

# Discussing land policy for Low Carbon Development in Guyana



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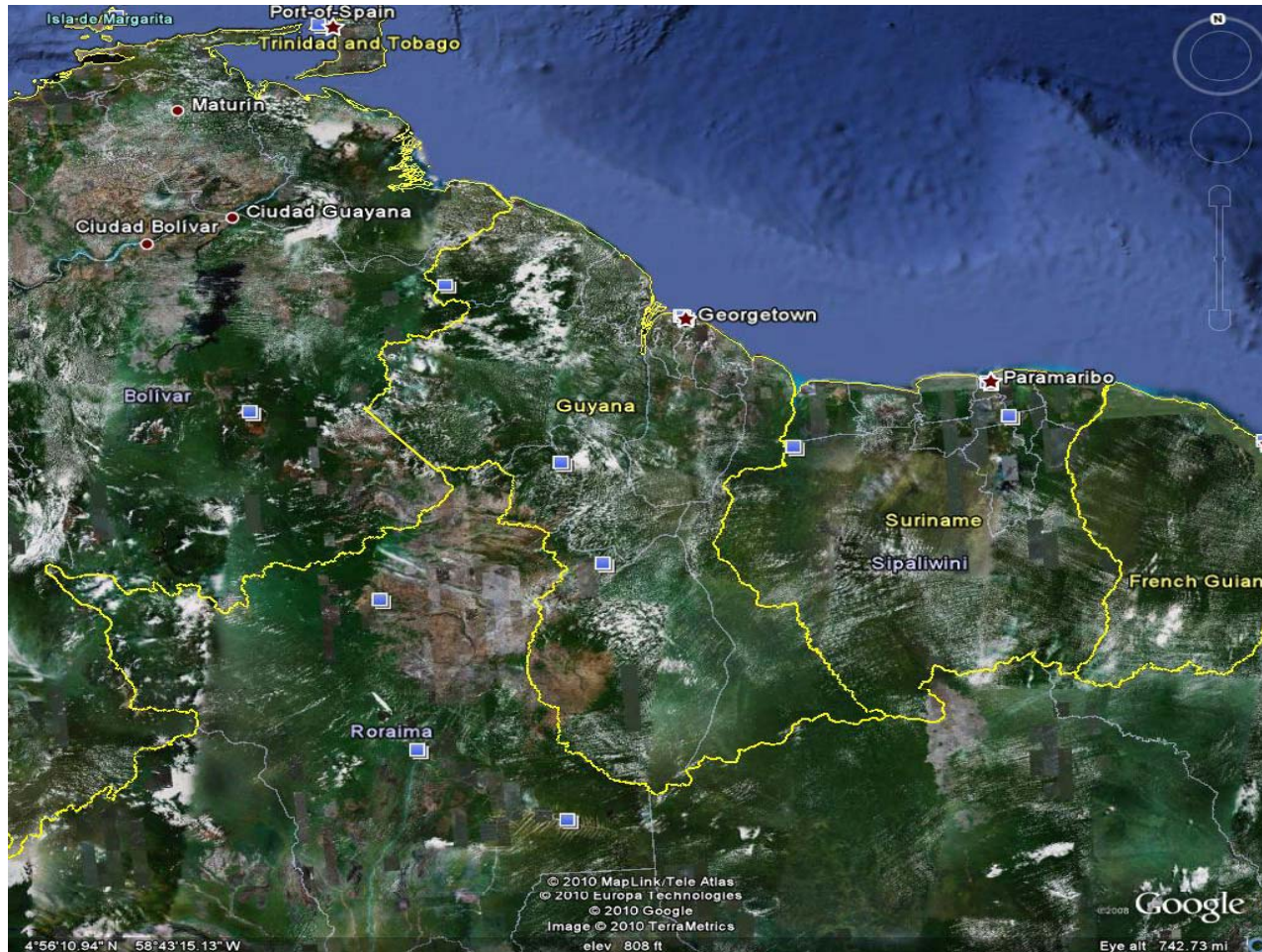
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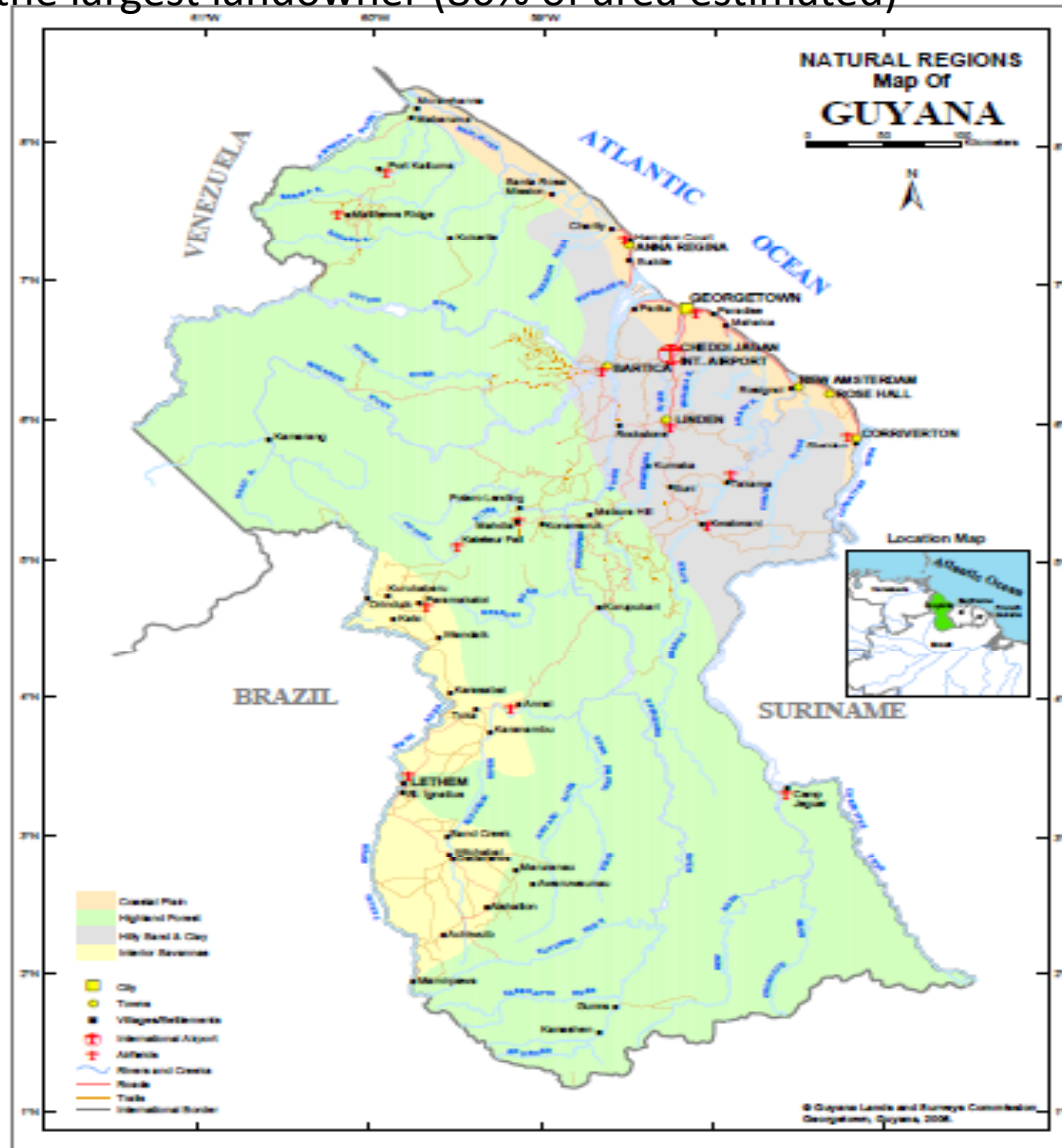
April 27, 2010

## A global leader:

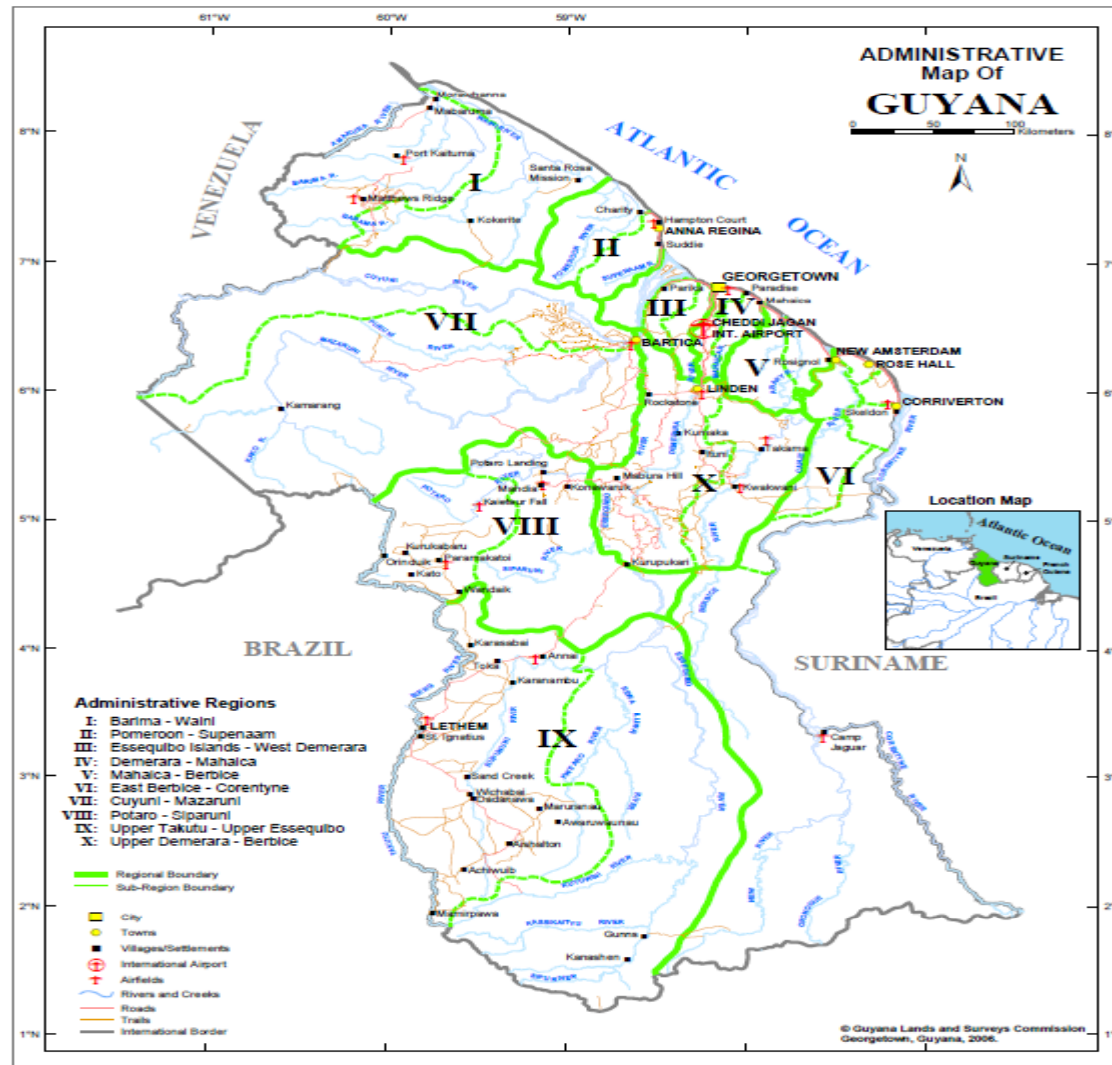
Guyana's Low Carbon Development Strategy aims to link forest-carbon management, global carbon markets and national development



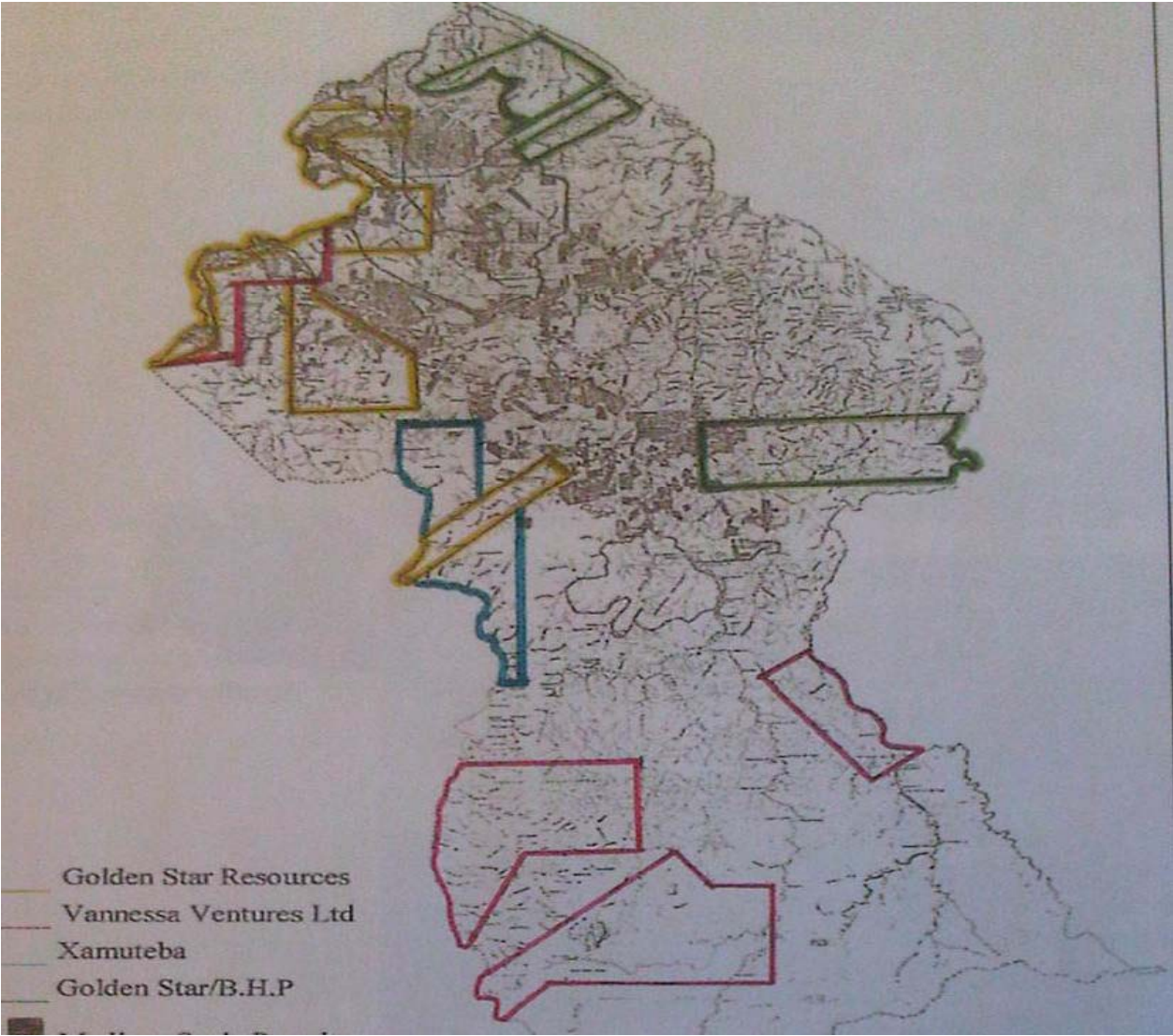
Guyana's land tenure framework consists of private, State and Amerindian lands; State is the largest landowner (86% of area estimated)



The coastal fringe is the area of most of the population (90%), urban settlement and agriculture (rice and sugar primarily) and has been the focus of the most development of infrastructure including the land administration system. Most of this land is small freehold parcels and state leases in agricultural areas.



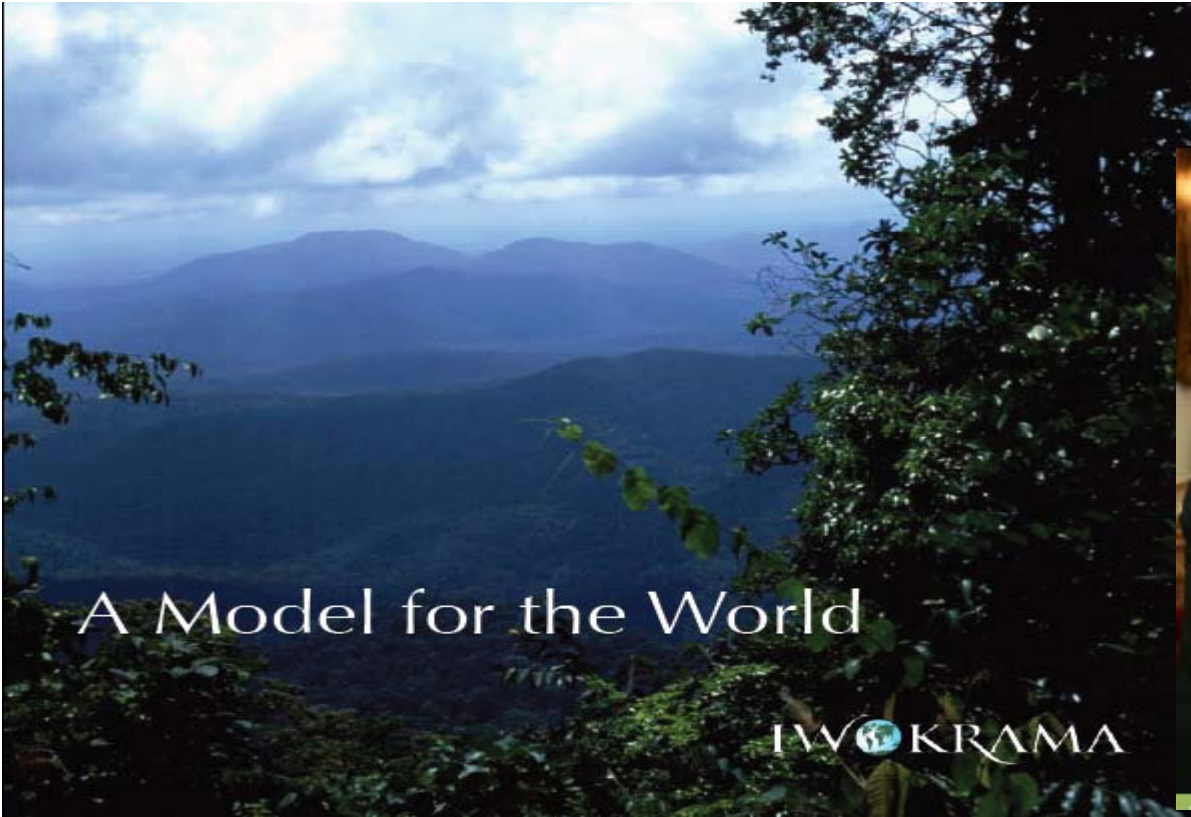
Mining concessions (mostly for gold) underlay certain areas;  
Forest concessions have been granted in certain areas



Some Amerindian communities have not been demarcated; others seek land extensions; others are too small or too recent to be recognized with land title



Conservation areas are being developed: Model is Iwokrama, a special conservation area set up to demonstrate multi-purpose forest management



# Iwokrama operating FSC certified forest management

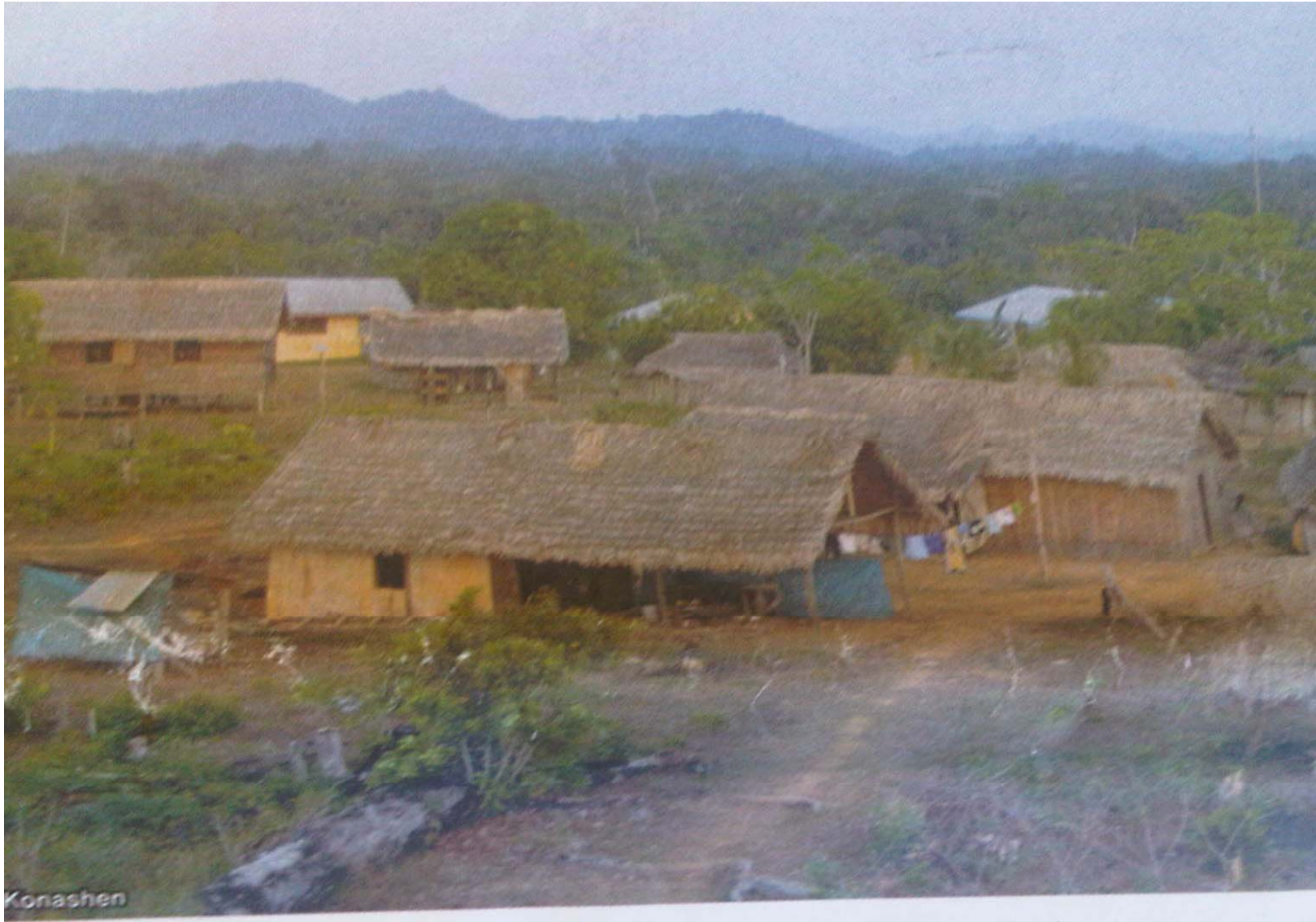


FSC certified Iwokrama wood destined for the export market

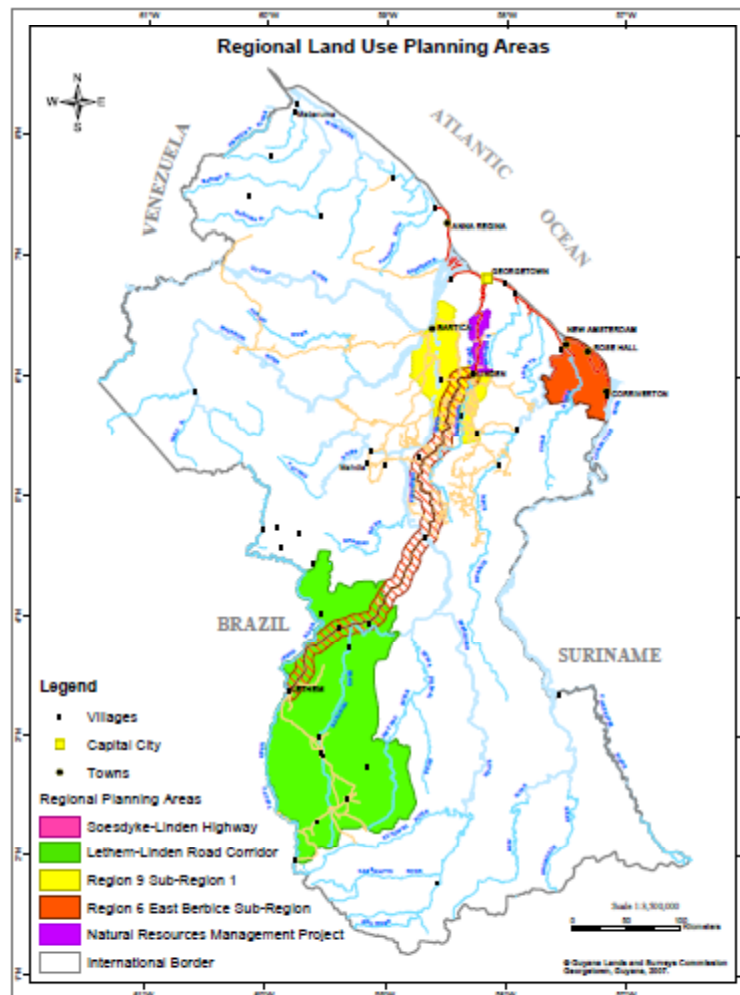


The chain of custody allows consumers to trace products back to the exact location harvested

Wai-Wai Conservation Area: Amerindian land and conservation planning (Konashen Village)



Detailed land use planning prepared for selected areas but not fully for forest-carbon management

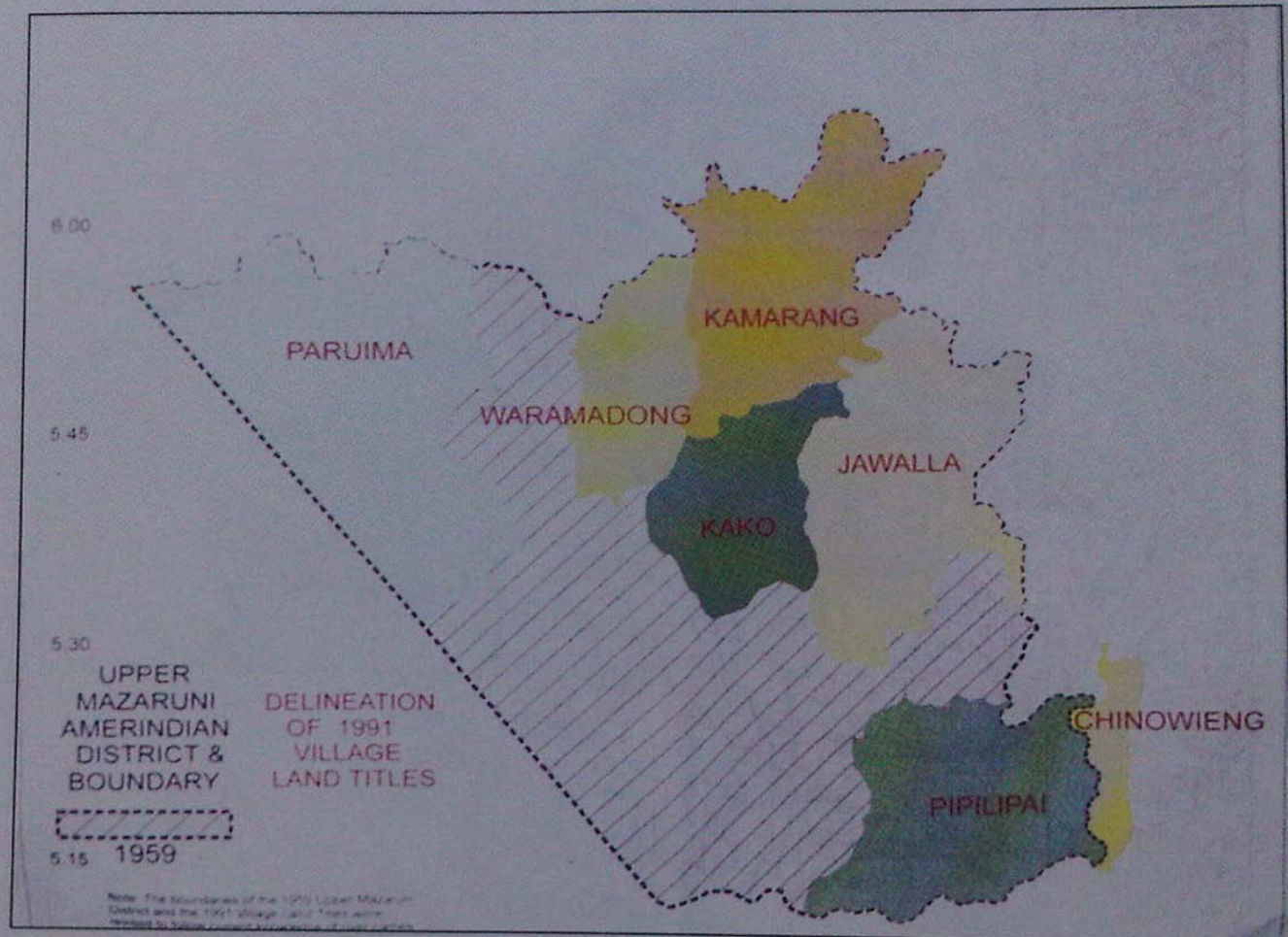


Managing mining and forest-carbon requires multi-sector geographic information system, land-use planning and monitoring/enforcement.



# Upper Mazaruni case of six indigenous communities is pending a court decision

**Map 1**  
Map produced by the Upper Mazaruni mapping team showing the 1991 village titles (coloured areas), the boundary of the 1959 Upper Mazaruni Amerindian District (dotted line) and the area inside the 1959 District that the communities are seeking title to (lined area).



## Land Tenure and LCDS/REDD+: **Guyana showing the future**

Land Policy issues for discussion:

Resolution of indigenous issues; demarcation, pending court cases, policies on extensions and new communities;

Integration of resource law, land information systems and planning processes for mining, forests, Amerindian communities, other human settlements;

Expansion of detailed land use planning;

Expansion of conservation areas;

Linkage of land information system and forest monitoring.

REDD preparation accelerates the creation of near real-time updated, fully-integrated land/resource information systems, forest management plans,