Session SB62 (2025)

Session starts: 21-03-2025 00:00:00 [GMT+1]
Session ends: 06-06-2025 23:30:00 [GMT+1]

Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress

A compilation of questions to – and answers by – **Guyana**

exported on 10-06-2025 by the UNFCCC secretariat

Question by European Union at Sunday, 20 April 2025

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 20 April

Title: Mitigation measures impact assessment

Guyana has several on-going mitigation projects in the forestry sector around its sustainable forest management strategies.

Could Guyana provide additional information on progress made in estimating the range of GHG emissions reductions expected from these initiatives?

Answer by Guyana

Guyana has a world-class MRVS for the forest that tracks the deforestation and degradation and includes data of the drivers for them. This was an essential tool to also design policies and measures to keep the GHG emissions to the lowest.

The MRVS is more focused on the GHG emissions, but was lacking the same consistency to track mitigation actions as well as support received.

During the last 3 years Guyana was working on developing a National MRV system that includes all IPCC sectors (adding Energy, Agriculture, waste and IPPU to the forest sector). As part of the development of the new system a mitigation database with 40 projects was created, including those in the LULUCF. During the development there were highlighted the need for improvement of reporting between projects to report on their impact. Some projects are contributing to the control of deforestation or reduction of degradation. The results are accounted at a national level by the MRVS, but needs improvement in terms of consistent methodology to quantify on how much the contribution from each project is. In some cases, this measurement will not be possible, or would be very challenging.

Guyana is currently working in the development of transparency methodologies, procedures, and guidelines for mitigation, adaptation, and climate finance specific to Guyana, this will be done by two projects recently approved by UKPACT and GCF Readiness that will be implemented by the GGGI.

Under those projects, Guyana is working towards the development of guidelines to support projects to design their logframe with suggested indicators and methodologies to estimate them.

Question by European Union at Sunday, 20 April 2025

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 20 April

~~Title:~~ AFOLU inventory data

In 2022, the AFOLU sector represented 56.13% of total emissions in Guyana, being the largest source of GHG emissions in the country partially as a result of the deforestation and forest degradation. Guyana has developed a robust MRV system for estimating emissions due to deforestation.

Could Guyana further explain the methodologies used to estimate emissions due to forest degradations and the challenges it faces in collecting the data?

Answer by Guyana

In 2009 Guyana developed a framework for a national Monitoring Reporting and Verification System (MRVS) for REDD+. The MRVS was established by Guyana Forestry Commission to provide a national system to monitor, report and verify forest carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in the country.

Category 3B1a – Forest Land Remaining Forest Land includes emissions from forest degradation from logging, mining and forestry infrastructure.

Carbon losses have been estimated based on activity data on the drivers of forest degradation as presented in the REDD+ technical annex. The drivers that have been considered in this calculation are logging, skid trails for logging activities, buffer zones for mining, and fires. The CO_2 emissions are estimated following the equations provided by 2006 Guidelines for the Tier 1 methodology. However, the activity data and parameters are derived through an extensive monitoring reporting and verification system, as detailed in the REDD+ Technical Annex. Therefore, the estimations for CO_2 could be considered a more advanced tier approach (T2/T3). The carbon losses are estimated separately for each driver of degradation due to activity specific emission factors. Losses from logging have been estimated by multiplying the total volume harvested by the Logging Damage Factor (LDF), which is the country specific emission factor for this activity. The losses from logging skid trails have been calculated by multiplying the length of skid trails by the Logging Infrastructure Factor (LIF). The losses from mining infrastructure (buffer zones) were estimated by multiplying the buffer zone total area by the country specific emission factor.

Question by European Union at Sunday, 20 April 2025

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 20 April

Title: Energy mix scenario assumptions and parameters

In its first BTR Guyana reported that the Low Carbon Development Strategy for 2030 includes a transition plan to reduce their dependency of imported fossil fuel and to reduce GHG emissions. In table 1.18 Guyana has illustrated its projected energy mix showing an uptake of solar and wind energy as of 2025.

Could Guyana elaborate on the main parameters and assumptions taken to model this energy mix?

Answer by Guyana

The energy mix was calculated with a least-cost energy model, with hourly data of demand and energy generation from different renewable energy sources.

The model used existing generation data for planned hydro, solar and wind projects as well as the 300MW natural gas project. Biomass and biogas were not modelled, as they their potential is low.

An assessment of the Levelized Cost of Energy (LCOE) for all technology has been done and shows the lower cost of energy would be with hydro and Natural Gas. Solar and wind are cheaper than the current Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO) when no battery storage is needed.

The simulations were done with limited options for Natural Gas and Hydro:

- 300MW Natural Gas project that used 50 MMscfd

- 165 MW Amaila Falls Hydro Project.

The size of the solar and wind plants has been selected to replace as much HFO and Diesel as possible and maximizing the hydro output.

This model allows to maximize the complementary of the renewable energy sources. It can be observed the seasonal complementary of the wind and hydro resource at least during the first 9 months of the year, with wind power being higher during the first four months of the year when the hydro is lower and later dropping during the wet season when the hydro is maximum; during the last three months of the year, when the hydro power drops the wind increase but not at the same level as in earlier months. The solar and wind resources have also some complementary in daily terms, solar is concentrated during daytime and peaking at noon and wind is stronger at evening. The gaps on the resources can be covered by the hydro with a management of hydro output and the reservoir.

Question by Netherlands at Friday, 18 April 2025

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 20 April

Title: Updates on MRV system to track progress

In the first BTR of Guyana, it is mentioned that it is in the process of establishing a MRV framework for mitigation actions and for support needed. Could you share what progress has been made to establish this? And what (new) challenges and opportunities did arise?

Answer by Guyana

1. MRV Framework for Mitigation Actions

Progress Made

- **Forestry MRV System (REDD+)** :
    - Guyana has one of the most advanced MRV systems in the world for forest carbon, initially developed under the Guyana-Norway partnership.
    - A **Forest Carbon Monitoring System (FCMS)** was established, with national forest area assessments conducted since 2009.
    - The Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) manages a national-level **Geographic Information System (GIS)** and **remote sensing unit** to assess deforestation and degradation.
    - Biennial reports are submitted with updated deforestation rates, emission factors, and carbon stocks.
- **National MRV System** (Beyond Forestry):
    - The government has begun to expand MRV to sectors like **energy**, **transport** , and **agriculture** , as outlined in the LCDS 2030.
    - Guyana has committed to develop a **National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System (GHG-IS)** as part of its Biennial Update Reports (BURs) and its upcoming Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement.
    - The **Second BUR** (submitted in 2023) includes an updated GHG inventory, mitigation actions, and information on support needed and received.
- **Institutional Development**:
    - The **Department of Environment and Climate Change** and the **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** are leading coordination efforts.
    - Capacity-building has been supported by development partners like the UNDP, FAO, and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

2. MRV of Support (Finance, Technology, and Capacity Building)

Progress Made

- Guyana has begun reporting on **climate finance received** through the BUR and participation in the **CBIT (Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency)** .
- The LCDS 2030 emphasizes transparency in how international support is used, particularly for forest payments and adaptation finance.
- Guyana has established frameworks for results-based finance (e.g. via the **ART-TREES** system), with plans to improve how support is tracked, disbursed, and monitored.

3. Opportunities

- **Scaling of Forest Carbon Payments**:
    - Under LCDS 2030, Guyana sold ~33.5 million tonnes of forest carbon credits to Hess Corporation, the largest such deal globally. This presents a major opportunity to **enhance MRV systems** to ensure continued credibility and replicability.

- **Enhanced International Support and Recognition**:
    - Guyana's pioneering work in forest MRV has increased access to **climate finance** which can be leveraged to build comprehensive cross-sectoral MRV systems.
- **Digital Tools and Remote Sensing**:
    - The availability of **high-resolution satellite data**, GIS tools, and cloud-based platforms (e.g., SEPAL from FAO) provides avenues for more robust and transparent MRV systems.
- **South-South Cooperation**:
    - Guyana can serve as a model for other forest-rich developing countries, especially within CARICOM, opening avenues for regional cooperation and capacity sharing.

4. Challenges

- **Capacity and Institutional Gaps**:
    - There are shortages in **technical expertise**, particularly in sectors outside forestry (e.g., energy, waste, IPPU sectors).
    - Coordination among agencies remains a challenge for data sharing and integration into a national system.
- **Data Gaps and Quality**:
    - Non-forestry sectors lack continuous, disaggregated data.
    - There is limited integration of **subnational data** and sectoral emissions from small-scale and informal activities.
- **Sustainability of Funding**:
    - While international support has been vital, long-term sustainability of MRV systems (especially for reporting on support and adaptation) need more work.
- **Limited MRV for Adaptation**:
    - Most MRV focus has been on mitigation (especially forestry), but MRV frameworks for **adaptation actions and outcomes** need more work in the coming period.

Question by Republic of Korea at Friday, 18 April 2025

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 20 April

Title: Reporting international finance from co-financed activities

Guyana applied 13 methodologies to report on support received and needed. Notably, in co-financed programs, efforts were made to distinguish between domestic and international contributions. In reporting the internationally sourced portion of co-financed support, did Guyana face any challenges in isolating or verifying such amounts? Are there any lessons learned or good practices that could benefit other Parties?

Answer by Guyana

No specific challenges were faced in this instance, however, throughout the process for identifying the support needed and received, lack of detailed documentation in some cases was a challenge.

Question by Republic of Korea at Friday, 18 April 2025

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 20 April

Title: Reflecting Article 6 information in the BTR

Guyana submitted its Initial Report under Article 6.2 and shared plans to use cooperative approaches, including ITMOs, toward NDC achievement. a) Could the Party share any technical, institutional, or administrative challenges encountered in linking or reflecting Article 6 data in its BTR under Article 13? b) What kind of additional work or capacity was needed to ensure that the same information could be reported across different frameworks?

Answer by Guyana

a) Challenges in Linking or Reflecting Article 6 Data in BTR under Article 13

Institutional Challenges

- **Coordination Across Agencies** :
    - Article 6 activities involve multiple bodies: Climate Office, Ministry of Natural Resources, GFC (for forest ITMOs), and the EPA (for GHG inventory and reporting).

Administrative Challenges

- **Limited Capacity to Manage Dual Reporting** :
    - Separate reporting timelines and formats for Article 6 Initial Reports and the BTR put pressure on limited technical teams.
    - Integrating market-based accounting with national-level mitigation tracking remains resource-intensive.

b) Additional Work or Capacity Needed to Report Consistently Across Frameworks

Capacity Building

- **Technical Assistance on Reporting Tools** :
    - Support is needed to develop **integrated digital platforms** that can populate both Article 6.2 and Article 13 templates from the same datasets.

System Development

- **National MRV and Registry Systems**:
    - A national registry system needs to be developed to:
        - Track authorization, transfer, and use of ITMOs.
        - Link to the Article 6 database and national GHG inventory system.
    - Work has started on this and will be compatible with international reporting formats and standards.

Procedural Alignment

- **QA/QC Protocols Across Frameworks**:
    - Additional resources are needed to support **quality assurance and control** procedures that ensure consistency between datasets used in different reports.

Guyana has made commendable progress in engaging with cooperative approaches under Article 6.2, the **linkage to the Article 13 transparency framework requires significant institutional and technical strengthening**. International support — including targeted finance, technical assistance, and peer learning — are still needed to assist Guyana to further advance this work.

Question by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at Thursday, 17 April 2025

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 20 April

Title: Question to Guyana on their National Mangrove Action Plan

Thank you, **Guyana**, for the opportunity to comment on your 1st Biennial Transparency Report. Please can you share what actions you are taking to implement the National Mangrove Action Plan to increase Mangrove Forest width by 2030? Additionally, can you elaborate on the institutional arrangements necessary to implement mangrove management?

Answer by Guyana

Actions Being Taken to Implement the National Mangrove Action Plan (NMAP)

The NMAP sets a goal to **increase mangrove forests by 2030** as part of Guyana's adaptation measures and ecosystem-based climate solutions. Key actions include:

1. Mangrove Replanting and Restoration

- **Seedling Production and Planting**:
    - Community nurseries have been established for propagating mangrove seedlings (e.g., *Rhizophora mangle*), especially in vulnerable coastal areas.
    - Planting projects have been implemented along **East Coast Demerara** and **Region 3 and Region 6 coastlines** , where erosion and saltwater intrusion are high.
- **Use of Hybrid and Engineered Approaches**:
    - In some areas, **geotextile tubes and groynes** are installed to reduce wave energy and allow natural sedimentation, supporting mangrove colonization.

2. Monitoring and Mapping

- Use of **GIS, drones, and satellite imagery** for:
    - Mapping mangrove cover change.
    - Identifying degraded zones.
    - Tracking restoration progress and forest width over time.

3. Community Engagement and Livelihoods

- The **Mangrove Restoration Project** (funded by the EU and supported by local partners) involves coastal communities in:
    - Planting and maintenance.
    - Eco-tourism and awareness programs.
    - Sustainable harvesting of mangrove products (e.g., honey, crab fishing).

4. Research and Policy Support

- Collaboration with **University of Guyana** , **EPA** , and international partners to:
    - Improve understanding of species composition and coastal dynamics.
    - Model future sea-level rise scenarios and mangrove buffer needs.

Institutional Arrangements for Mangrove Management

Implementing the NMAP involves **multi-agency coordination** and a blend of national, regional, and community-level governance. Key institutions and their roles are:

1. National Agricultural Research and Extension Institute (NAREI)

- Lead agency for mangrove management since 2010.
- Responsible for:

- Implementing replanting and engineering projects.
- Coordinating the National Mangrove Action Plan.
- Maintaining mangrove seedling nurseries and monitoring networks.

2. Ministry of Agriculture

- Provides national policy guidance.
- Supports funding, integration with broader coastal zone management, and alignment with climate resilience strategies.

3. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- Oversees compliance with environmental standards for coastal and wetland protection.
- Supports impact assessments and ecological monitoring.

4. Department of Environment and Climate Change

- Ensures alignment with the **LCDS 2030** and Guyana's NDC.
- Integrates mangrove actions into national MRV systems and BTR reporting.
- Coordinates climate finance proposals targeting nature-based solutions.

5. Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission (GLSC) & Sea Defence Board

- Support mapping and legal delineation of mangrove areas.
- Collaborate on land use planning, especially for buffering sea defenses with mangroves.

6. Local Government and Community-Based Organizations

- Engage in community-led restoration and maintenance.
- Monitor mangrove health and support enforcement against illegal clearing.

7. BTR Reporting Elements for Mangrove Actions

In its next BTR, Guyana aims to report on:

- **GHG mitigation benefits** (e.g., estimated carbon sequestration from restored mangroves).
- **Adaptation metrics** (e.g., increased coastal resilience, reduced flooding).
- **Finance mobilized** for mangrove-related projects (including GEF, EU, and domestic allocations).
- **Progress toward 2030 targets** such as increased forest width and reduced degradation rates.

Question by New Zealand at Thursday, 17 April 2025

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 20 April

Title: Institutional arrangements for Guyana’s inventory reporting system

New Zealand congratulates Guyana on the early submission of its first BTR. Guyana’s BTR reports that Guyana is actively working on establishing a GHG inventory MRV system that encompasses all relevant sectors. What steps is Guyana taking to institutionalise the procedures, roles, and responsibilities for future national GHG inventories?

Answer by Guyana

To ensure the enduring enhancement of the GHG inventory system and the timely delivery of transparent, accurate, consistent, complete, and coherent information, Guyana aims to institutionalise the procedures, roles, and responsibilities for future national GHG inventories. This will be achieved through the establishment of different types of legal instruments such as MoUs or DSAs and through ongoing capacity building and trainings. Furthermore, Guyana is intending to develop a sector led data management system as part of its national integrated MRV framework. The country will work to create a structure to feed information from the sector level into a reporting system for the UNFCCC. The envisioned data management system will collate data at the sector level and support the organisation, storage, and archiving of Guyana's information utilised within its national MRV framework. This, in turn, will play a crucial role in shaping national policies and plans while ensuring the fulfilment of the country's reporting obligations to international agreements.

Question by Australia at Thursday, 17 April 2025

Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 20 April

Title: Q2

Guyana indicates in its BTR that it will seek to use increasing amounts of wind energy to generate electricity in the coming decades (pg. 65-66). What policies, measures and projects are being considered to achieve this increase?

Answer by Guyana

This will be achieved through the Sustainable Energy Programme for Guyana. The general objective of the program is to promote and support sustainable energy projects in Guyana, in order to contribute to Guyana’s energy security, energy access, reduction of fossil-fuel dependence and

provide additional opportunities to reduce GHG emissions. The specific objectives are: (i) to support the use of solar, small-hydro and wind energy resources; and (ii) create social awareness of sustainable energy. To promote and support sustainable energy programs in rural areas of Guyana. The specific objective of the first component is to foster the transition to alternative renewable energy and improve energy access in un-served and/or isolated communities with the following sub-components: (i) support to the design/installation/completion of renewable pilot projects; (ii) revision of the legal, institutional and regulatory framework of the electricity sector affecting the deployment of non-conventional renewable initiatives; and (iii) support the development of on-grid renewable projects to reduce fossil-fuel dependency. On the other hand, the second component focuses on supporting the ongoing creation of adequate knowhow, in order to guarantee the long-term sustainability of the implemented renewable energy projects.

Question by Australia at Thursday, 17 April 2025

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 20 April

Title: Q1

Australia recognises the effort that Guyana has put into drafting its first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR).

Guyana indicated in its BTR that it has “proactively worked towards strengthening its national MRV framework for climate change reporting” (pg. 348). Can Guyana comment on where it has focused most of its efforts to strengthen its Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) framework, and whether strengthening its MRV framework has supported it to implement other articles under the Paris Agreement?

Answer by Guyana

The Government of Guyana has proactively worked towards strengthening its national MRV framework for climate change reporting. Guyana is now in the crucial stage of defining the systems required to estimate the national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, determine and track mitigation actions, and define the support needed and received in compliance with the reporting requirements under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. The country has already established a national Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) monitoring, reporting, and verification system (MRVS) and has initiated two Green Climate Fund (GCF) projects aimed at developing sectoral MRV frameworks for the agriculture and energy sectors of the national GHG inventory.

The recently designed energy sector MRV framework and MRV framework for the agriculture sector in Guyana exemplify these ongoing initiatives, while the industrial processes and product use (IPPU) and waste sectors will be designed in due course. This will enable Guyana to sustainably compile complete and accurate information to estimate GHG emissions in all the relevant Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) sector categories, sub-categories and sources of the national GHG

inventory of Guyana. Such endeavours will allow Guyana to ensure national capacity to communicate reliable, transparent, and comprehensive information allowing to meet the enhanced reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement of the GHG inventory to the UNFCCC and take informed policy decisions at national level.

Guyana has established and implemented a REDD+ monitoring, reporting, and verification system (MRVS), which is fully operational. REDD+ refers to a process moderated by the UNFCCC which supports countries' efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and foster conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

Guyana is actively engaged in implementing various mitigation actions and the country is exploring the establishment of an MRV framework dedicated to tracking the progress of mitigation efforts. In these instances, the existing approach is project-based, relying solely on data obtained from sources associated with mitigation action funding.

Guyana plans to develop an MRV framework and methodology for tracking climate support needed and received as part of the national MRV framework. This will enable the assessment of needed technological, financial, and capacity-building support, as well as tracking the support received.

Although this is now current work, Guyana iis working on developing a sector led data management system as part of its national integrated MRV framework. The country will work to create a structure to feed information from the sector level into a reporting system for the UNFCCC. The envisioned data management system will collate data at the sector level and support the organisation, storage, and archiving of Guyana's information utilised within its national MRV framework. This, in turn, will play a crucial role in shaping national policies and plans while ensuring the fulfilment of the country's reporting obligations to international agreements.

Question by Japan at Wednesday, 16 April 2025

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 20 April

Title: Measures to address fugitive emissions from oil production

According to projections, emissions in the energy sector are expected to increase in the future, and the main driver behind this is GHG emissions from the oil and gas sector due to the commencement and expansion of oil production. Are there any measures being considered to address fugitive emissions from oil production?

Answer by Guyana

The environmental permits for O&G operations are granted with specific conditions and clauses to minimize fugitive emissions. The FPSO that has obtained an environmental permit are designed with the highest standards, including Leak Detection and Repair Systems, vapor recovery units or Non-routine Flaring.

The FPSO are designed to separate the gas from the oil, compress it and reinject it in the well. In regard to the flaring the environmental permit specifies the maximum amount allowed of flaring per year (note that even in non-routine flaring designs, there is situations where flaring in needed, like on safety and emergency situations or during start-up and shut-down operations). The environmental permit has been issued with a carbon tax on flaring in amounts exceeding the non-routine flaring. The latest permit includes a **carbon tax** of **$50 USD/tonCO2** emitted.

Guyana's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has a remote monitoring system that tracks key data in each of the FPSO, including the gas flared. Besides the remote monitoring system, EPA has also access to satellite data with thermal cameras that are able to provide information of the amount of gas flared, this extra satellite system is used to ensure the remote readings are accurate.

Question by Japan at Wednesday, 16 April 2025

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 20 April

Title: Estimates of GHG emission reductions of PaMs

Guyana applied the flexibility for reporting of the estimation of GHG emission reductions in CTF 5 and plans to report them by the time of its second BTR. On the other hand, data on the progress for each mitigation action is provided in the tables of the 1st BTR (p.369-) and it seems that some data are available. What was the most difficult part of reporting GHG emission reductions?

Answer by Guyana

The total or annual estimated GHG emission reductions for each PAM reported the tables of the 1st BTR (p.369-) are, in several instances, derived from desk-based research which introduced a level of uncertainty to the reported values. As such, Guyana is working towards taking steps to estimating GHG emissions (expected and achieved) for each PAM by the time of its second BTR through enhanced data collection and verification procedures and an improved methodological framework for estimating the GHG emission reductions of PAMs.

Question by Canada at Tuesday, 15 April 2025

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 20 April

Title: Institutional arrangements for data collection under the GHG Inventory

Could you describe the institutional arrangements in place to access or collect national energy activity data and any challenges or planned improvements in relation these arrangements?

Answer by Guyana

To ensure the sustainable preparation and reporting of the national GHG inventory without relying on international support, Guyana is actively working on establishing a GHG inventory MRV framework that encompasses all relevant sectors.

The recently designed energy sector MRV framework and MRV framework for the agriculture sector in Guyana exemplify these ongoing initiatives, while the industrial processes and product use (IPPU) and waste sectors will be designed in due course. This will enable Guyana to sustainably compile complete and accurate information to estimate GHG emissions in all the relevant Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) sector categories, sub-categories and sources of the national GHG inventory of Guyana. Such endeavours will allow Guyana to ensure national capacity to communicate reliable, transparent, and comprehensive information allowing to meet the enhanced reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement of the GHG inventory to the UNFCCC and take informed policy decisions at national level.

As part of the GHG inventory MRV framework, the establishment of well-considered, relevant institutional arrangements are a key enabling factor for the continued estimation, compilation and timely preparation and submission of Guyana's national GHG inventory. The general institutional arrangements within the GHG inventory MRV framework of Guyana have designated a responsible entity or entities in the country, as follows:

See attached file.

The GHG emissions inventory preparation has been conducted under the centralised leadership and coordination of the Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) under the Office of the President.

The inventory preparation adheres to a sector-based approach for gathering emissions and removal data while ensuring that sectoral synergies are taken into account to avoid double counting or omission. To compile the necessary data, sectoral data collection forms are employed. These forms are distributed to the pertinent data providers within each sector.

Attachment: Org Structure.pdf

Question by Canada at Tuesday, 15 April 2025

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 20 April

Title: Flexibility mechanisms under the GHG Inventory

Could you please indicate if flexibility mechanisms were used for the GHG Inventory component, and if so, for which specific areas? What steps are being taken to overcome these challenges for future reporting?

Answer by Guyana

Guyana worked towards estimating emissions for the GHGs highlighted in Table 2.1 of the BTR on page 86. However, due to data constraints, HFCs, PFCs, SF6 and NF3 were not estimated, and the appropriate NKs were reported instead. As such, Guyana uses flexibility in light of its capacities according to paragraph 102 with respect to paragraph 48 of Decision 18/CMA.1 and reports less GHGs. Guyana plans to report all seven gases referred to in paragraph 48 of Annex to Decision 18/CMA.1 in the next BTR.

Question by Canada at Tuesday, 15 April 2025

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 20 April

Title: Quality management system of GHG Inventory

Could you please share some examples of good practices used to ensure that QA/QC checks are done thoroughly for all sectors as well as for cross-cutting areas of the GHG inventory?

Answer by Guyana

Guyana applies the Tier 1 approach as a basic verification tool for its estimates. Additionally, for its two most significant sectors in terms of GHG emissions and removals—the energy and forestry sectors—Guyana has compiled the reference approach for energy sector estimates and established a national forest monitoring system for the forestry sector.

Examples of quality control procedures being implemented during the GHG inventory compilation process:

Step	**Description**
Data quality assessment	After the completion of data collection, the information supplied undergoes an evaluation concerning data availability and quality. This assessment precedes the preliminary estimation of GHG emissions and removals. The primary goal of this evaluation is to pinpoint any existing data gaps and outline immediate, short-term, and long-term corrective actions or areas for improvement within each sector. This process provides an opportunity to take the necessary actions to address immediate and short-term data gaps before finalising the GHG emissions and removals estimates.
General and	General QC procedures include generic quality checks related to calculations,

sector-specific QC checklists	data processing, completeness. The QC checklist that was followed for all sectors is in line with the recommended QC procedures in Table 6.1, Chapter 6 of Volume 1 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. This checklist comprises 12 QC activities, further broken down into QC procedures. These general QC checks are conducted routinely throughout the preparation of the inventory, applying a QC checklist irrespective of the type of data used to develop the inventory estimates. Category-specific QC complements general inventory QC procedures and is directed at specific types of data used in the methods for individual source or sink categories. These category-specific procedures are applied selectively, focusing on key categories and those undergoing significant methodological and data revisions. The objective is to minimise errors during the final selection of data, emission factors, and other parameters. This includes unit conversion, selection of methodological tiers, preparation of computation files, evaluation of trends, and documentation of inventory processes. In every instance, the individual responsible for each QC check, the date of its performance, and any corrective actions taken are meticulously documented.

Examples of quality assurance procedures implemented following the GHG inventory compilation:

Level	**Description**
International expert peer review	Within the team of international consultants, an expert peer reviewer was assigned by sector to undertake checks, propose improvements, and ensure the quality of the inventory. The international peer reviewers checked the five quality principles at various levels in the data compilation and reporting processes. This included, among others, checking if the chapters and sections provide the activity data and emission factors with the sources used, explain the methods used and summarise the data set, whether the same methods and the same data sources are used for the whole time series, if the same IPCC guidelines for the methodologies and reporting templates have been used for the whole inventory and for the same group of gases, if estimates are provided for all gases, all source categories existing within the national territory of Guyana, and if uncertainty analysis is undertaken and improvement plans proposed.
Quality assessment at national level	Validation was conducted at the national level through a series of meetings and exchanges held throughout the inventory preparation process. These engagements facilitated discussions and collaborative assessments, ensuring a thorough examination of the inventory's accuracy, methodologies, and overall quality.

Question by Canada at Tuesday, 15 April 2025

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 20 April

Title: Balancing traditional and renewable energy sources

In your BTR you state that "the LCDS 2030, endorsed by the National Assembly in July 2022, includes a transition plan to reduce the dependency of imported fossil fuel and to reduce GHG emissions". Earlier in the report you note that there has been an increase in offshore gas exploration. How do you envision these two energy priorities interacting?

Answer by Guyana

The Gas-to-Energy project is purposed to establish infrastructure so natural gas can be transported from the offshore Stabroek Block's Liza oilfield to an integrated gas processing facility at Wales, on the West Bank of Demerara. The project will deliver natural gas liquids (NGL) and dry gas to the government of Guyana. A subsea pipeline will be installed on the seafloor to transport natural gas from the Liza field to an onshore pipeline at the West Coast of the Demerara river. The onshore pipeline will deliver the gas to an integrated facility at Wales, on the West Bank of Demerara. At this facility, a NGL processing plant will treat the gas to remove NGLs for commercialization, and a 300 megawatts power plant will use the dry gas to generate electricity for domestic use. The pipeline would transport up to ~50 million standard cubic feet per day of natural gas to the facilities.

· The project will provide the fiscal space to cut the cost of power by 50%.

· Replacing imported heavy fuel oil (HFO) with Guyana's natural gas as the main source of electricity generation will significantly reduce emissions.

· Through the project, cooking gas and fertilizer will be sold to locals at reduced rates, and sell the remaining NGLs to third parties.

As such, the increase in offshore gas exploration will simultaneously reduce emissions through the shift to natural gas reduce the dependency of imported fuels by replacing imported heavy fuel oil (HFO) with Guyana's natural gas.

Session SB62 (2025)

Session closed at 06-06-2025

UNFCCC - LAST PAGE OF EXPORT