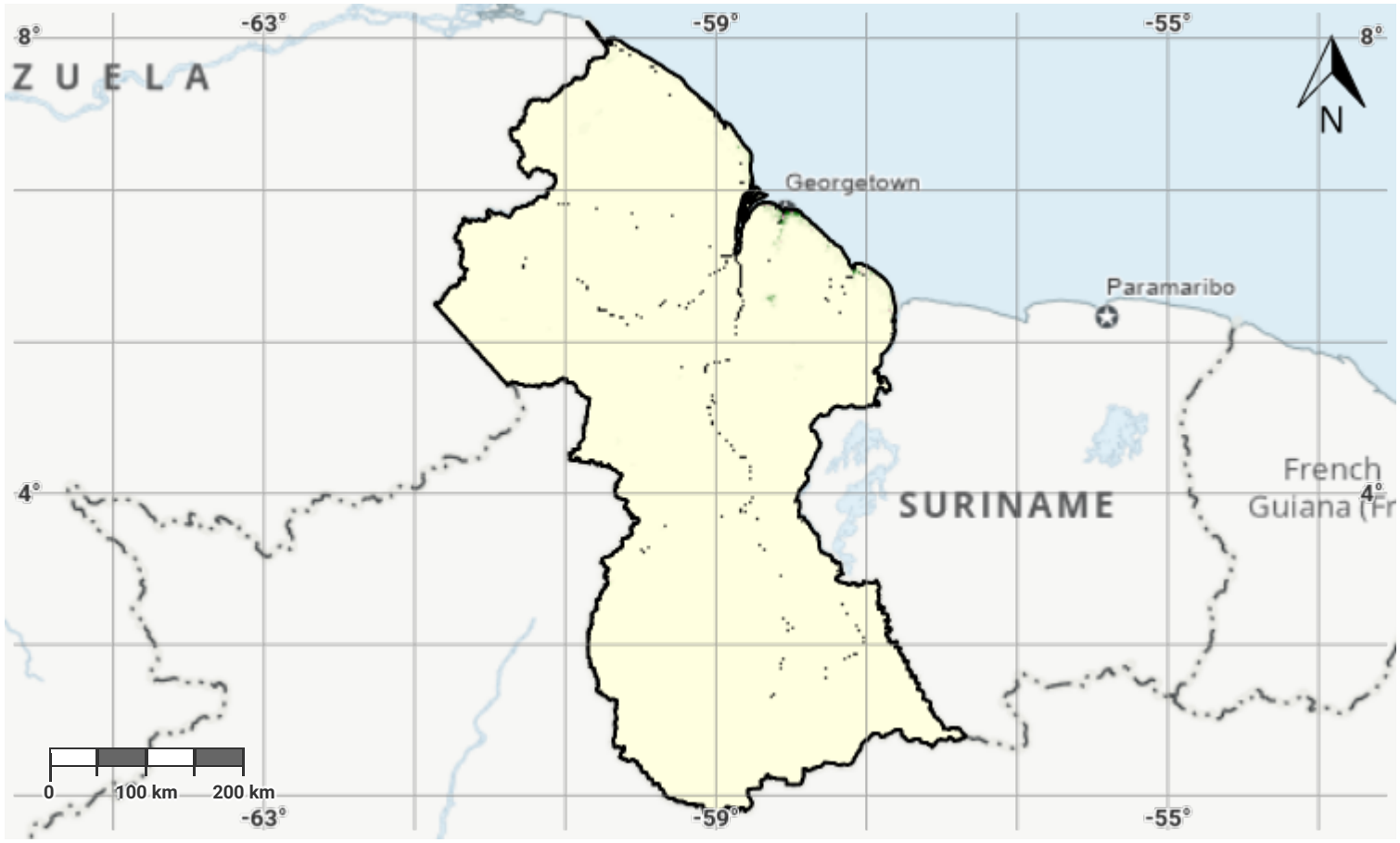
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Guyana – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 470
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 470
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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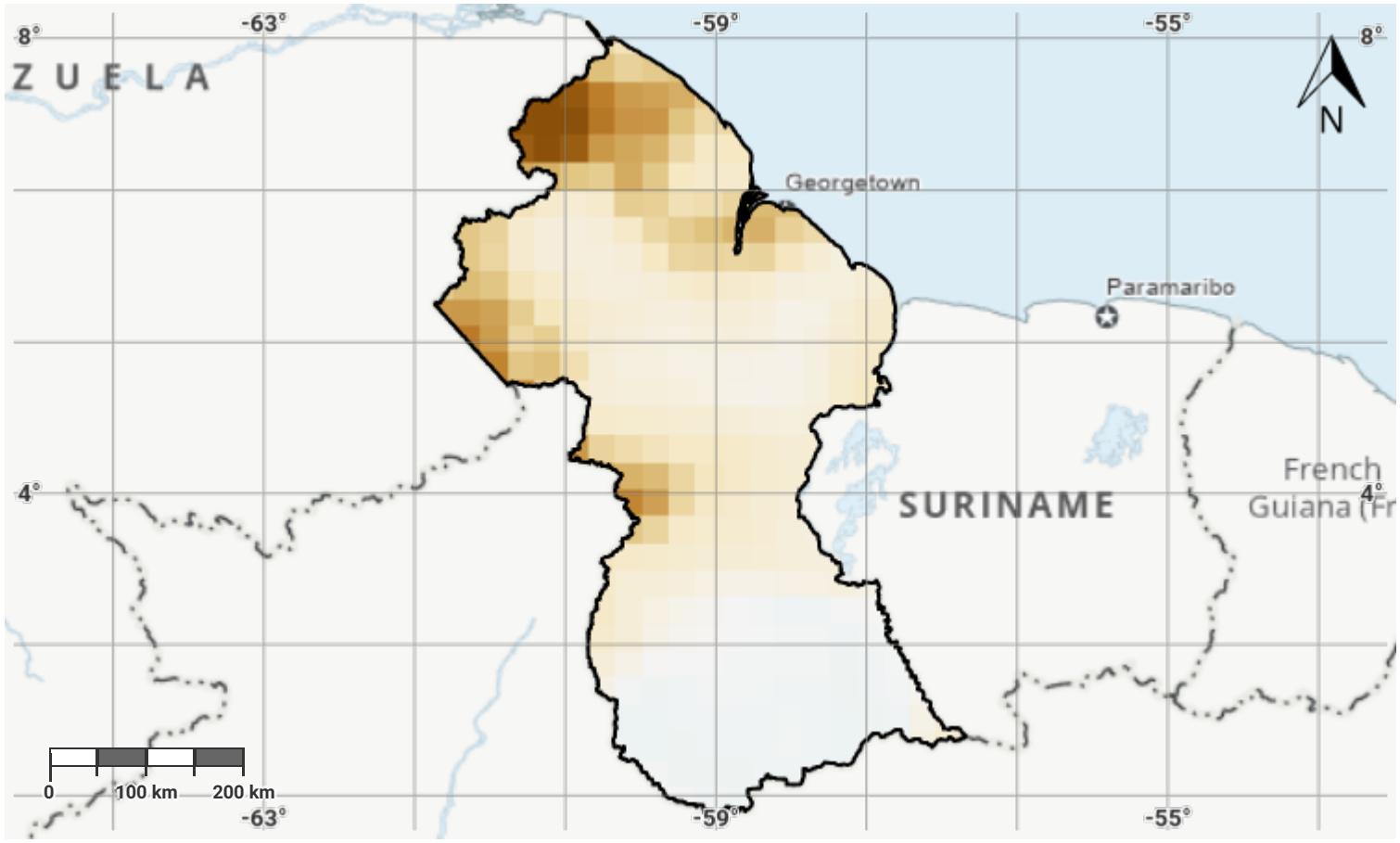
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Guyana – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

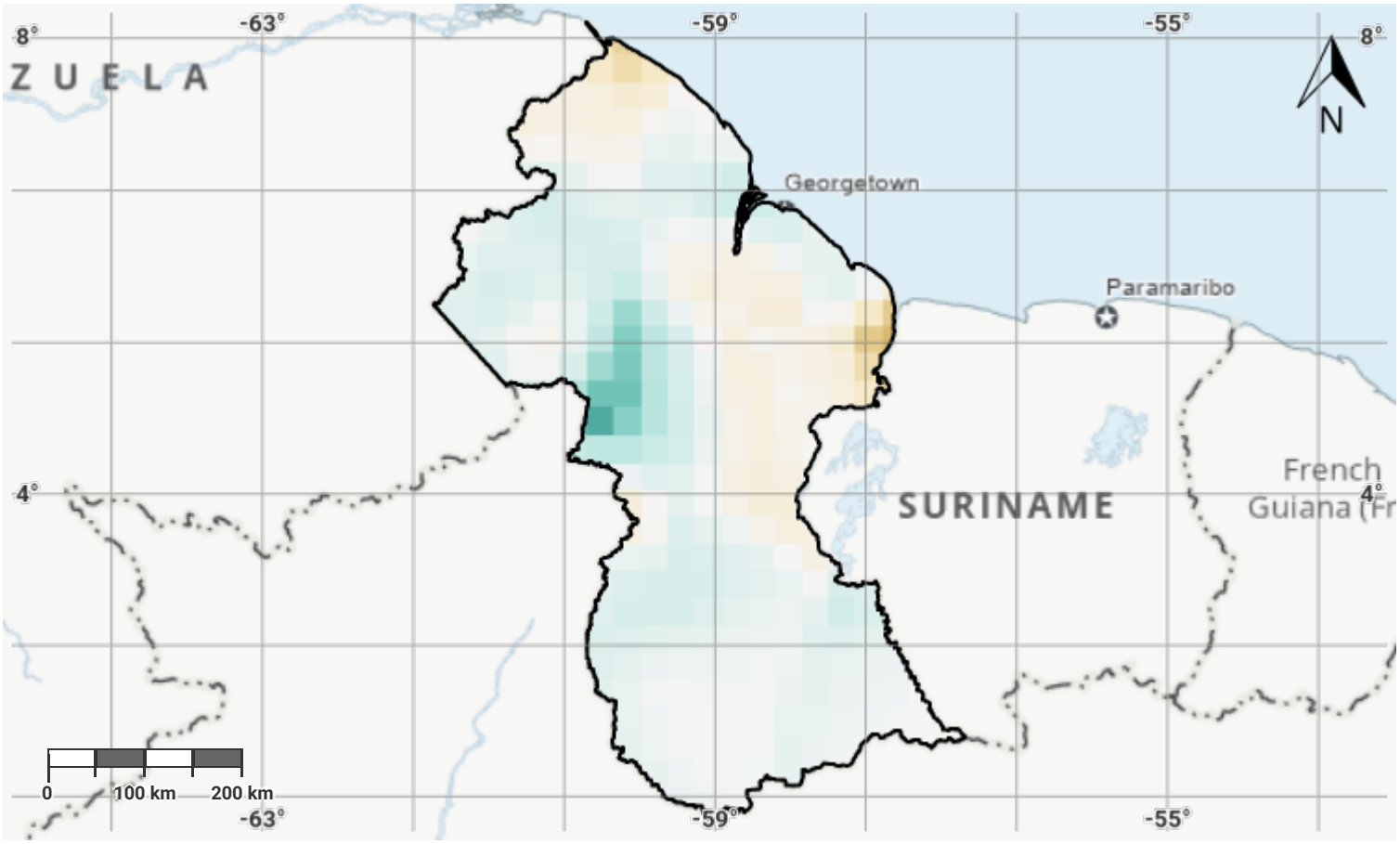
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Guyana – SO3-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

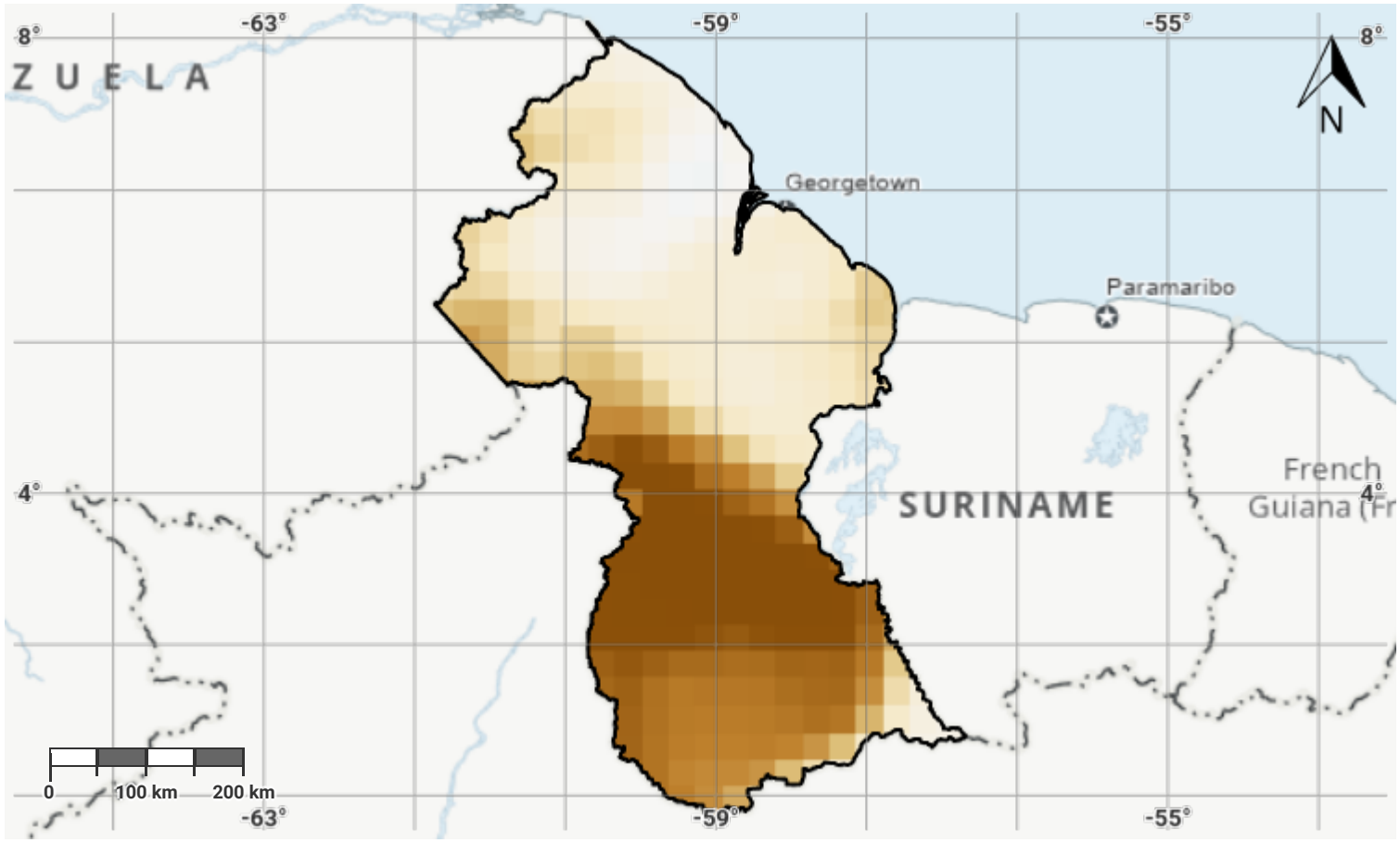
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Guyana – SO3-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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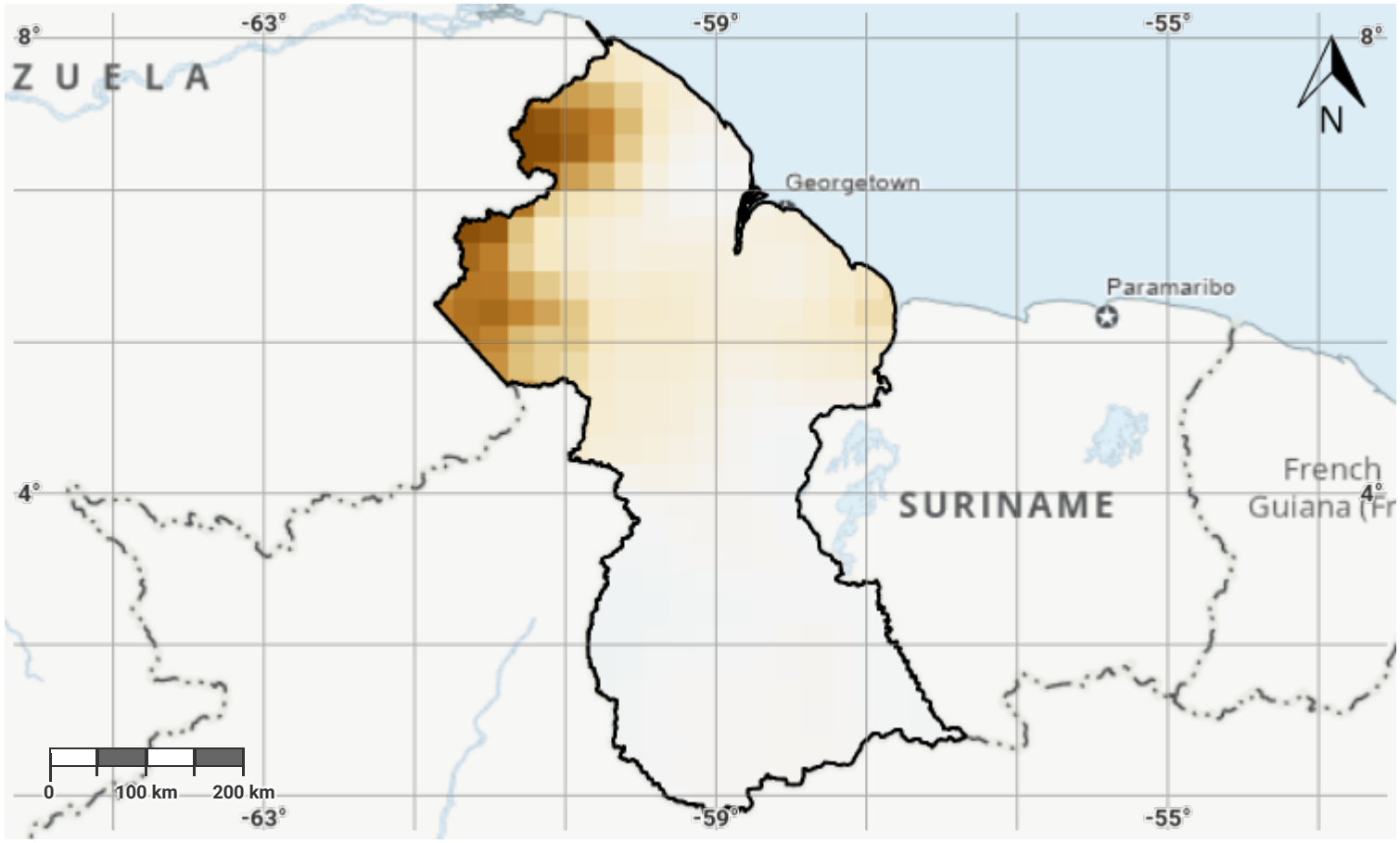
Guyana – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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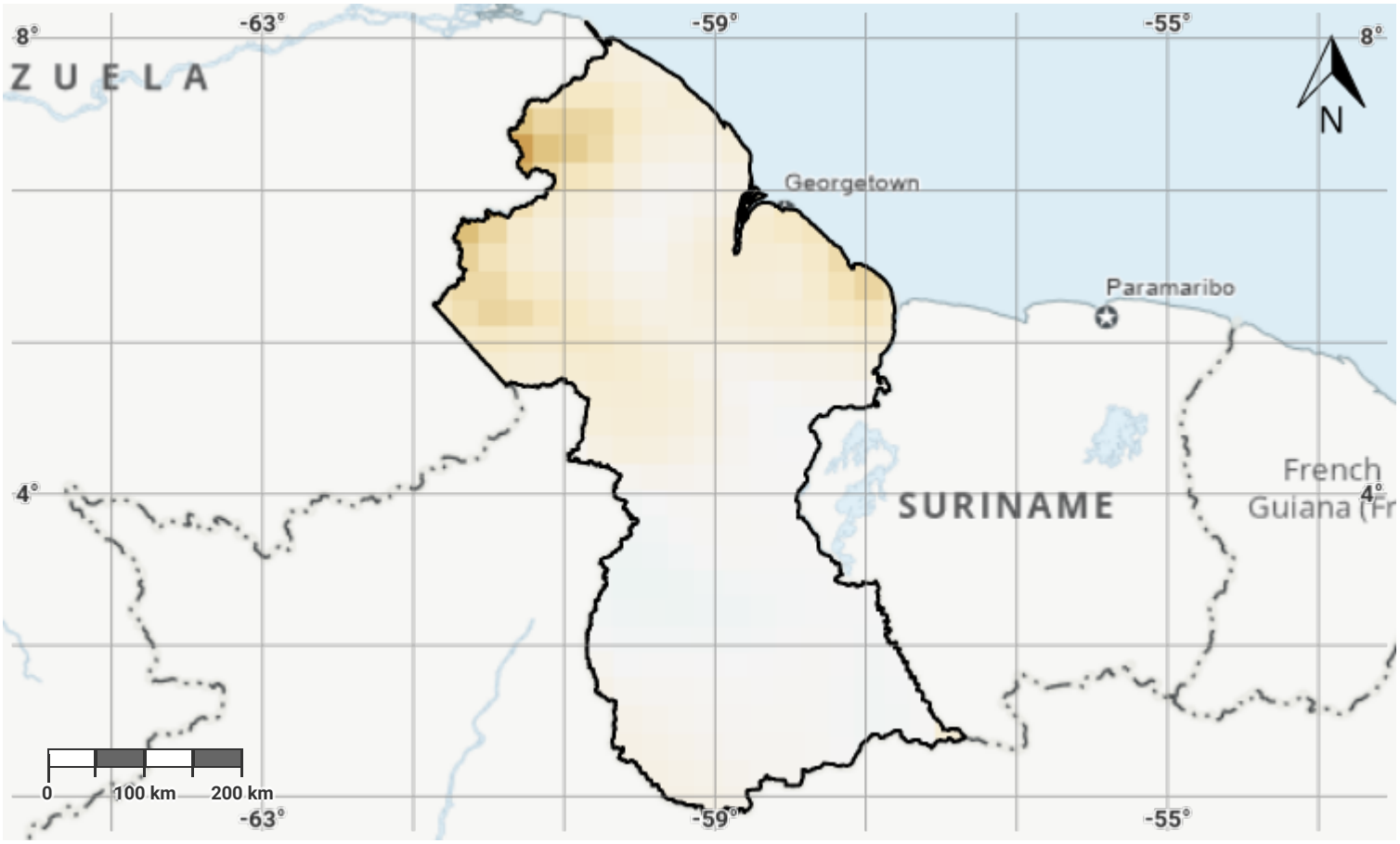
Guyana – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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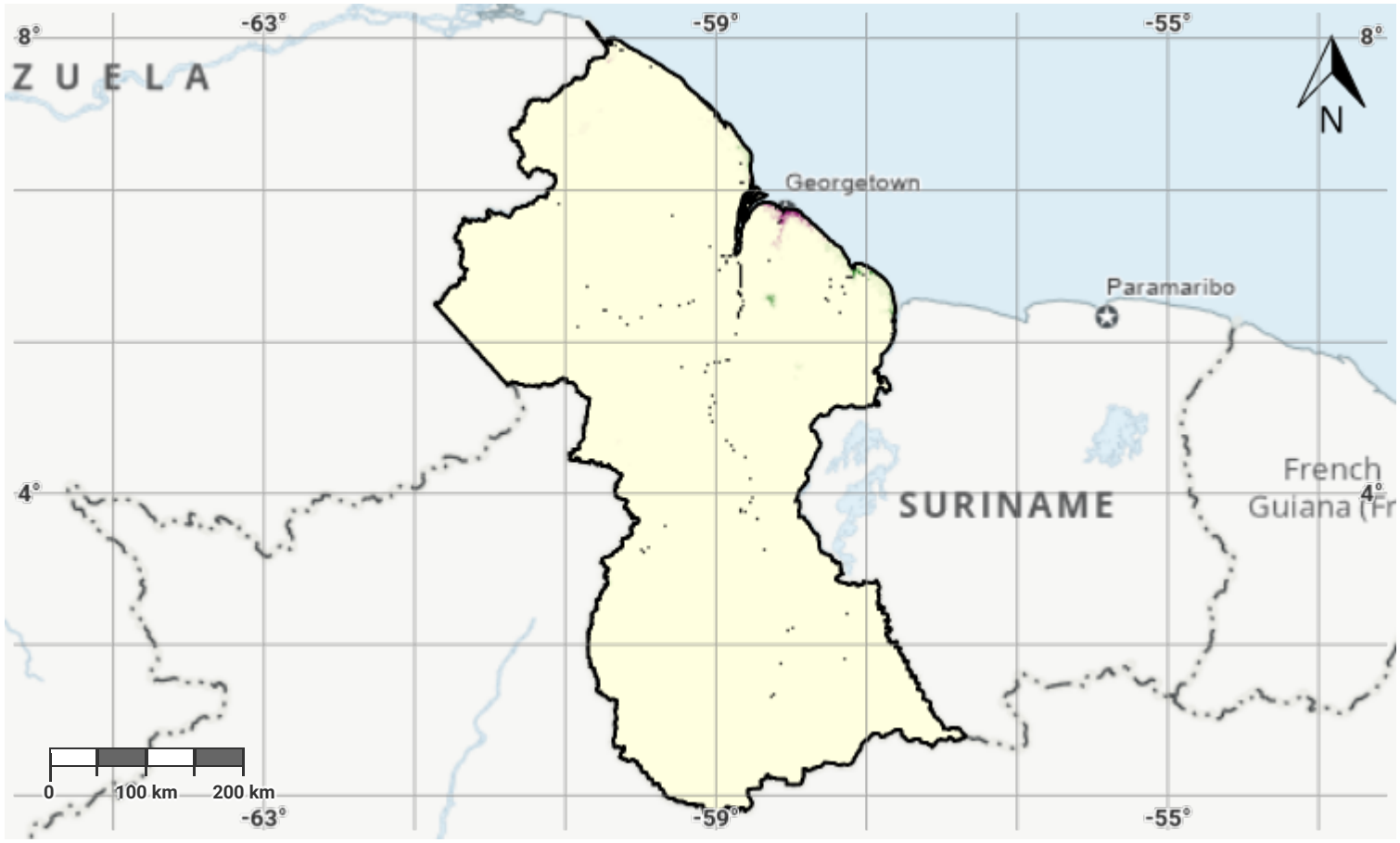
Guyana – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 650
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 650
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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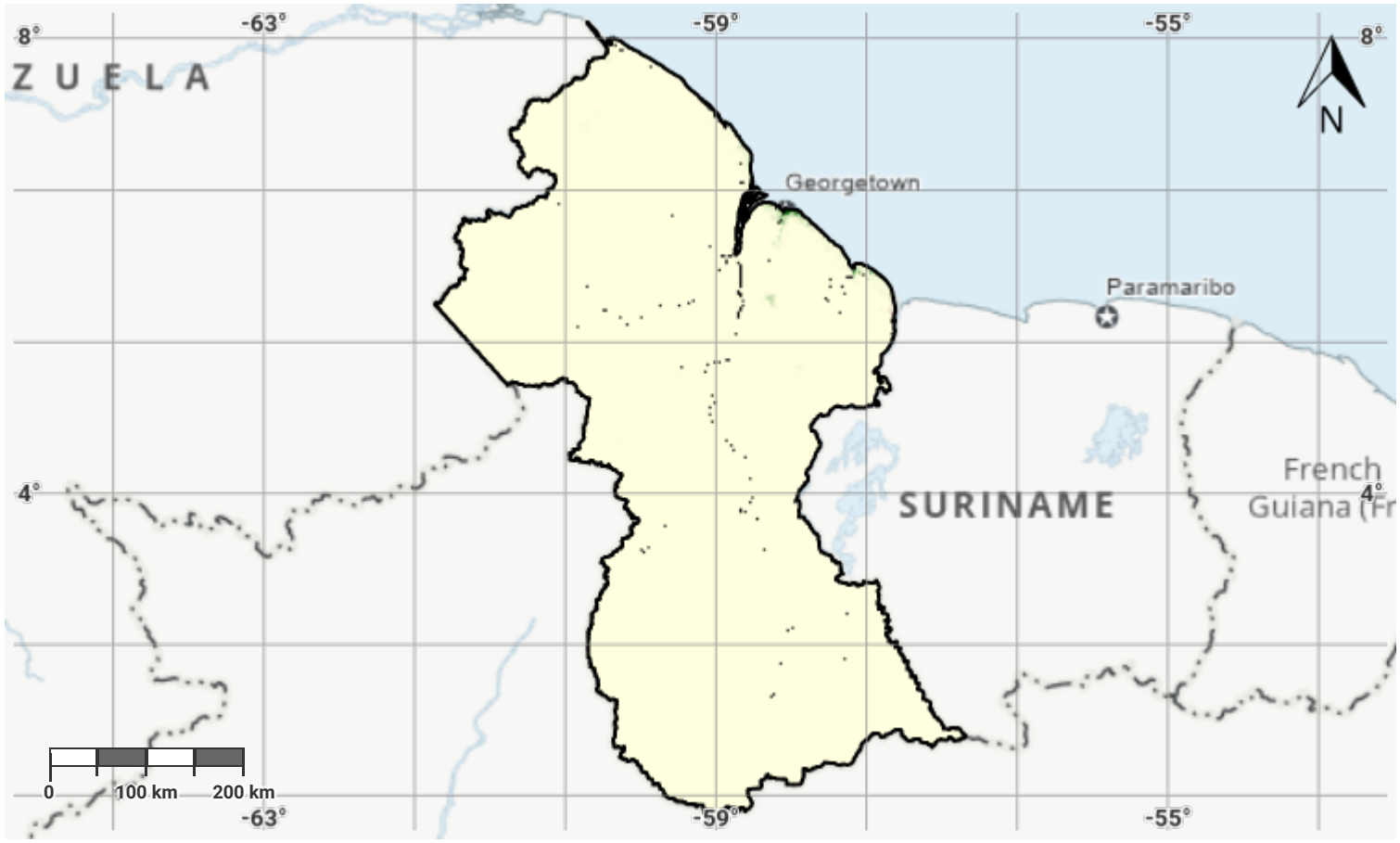
Guyana – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1470
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1470
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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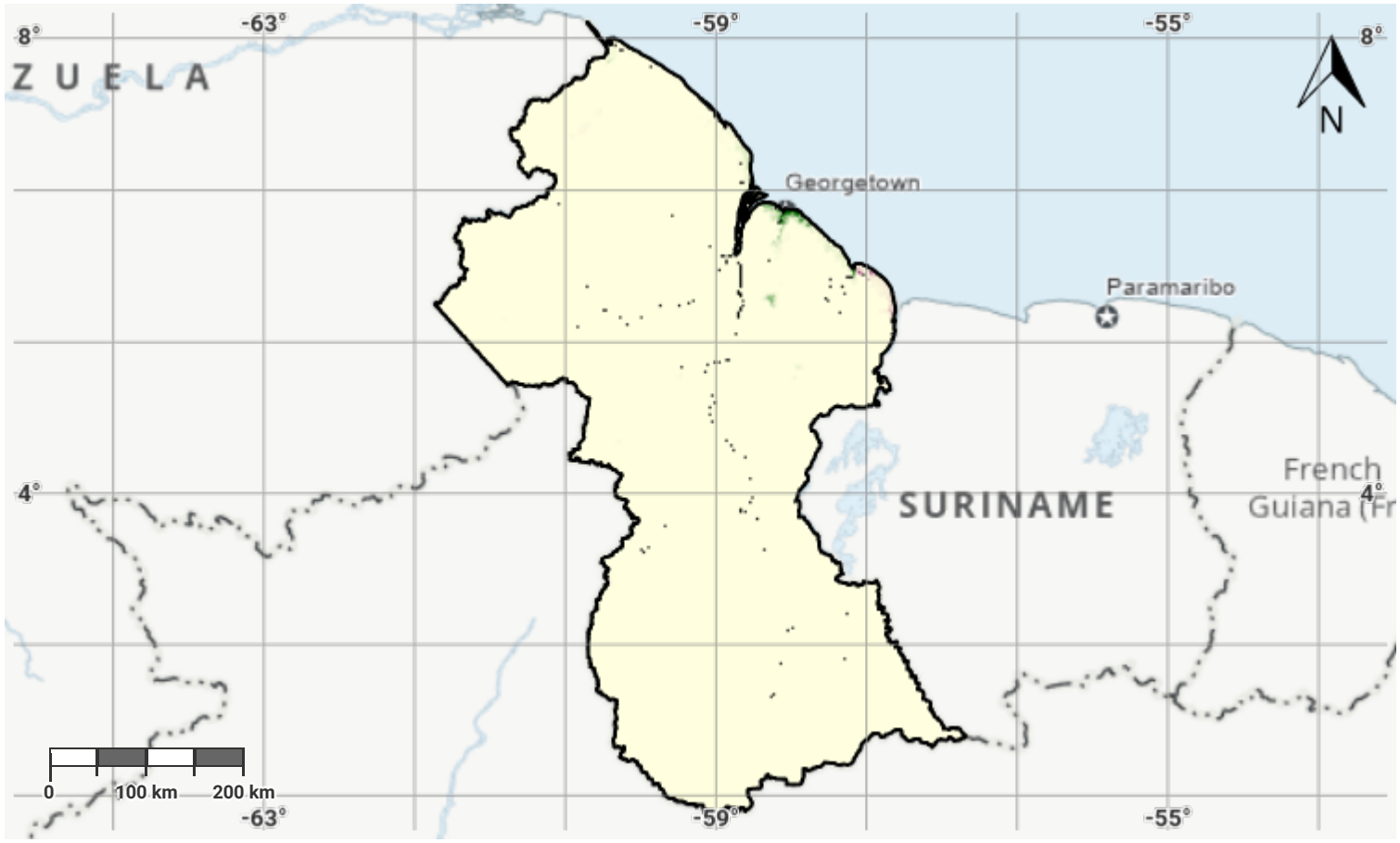
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Guyana – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 700
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 700
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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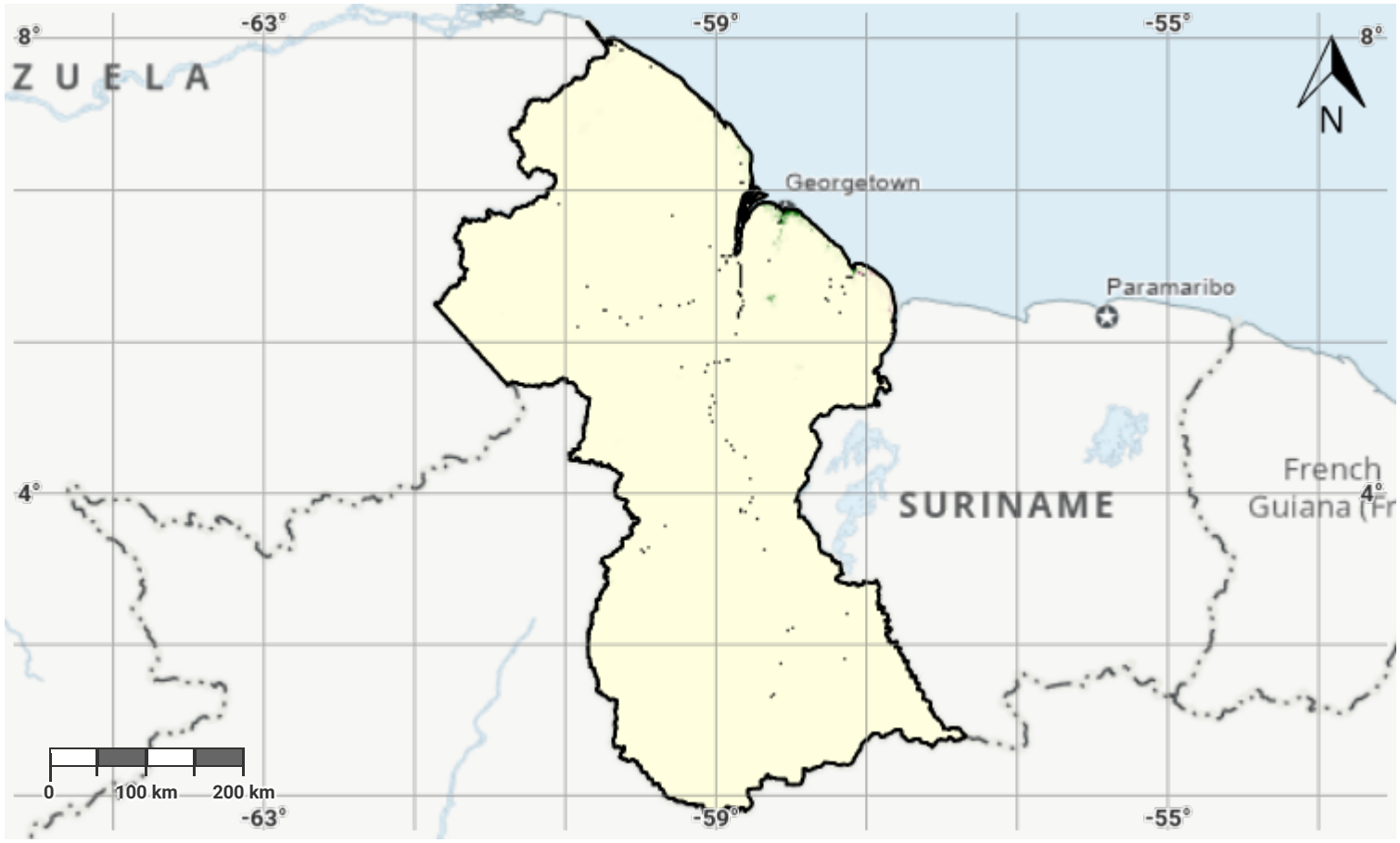
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Guyana – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 890
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 890
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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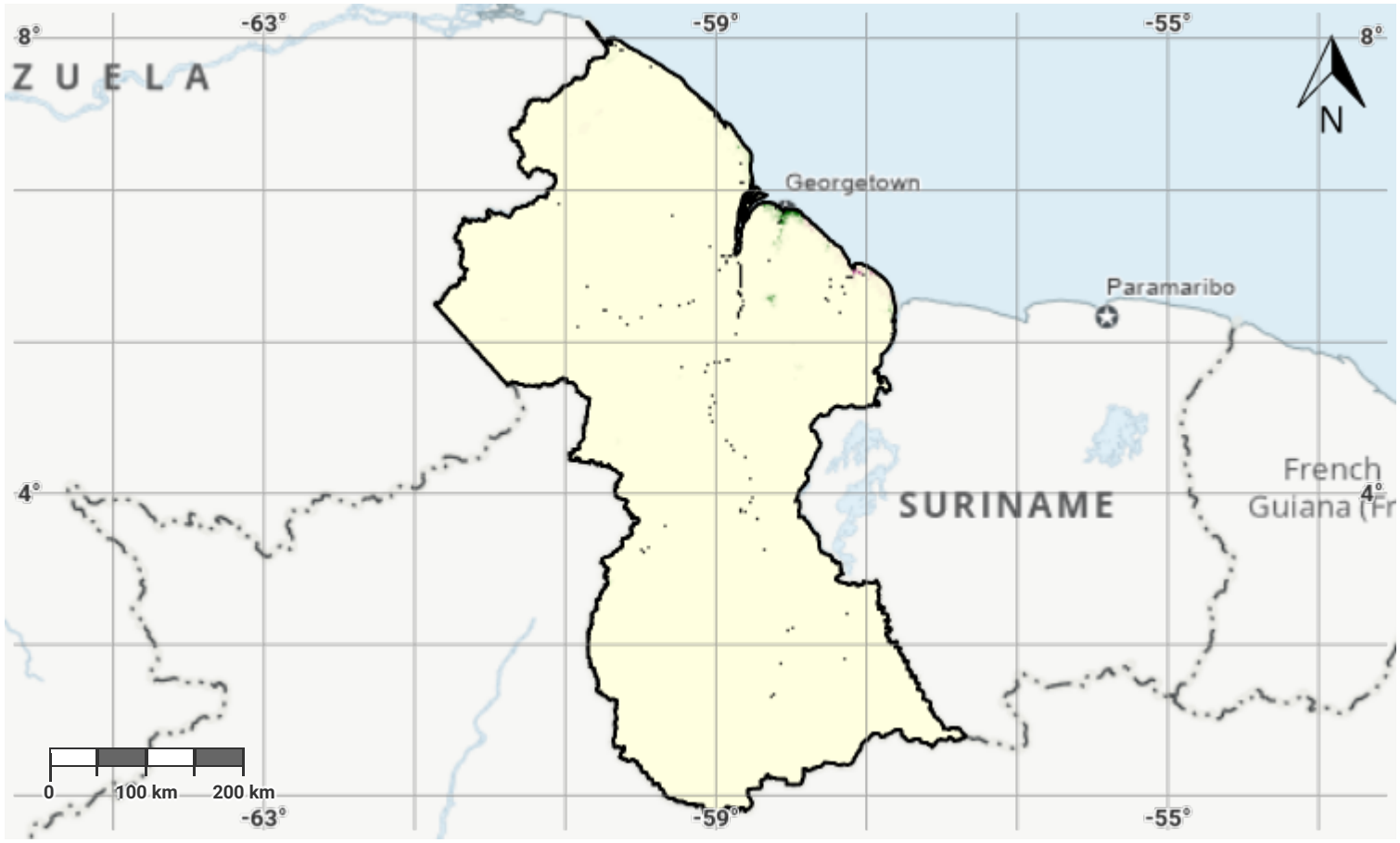
Guyana – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 750
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 750
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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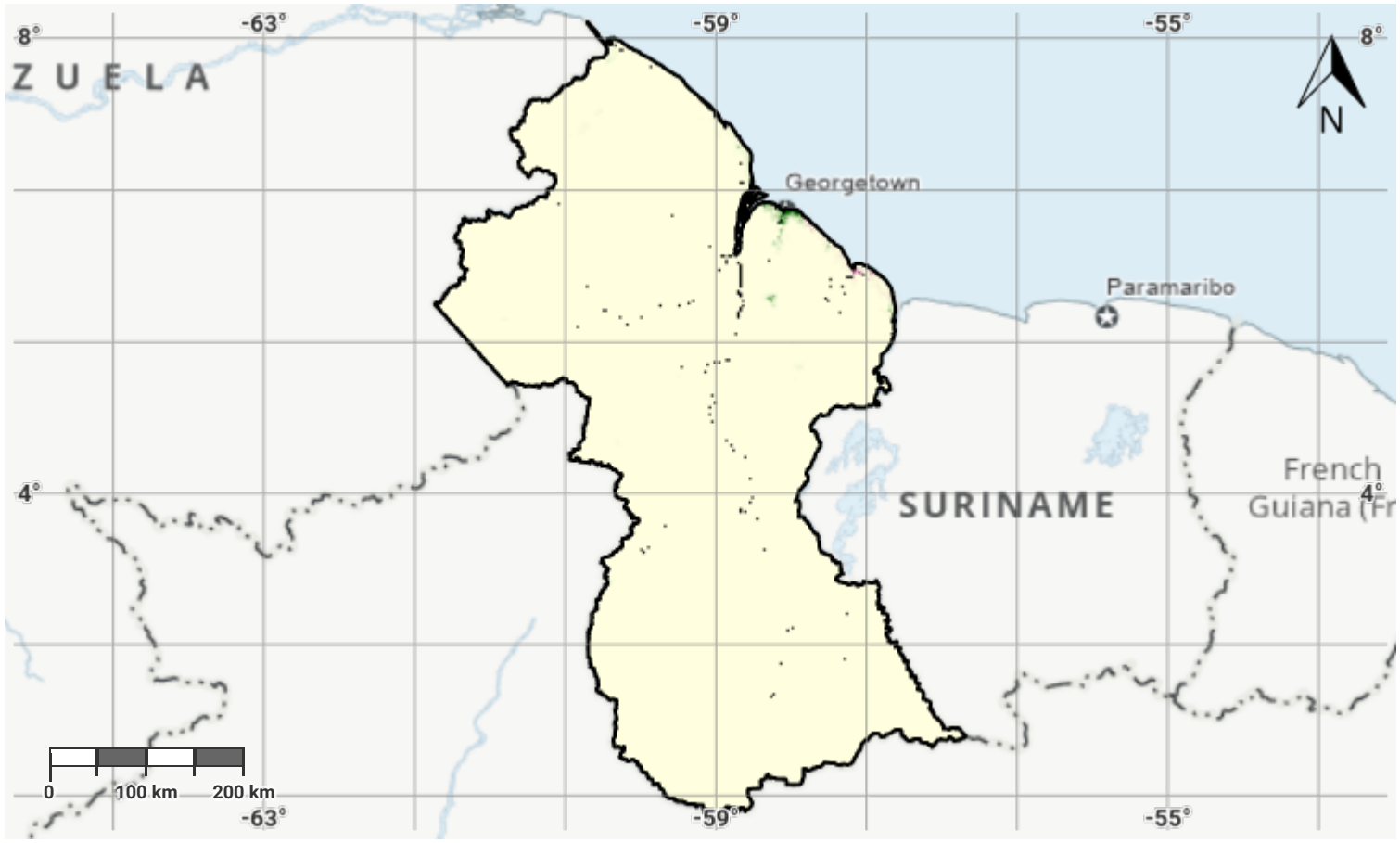
Guyana – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 390
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 390
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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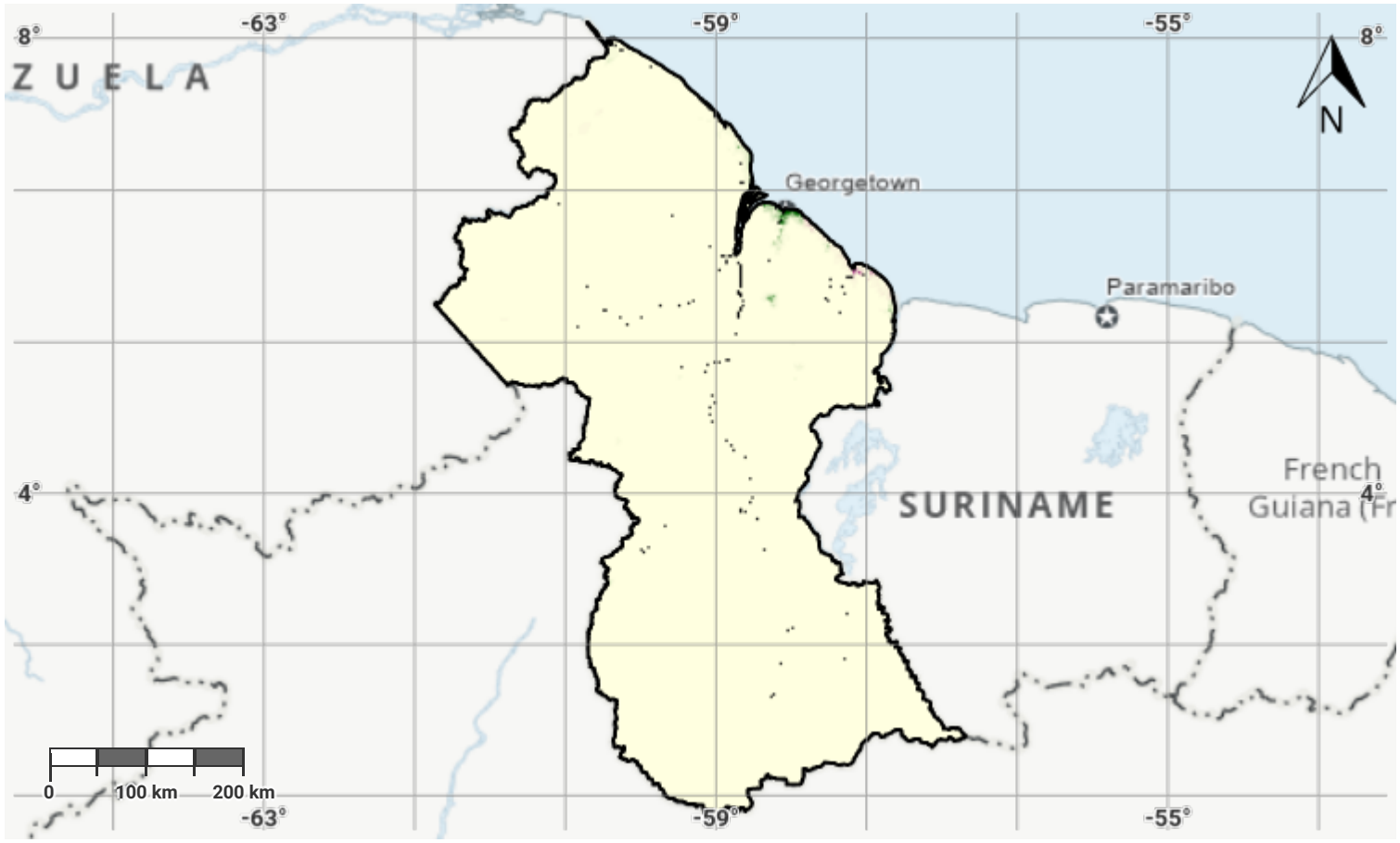
Guyana – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 380
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 380
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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