

Country: Guyana
Date of submission: September 2012

National Report to the Tenth Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This streamlined reporting format is prepared in response to the request made in the Resolution on Forests for People, adopted at the ninth session of the Forum in February 2011¹. Accordingly, the Forum requested the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) to develop a streamlined reporting format, in consultation with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), to ensure simple voluntary national reporting for UNFF 10 focused on the implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, (hereinafter referred to as the forest instrument)² and a balanced reporting of all its four Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs).

The streamlined reporting format is the result of consultations with the members of the CPF Task Force on Streamlining Forest-Related Reporting. In addition, UNFFS and FAO consulted extensively with government representatives and international experts on this reporting format and its content. These consultations were conducted through five regional capacity-building workshops³ with the participation of UNFF and FRA national focal points. A total of 136 national and international experts from 78 countries and up to five international organizations participated in the workshops. The workshops also benefitted from the four on-going FAO pilot projects in Ghana, Liberia, Nicaragua and the Philippines on the implementation of the forest instrument.

The reporting format is intended to complement ongoing reporting by other processes and focuses on identifying critical gaps in international and national reporting, and on issues that are not sufficiently covered by other reporting processes such as forest financing and forest contributions to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This will help to better measure the progress achieved across the full scope of the forest instrument and its GOFs.

The streamlined reporting format is prepared in a way that reduces the burden of multiple reporting exercises by countries. In this regard, the reporting format takes into account quantitative and qualitative information already submitted by countries to the FAO *Forest Resource Assessment* (FRA) 2005 and 2010⁴.

¹ United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the ninth session (1 May 2009 and 24 January to 4 February 2011_E/2011/42_E/CN.18/2011/20, Page 8)

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N11/261/57/PDF/N1126157.pdf?OpenElement>

² United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the seventh session (24 February 2006 and 16-27 April 2007)_E/2007/42, E/CN.18/2007/8
<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/349/31/PDF/N0734931.pdf?OpenElement>

³ The workshops held in Bangkok, Thailand (10-12 October 2011), Nairobi, Kenya (13-15 December 2011), Accra, Ghana (6-8 February 2012), Beirut, Lebanon (11-13 April 2012) and Santiago, Chile (18-20 April 2012) were jointly organized by UNFFS and FAO.

⁴ <http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/67090/en/>

GUIDANCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS

This streamlined reporting format is made up of three parts:

- I. The forest instrument
- II. The four Global Objectives on Forests
- III. The contribution of forests to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

The forest instrument covers a broad spectrum of issues beyond forests. Its implementation requires close cooperation between different authorities. Consequently, the preparation of national reports may require a cooperative exercise among institutions and ministries such as ministries of environment, economic development, finance, agriculture, health and statistics, and in particular with national focal points for FRA, the NFP Facility, the ITTO C&I process and the Rio Processes, where applicable.

For reporting, please note the following:

- The fields with FRA indicators are highlighted in grey. This data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database;
- If information for a specific question does not exist, please enter NA (not available) or NR (not relevant) but do not leave the fields blank - all the responses to the questions contained in this reporting format are important for the Forum to analyze the progress, to identify the gaps and needs in implementing the forest instrument, including data gaps, and in finding ways and means to address them;
- Some of the questions include descriptive parts. We encourage countries to fill in these parts and provide context and background information in addition to the requested figures and the “yes” and “no” answers. At the same time, the responses should be limited [maximum 250] to keep the analytical efforts within reasonable bounds;
- The national report should be submitted in English, French or Spanish. To facilitate exchange of experience, countries are also encouraged to submit, where relevant, a translation of their summary report in English.
- The national reports should be submitted to UNFFS by **30 September 2012**. Submission of the reports ahead of this deadline is encouraged, as this will facilitate the preparation of analyses and syntheses to be made available to the UNFF10;
- Member States are kindly requested to submit the original signed copy of the national report with an official letter from their respective institution/ministry, via mail or email to the address below. Electronic copies should be available in word processing software, and the scanned copy of the official letter, as well as any graphic elements, should be provided in separate files.

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Abbreviations in the questionnaire/template:

B.Sc.: Bachelor of Science degree
 C & I: Criteria and indicators processes
 FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
 FLEGT: Forest law enforcement, governance and trade
 FRA: FAO's global Forest Resources Assessment
 GOF: Global Objectives on Forests
 ITTO: International Tropical Timber Organization
 MDGs: Millennium Development Goals
 M.Sc.: Masters of Science degree
 NA: Not available
 NFP: National forest programme
 ODA: Official development assistance
 SIDS: Small Island Developing States
 SFM: Sustainable forest management
 UN: United Nations
 UNFF: United Nations Forum on Forests

PART I: The Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (forest instrument)⁵

Thematic Clusters of the Forest Instrument	<p>The forest instrument has been grouped into five cross-cutting and eight thematic clusters for easy reference⁶:</p> <p>1A: Strengthening political commitment for sustainable forest management 1B: Financing sustainable forest management 1C: Capacity building and technology transfer 1D: Stakeholder participation 1E: Enhanced international cooperation</p> <p>2A: Forest law enforcement and governance 2B: International Trade in forest products 2C: Protection of forests 2D: Science and research 2E: Public awareness and education 2F: Private sector and industry 2G: Indigenous and local communities 2H: Monitoring, assessment and reporting</p> <p>Data provided on thematic clusters of the forest instrument will also be used for assessing progress toward its Global Objectives on Forests (Qs 33-49).</p>
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1A: Strengthening political commitment to sustainable forest management

1. Existence of Forest policy statement with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database ⁷ (T14 – Policy and legal framework)		
2. Existence of national forest programme (nfp); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 – Policy and legal framework)		
3. Do you have inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation to achieve sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
If yes, which sectors are actively involved:	√	
Agriculture		√
Climate Change		√
Energy		√
Tourism		√
Water		√
Other:		
Please describe the inter-institutional mechanisms/processes for cross-sectoral cooperation (maximum 250 words). All natural resource and environmental agencies are managed, with activities coordinated, through the Ministry of Natural		

⁵ <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/469/65/PDF/N0746965.pdf?OpenElement>

⁶ E.CN.18/2009/2, pp 4-5 (<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/240/37/PDF/N0924037.pdf?OpenElement>)

⁷ http://countrystat.org/for/cont/inctables/pageid/8_mega/en

Resources and Environment. Since each agency manages or monitors specific aspects of these resources concurrently, there is close collaboration among agencies. Collaboration is carried out through regular meeting where key technical staff meet to discuss issues that may affect SFM.		
4. Are your national forest programmes and relevant policies and strategies contributing to poverty eradication?	Yes	No
If yes, please specify :	√	
National forest programs have been revised to include specific measures and resources for eradicating poverty.	√	
National poverty eradication plans and strategies or equivalent have been revised to incorporate sustainable forest management.		
Please describe specific actions or measures taken to eradicate poverty and their effects (maximum 250 words). Community Development Programme		
<p>Since 2000 the GFC has worked with forest based communities through this programme to assist in the establishment and coordination of community forestry associations, through which these associations are able to acquire forest concessions from the State Forest Estate. The issuance of State lands for harvesting and production, provides communities with a means of livelihood in areas through providing employment opportunities.</p> <p>Within the programme close to 2,000 members within 65 registered associations, benefit from the assistance and technical support offered through this programme. Under this programme a total 94 concessions accounting for 368,916 hectares of forest land were issued to these associations providing direct and indirect means of earning a livelihood for members of the various associations and others residing in and around the respective concessions issued to these associations.</p>		
5. Has the forest instrument been translated into your country's official/local language(s)?	Yes	No
	√	
Please list the language(s) into which the forest instrument has been translated. English		
1B: Financing sustainable forest management: Assessment of this thematic cluster will be conducted on the basis of data provided under Global Objective on Forests 4 (Q. 43-49).		
1C: Capacity building and technology transfer		
6. Total number of persons employed in forestry (1,000 persons-years); data will be derived by UNFFS from the FRA database (T13 – Employment).		
7. Total number of staff working in public forest institutions; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T15 – Institutional framework).		
Does your country have adequate capacity and technology to implement sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	√	
If no, please describe the main challenges, including institutional and technology priority needs and know-how areas of particular concern (maximum 250 words).		
8. Is your country engaged in SFM-related technology transfer?	Yes	No
	√	
If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of SFM technology?		
Donor country		

Recipient country	√	
Describe the nature, source and target of technology transfer (maximum 250 words). Guyana has been the recipient of a few donor agencies such as ITTO, FAO, WWF, CIDA, IDB, to name a few. The main aim in technology transfer has been to improve the resources and technical skills available both at the institutional and national level. With the current focus on Climate Change much technical support has been channeled in the direction of GIS, forest monitoring, and legality of timber harvesting.		
9. Are there any incentives for promoting improved technologies for SFM?	Yes	No
	√	
If yes, please check where applicable:		
Low-interest loans		
Tax breaks	√	
Subsidies		
Participation in SFM best practice certification programmes that improve access to markets	√	
Others; please specify (maximum 250):		
1D: Stakeholder participation		
10. Does your country have programmes for involving stakeholders in SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation? If yes, please indicate the levels:	Yes	No
	√	
National	√	
Sub-national	√	
Local	√	
Describe the processes of public participation in SFM, indicating existing mechanisms and stakeholders involved (maximum 250 words). Stakeholder participation is carried out through consultation, public meetings, the use of Committees, workshops and trough discussion held with organizations that represent sections of the industry Forest Producers Association (FPA) and Guyana Manufacturers and Services Association (GMSA).		
1E: Enhanced international cooperation		
11. Is your country engaged in international cooperation in sustainable forest management? If yes, please specify the type of the cooperation:	Yes	No
	√	
North-South	√	
South-South	√	
Triangular		
Others:	√	
Please give examples, describing the main objectives and elements of the cooperation (maximum 250 words). In March 2012, the Government of Guyana commenced formal dialogue with the EU FLEGT (European Commission) with a view of forming a Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) following the formal announcement by the Government of Guyana on the decision to commence formal dialogue with the EU on a VPA. Several international treaties and conventions to which Guyana is partner of include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention of the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) • Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (1973) 		

- Amazon Cooperation Treaty (TCA) (1978)
- United Nations Convention on Biodiversity (1992)
- International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA 1994)
- The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992)
- The Non – Legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Development of all types of forests (1992)
- The relevant chapter of Agenda 21 as adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Environment & Development (UNDEC 1992).

12. In which areas would your country like to see more international cooperation:

Forests and climate change	√
Forest biodiversity	√
Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests	√
Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods	√
Forest degradation and rehabilitation	√

Others; please list:

2A: Forest law enforcement and governance

13. Existence of law (Act or Code) on forests with national scope; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T14 - Policy and legal framework).

14. Since the adoption of the forest instrument in 2007, have steps been taken to strengthen forest-related legislation, law enforcement and governance in support of sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	√	
15. Is your country participating in international agreements/partnerships to address illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources?	Yes	No
	√	

If yes, is your country a donor or recipient of capacity building to address forest-related illegal practices?

Donor country	
Recipient country	√

Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance forest law enforcement and governance in your country (maximum 250 words).

Forest Legislation

To support the implementation of the forest policy, the Guyana Forestry Commission has reviewed existing forestry legislation and prepared a new draft Forests Act. The purpose of the new Act is to reform the law relating to the management of forest resources, to provide for sustainable management and to consolidate provisions of predecessor legislation. The new legislation provides for: (a) the conservation of the forests of Guyana, including measures to conserve biodiversity, special species and habitats, soil and water resources, and to protect forests against pollution, fires, pests and diseases; (b) the participation of interested parties, including Amerindians, local communities, non-governmental organizations and persons engaged in the commercial utilization of forests, in the development and implementation of forest policies; (c) the sustainable use of Guyana's forest resources, in accordance with Guyana's development needs and level of socio-economic development, pursuant to national policies; (d) the integrated and comprehensive regulation of the multiple and complementary functions and uses of the forests of Guyana, including traditional uses; (e) the promotion and regulation of primary conversion, secondary and tertiary processing activities, including the use of environmentally sound technologies and the facilitation of market access for value-added forest products; and (f) the discharge of Guyana's responsibility to ensure that activities within its jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. Specifically, the (Forest Act 2009) provides for

- (a) sustainable forest management of State forests.

- (b) protection and conservation of forests, including measures to – (i) conserve biological diversity; (ii) protect specific trees and plants; (iii) conserve soil and water resources; and (iv) protect forests against degradation, fires, pests, and diseases, (c) the regulation of forest operations and activities relating to forest produce; and quality control of value-added forest produce

EU FLEGT process in Guyana

In March 2012, the Government of Guyana commenced formal dialogue with the EU FLEGT (European Commission) with a view of forming a Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) following the formal announcement by the Government of Guyana on the decision to commence formal dialogue with the EU on a VPA.

Once negotiations are completed and the agreement is concluded a VPA will be legally binding on both parties. When fully operational, the system provides confidence to the EU buyers that Guyana's timber products are legally sourced. The VPA will be applied to all timber exports defined during negotiations with the European Union with the added benefit that the system can optionally be developed to cover forest products to all other exporting markets.

Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM)

In 2011, a major undertaking was that of national level Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM). This activity provided an initial scoping in preparation for a first audit conducted in July 2012 that allowed for transparent, independent, third party verification of legal compliance, and observation of and guidance on official forest law enforcement systems.

2B: International trade in forest products

16. Is your country involved in international forest products trade? If yes, please provide estimated market value (US\$ 1000):	Yes		No	
	√			
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Timber products	Na	Na	61.2	40.5
Fuelwood	Na	Na	0.22	0.19
17. Does your country trade in non-wood forest products? If yes. please list the most important and provide estimated market value:	Yes		No	
	√			
	Import		Export	
	2007	2011	2007	2011
Kufa and Nibbi furniture and other craft products	Na	Na	Na	0.04

Describe the recent significant steps taken to enhance international trade in forest products in your country (maximum 250 words).

The introduction of the Code of Practice for Wood Processing to standardize timber products is a direct effort to attract specific markets

The EU FLEGT process is expected to increase trade and access to niche markets.

2C: Protection of forests

18. Forest area (1000 hectares) conservation of biodiversity; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).

19. Forest area (1000 hectares) within protective areas; data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 3 – Forest designation and management).

Describe any significant actions related to protection of forests since 2007 (maximum 250 words).

Legislation

The Protected Areas Act, 2011, (PA Act) was enacted in Parliament on July 07, 2011 and came into force by commencement order on November 01, 2011. The PA Act provides the framework for the establishment and management of a national system of protected areas – including a mechanism for sustainable long-term financing (the National Protected Areas Trust Fund) and establishment of a Protected Areas Commission (PAC). Under the PA Act, existing and new state-owned protected areas, Amerindian protected areas, privately managed protected areas, and Urban Parks such as the Botanical Gardens and the Zoological Park will comprise the national protected areas system (NPAS).

Guyana has a proposed National Protected Area System with 8 sites identified under this system.

Declaration of new Protected Areas:

In the latter half of 2011, the GoG declared Shell Beach and Kanuku Mountains as protected areas, thereby almost doubling the number of protected areas in Guyana. These two new protected areas now join the Kaieteur National Park, Iwokrama Rainforest Reserve, and the Amerindian Protected Area of Kanashen. These five protected areas collectively account for almost nine (9) percent of the country's land mass. The delineation processes for Shell Beach and Kanuku Mountains were completed under the German funded Guyana Protected Areas System (GPAS) Project using participatory approaches, and a draft management plan for the Kanuku Mountains was completed.

2D: Science and research

20. How much funding (US\$ 1000) was designated for forest-related research?	2007	2011
	na	na
21. Please specify the sources of financing:	2007	2011
Public sector		
Private industry		
Bilateral cooperation		
Multilateral cooperation		
Others; please describe (maximum 250 words).		
22. Does your country have an institute(s) promoting the development and application of scientific and technological innovations for SFM?	Yes	No
	√	
If yes, do they have extension programs for promoting the use of these scientific and technological innovations directed at forest owners, local and indigenous communities and other stakeholders?	Yes	No
	√	
How many persons from the following groups were reached by these extension programs?	2007	2011
Forest owners	Na	
Local communities	Na	
Private sector	Na	
Indigenous communities	Na	

2E: Public awareness and education

23. Graduation of students in forest-related education: data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T 16 - Education and research).		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent		
Number of students in forest-related education graduated with a technician certificate/diploma		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with M.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with B.Sc. degree or equivalent who are women		
Percentage of students in forest-related education that graduated with a technician certificate/diploma who are women		
24. Did your country organize specific events and activities in support of the International Year of Forests?	Yes	No
	√	

If yes, please describe them (maximum 250 words).

National forest forum

The United Nations designated 2011 as the International Year of Forests, and the Government of Guyana through its agency the Guyana Forestry Commission, collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture to launch a commemorative session on April 18th 2011 at the Guyana International Convention Center. The session celebrated and reinforced the important role forests play in the survival and livelihood of Guyanese people with a full agenda of cultural and awareness presentations

National Steering Committee of Community Forestry Organizations

Continuing the progress in the Community Forestry Programme, the GFC coordinated an initial national meeting of all community forestry stakeholders. The meeting was aimed at bringing together community forestry representatives from the ten administrative regions to discuss key issues affecting community forestry activities in Guyana. At this meeting, the grouping reaffirmed their commitment towards the national development of the forestry sector. Following this national meeting, the idea of a National Steering Committee of Community Forest Organizations was formalized. The primary objectives of the Committee is to discuss the strategic orientation and activities of the Guyana Forestry Commission and its partners and/or sister agencies specific to that of community forestry; and to enhance partnerships geared towards the fostering of stronger ties in the implementation of sustainable forest management in Guyana.

Mangrove Restoration project

Continued emphasis was placed on the Mangrove Restoration project that was started only last year to replenish the trees growing by the river banks

25. Has your country implemented actions to increase public awareness of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management?	√	
If yes, which of the following approaches have been utilized?		
Published materials, such as brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.	√	
Meetings with the general public to inform them of the benefits provided by forests to society	√	
Meetings with private and public sector stakeholders to inform them of the benefits of sustainable forest management	√	
Other; please describe (maximum 100 words).		

2F: Private sector and industry

26. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist that engage the private sector and industry?	Yes	No
	√	
27. Have you established or strengthened public-private partnerships to advance sustainable forest management?	Yes	No
	√	

If yes, please describe (maximum 250 words).

There is wide stakeholder participation for SFM through public – private partnerships ensuring that there collaboration in decision making. One such mechanism is the Ministerial Committee meeting. Which is comprised of members form the manufacturing and producers sectors within the Forest industry.

Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do the private sector and industry play in promoting and supporting the forest instrument and sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words).

The mandate of the Ministerial Committee seeks to address issues arising within the sector and to find solutions acceptable to both sides and for the benefit of the industry's development.

2G: Indigenous and local communities		
28. Are tenure and user rights of local communities and indigenous peoples over publicly-owned forests recognized by law?	Yes	No
	√	
Describe how they are recognized and practiced (maximum 250 words).		
<p>Legislation</p> <p>Amerindian Act 2005</p> <p>The Amerindian Act, 2005 provides for, inter alia:</p> <p>Grants to communal land. Unlike the old Act, the new Act includes a process for the granting of land. For instance, a community can apply for land once they can prove that they have been living there for at least 25 years and the Minister must commence an investigation and make a decision within 6 months.</p> <p>Leases. The Minister is not required to approve leasing of titled Amerindian land, as opposed to the 1st Act where the Minister is required to approve it. In the new Act, the communities are only required to seek the advice of the Minister.</p> <p>Intellectual Property Rights. With respect to the use of scientific research, the Researcher will, among other things, have to submit to the Village Council a copy of any publication containing material derived from the research.</p> <p>Environmental Protection. The Amerindian Act supports the need for the communities to use their natural resources in a way that lends support to the concept of sustainability: Impact Assessments will have to be completed in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act.</p> <p>Mining and Forestry. Amerindians will have a legal right to traditional mining with the consent of the Village Council and they must comply with the relevant legislation. With regard to forestry, the Village Council plays an integral role in determining who is allowed to use their land and on what terms.</p> <p>Governance. The Village Council is empowered to establish rules for their communities and set fines within the legal confines of the law. Notably, the money received due to the non- adherence of the rules, goes into the Village Council's account, not the Government's.</p>		
29. Are local communities and indigenous peoples benefiting from the goods and services produced by forests? ⁸	Yes	No
	√	
Describe how this is functioning (maximum 250 words).		
<p>Communities do benefit directly from good and services produced by forests. Revenues generated from the sale of timber and timber products are invested into the development of the communities and other aspects as deemed important by the community. Other benefits include employment within the forestry sector and eco tourism</p>		
30. Are traditional forest-related knowledge and practices used in forest management, planning and implementation?	Yes	No
	√	
Explain how they are used and by whom (maximum 250).		
<p>Cultural and traditional knowledge is used in a number of areas such as medicine, silviculture and tree spotting activities. Information is used to inform management and operational plans for harvesting operations.</p>		

⁸ Benefit-sharing policies for management of forest resources vary among countries. In national policy regimes that require permits from a national forest authority, benefits can include payments for protecting, regenerating and planting forests; payments for ecosystem services; harvesting of non-timber forest products, dry timber and dead trees; and selective harvesting of timber, among others.

31. Do stakeholder participation mechanisms in support of sustainable forest management exist for the engagement of the following?	Yes	No
Indigenous peoples (where applicable)	√	
Local communities	√	
Describe these mechanisms and their functions. What specific role do indigenous peoples and/or local communities play in achieving sustainable forest management? (maximum 250 words).		
The Guyana Forestry Commission and the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs work in close collaboration to ensure that the rights of indigenous communities is included in policy and indecision making. In addition, public national level consultations are held to gain feedback on specific issues.		
Local communities and other stakeholder groups are also represented by other NGOs such as the Forest Producers Association (FPA) and the Guyana Manufacturing and Services Association (GMSA).		
32. Are training and extension programmes being implemented that are directed at local communities and indigenous peoples in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests?	Yes	No
	√	
If yes, how many persons from the following communities were the beneficiaries?	2007	2011
Indigenous	Na	
Local	Na	327
Part II: The Global Objectives on Forests		
Global Objective 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation;		
33. Extent of the country's forests and other wooded lands (1000 ha.); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.1 - Extent of forest and other wooded land)	2005	2010
34. Extent of the country's forests under public/private ownership (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.2 - Forest ownership and management rights).	2005	2010
Extent of the country's forests under private ownership (1000 ha)		
Extent of privately-owned forests according to the following categories (1000 ha)		
Individual		
Business entities and institutions		
Local, indigenous and tribal communities		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 1 (maximum 250 words).		
Guyana's REDD+ initiatives seek to address reducing emissions for deforestation and forest degradation.		
On November 9th, 2009, Guyana and Norway signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) regarding cooperation on issues related to the fight against climate change, in particular those concerning reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD-plus4), the protection of biodiversity, and enhancement of sustainable, low carbon development.		
Strategic framework		
All aspects of Guyana s planned efforts to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, including forest conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks ("REDD-plus"), are being developed in a consistent manner, through an internationally recognized framework for developing a REDD-plus programme, and will continue to evolve over time. Furthermore, all REDD-plus efforts will, at all stages, be fully integrated with Guyana s Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS).		

Governance: A transparent, rules-based, inclusive forest governance, accountability and enforcement system for forest governance in Guyana is being progressively strengthened, in accordance with Guyana's outline REDD-plus Governance Development Plan (RGDP) and the enabling activities for 201. The RGDP was developed and informed by recommendations from independent assessments performed by Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and the Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nation (FAO). The system for forest governance progresses the 23 thematic areas outlined in the RGDP.		
Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people		
35. Extent of forest designated and managed for production (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest designated and managed for protection (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for conservation (1000 ha)		
Extent of forest designated and managed for social services (1000 ha)		
36. Total volume of industrial roundwood removal (1000 m ³); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.11 - Forest Wood removals and value of removals).	2005	2010
Total value of industrial roundwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total volume of fuelwood removal (1000 m ³)		
Total value of fuelwood removal (US\$1000)		
Total value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) (US\$1000)		
37. Has your country established a mechanism(s) for payment of ecosystem services?	Yes	No
	√	
If yes, what is the estimated value of the payment of ecosystem services (US\$ 1,000)?	2005	2011
		40 000
Please describe how the mechanism(s) function (maximum 250 words). This functions in keeping with the Joint Concept Note that Accompanies the Memorandum of Understanding on REDD+ agreed between the Governments of Guyana and the Kingdom of Norway. It is based on how much forest is retained in Guyana as compared to an agreed reference level.		
38. What is the number of visitors to national parks and other protected areas in your country?	2005	2011
	2000 ⁹	4,253
39. What is the area of urban parks in your country (1000 ha)?	0.023	0.023
40. What is the estimated number of visitors to urban parks in your country?	Na	Na
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 2 (maximum 250 words).		
Global Objective 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;		
41. Extent of forest designated and managed for sustainable forest management (1000 ha); data will be derived by UNFFS from FRA database (T.3 - Forest designation and management).	2005	2010
Extent of forest with management plans (1000 ha)		
42. Does your country have forests under internationally recognized certification schemes?	Yes	No
	√	

⁹ Data source: NEWS PAPER ARTICLE (KAIETEUR NEWS), JANUARY 29, 2011. FIGURES ARE FO NUMBER OF VISITORS TO GUYANA IN 2007 DURING THE HOSTING OF THE ICC WORLD CUP TOURNAMENT.
[HTTP://WWW.KAIETEURNEWSONLINE.COM/2011/01/29/KAIETEUR-NATIONAL-PARK-ATTRACTING-MORE-VISITORS/](http://www.kaieteurnews.com/2011/01/29/kaieteur-national-park-attracting-more-visitors/)

If yes, please specify:	Certification Scheme	Area		
	FSC	360,000ha		
Describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 3 (maximum 250 words).				
Global Objective 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;				
43. Does your country have a government budget specific for forests?	Yes	No		
	√			
44. What is the total amount of funding in forest management, administration, research and human resource development (US\$ 1,000)?	2007	2011		
	1,200	2,300		
45. If the funding for forests is spread among other sectors, please specify the main contributors:				
Agriculture				
Energy				
Water				
Climate change				
Nature conservation				
Others; please specify:				
46. Has the country been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM since 2007? If yes, please specify sources:	Yes	No		
		√		
Domestic public funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)		
Domestic private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)		
External private sector funding	2007 (US\$)	2011 (US\$)		
If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds (maximum 250 words).				
47. Does your country have a National Forests Fund?	Yes	No		
		√		
48. Is your country a donor or recipient of ODA for forestry?	Donor	Recipient		
		√		
49. If yes, what has been the net ODA received/donated for forestry (US 1000)?	Donor		Recipient	
	2007	2010	2007	2011
				NA
Please use this space to describe any significant actions related to Global Objective on Forests 4 (maximum 250 words).				

PART III: Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

Forests can make significant contributions to poverty reduction, improved health, education and gender equity. Sustainable forest management aims to enhance the contribution of forests to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, the evidence of this contribution and greater recognition of the value of sustainably managed forests are difficult to gather.

Currently the only forest-related official MDG indicator that provides information on the proportion of land area covered by forest is Indicator 7.1 under Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. This indicator, however, neither reflects the full range of benefits and services including socio-economic benefits of forests to society, nor the contributions of forests to the achievement of other MDGs. Establishing the direct and indirect links between forests and MDGs is pivotal to ensure that concrete efforts are being taken to reverse the loss of forest cover and to prevent forest degradation while maximizing the benefits of forests for achieving sustainable development.

The aim of this part of the reporting format is to explore the existing data, evidence basis and cases demonstrating the contribution of forests and sustainable forest management to MDGs, at the same time identifying gaps in the monitoring systems and lack of adequate indicators.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Please indicate the most forest relevant MDGs in your country

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	√	
Please list the indicators. Number of communities gaining access to state forest annually. Number of persons benefiting from job creation and employment		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words). Through the Community Development Programme communities are provided with the avenue to access state forests to harvest. The ability to do so provide jobs to the forest based communities which would otherwise not have any such means of employment.		
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	√	
Please list the indicators.		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words). Forest operations in and around areas with forest based communities stimulate the development of these areas into townships and increase economic activities. With the opening of roads and transportation brings with it the necessary infrastructure to support development which includes schools, medical facilities, etc. Any field of employment requires at least a basic education. With this said and the development and accessibility of educational facilities communities are more inclined to seek out opportunities for education in an effort to gain jobs and means of employment.		
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	√	

Please list the indicators. The number of women within associations The number of women involved in forest based employment Number of women as heads of their communities		
Please provide a short description how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 200 words). In Guyana employment within the hinterland is found to be nomadic and seasonal in nature. Forest based activities however provide an avenue for women, who are community bound to benefit from employment within the forestry sector in and around their communities.		
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality:		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	√	
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). With the development of hinterland areas through forest based companies, many areas are equipped with medical facilities and become more accessible for the provision of food and medicinal supplies. With the availability of jobs and the necessary medical facilities, there has been a significant reduction in the number of reported cases of child mortality.		
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	√	
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). One of the main developments of forest based activities is transportation (road, and air), the development of road networks and reduction of the cost of travelling. This makes the movement of people for medical attention much more efficient and effective. Hospital facilities are established in centralised areas and equipped to assist pregnant mothers in the delivery process.		
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	√	
Please list the indicators.		
Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words). The forest sector, owing to its decentralised nature, and broad reach, support several aspects of public relations including on social matters.		
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	√	

Please list the indicators.
 Level of deforestation per annum
 Continuous verification through field audits

Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).
 The state forest of Guyana is harvested based on a number of guidelines and policies. The COP for timber harvesting ensures that harvesting is done within the prescribed guidelines taking into account buffer zones, slopes, water ways and high biodiversity areas within concession boundaries. These policies and guidelines ensure that concessions are maintained and managed in a sustainable manner to ensure that there is minimal damage to the environment.

Additionally the protected areas system ensures that designated areas are managed and protected ensuring environmental sustainability that

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
Does SFM contribute to achieving this goal in your country?	Yes	No
If so, do you have specific indicators and data which could be/are being used to assess this contribution?	√	

Please list the indicators.

Please describe how forests contribute to achieving this goal (maximum 250 words).

Guyana Encourages FDI and a number of large foreign companies that have invested in Guyana's forest sector. With these investments have come developments in areas otherwise identified as inaccessible. Over the years that these companies have been here there has been major infrastructure development that has taken place, telecommunication in the hinterland region has significantly improved.

Please provide a short description of case studies and success stories on data collection on the contribution of forests to achieve MDGs that could serve as examples of good practice for other countries (maximum 250 words).

NA