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7th National Report

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Section I Brief overview of the process of preparation of the report

General

Government

Guyana

National authorities responsible for the preparation and submission of the report

National Authority: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Government of Guyana – Mr. Kemraj Parsram, Executive Director and National Focal Point to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

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Briefly describe the process followed for the preparation of the present report. Responses may include the following

Brief description of the preparation process

Guyana’s partial Seventh National Report (7NR) has been prepared under the coordination of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in its capacity as the national focal point for the Convention on Biological Diversity. The preparation process followed a coordinated whole-of-government approach, engaging relevant sector agencies and statutory bodies in accordance with their respective mandates and the relevant National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs). Broader whole-of-society consultation will continue through the forthcoming NBSAP update process under the GEF-8 Umbrella Programme and will inform subsequent reporting cycles.

Given time constraints, including delays associated with the update of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) under the GEF-8 Umbrella Programme, this submission reflects an interim and partial assessment of progress between 2020 and February 2026. Reporting is based on available administrative records, validated national datasets, and recognised global data sources accessible through the Online Reporting Tool.

For this reporting cycle, Guyana prioritised a selected set of NBTs for assessment of progress under Section III:

1.

NBT 2: By 2030, restore up to 200,000 hectares of degraded forest, including on mined-out areas, using a variety of approaches to enhance biodiversity, ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.
2.

NBT 3: Improve ecosystem connectivity by expanding conservation to 30% by 2030, focusing on places most important for delivering ecosystem functions and services.
3.

NBT 5: By 2030, institutional capacity for biodiversity monitoring is enhanced at the national level using innovative technology.
4.

NBT 9: By 2030, advance climate-smart and sustainable practices in key areas under fisheries and aquaculture production.
5.

NBT 16: By 2030, strengthen the capacity for the handling and safe use of biotechnology through the implementation of Guyana’s National Biosafety Framework.

Coordination mechanisms and methodology

The following coordination mechanisms were employed:

1. Circulation of standardised Section III reporting templates aligned with the 7NR Guidance, Template and CBD Online Reporting Tool;
2. Use of a RASCI framework to clarify Responsible, Accountable, Support, Consulted and Informed roles across contributors;
3. Targeted outreach to sector agencies, including the Protected Areas Commission (PAC), Fisheries Department (Ministry of Agriculture), Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC), National Agricultural Research and Extension Institute (NAREI), and relevant EPA technical units;
4. Review of national policy instruments, management plans, regulatory frameworks, and administrative documentation relevant to each selected NBT;
5. Internal consolidation and quality control by the EPA’s MEAs Department prior to policymaker review.

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Data validation was undertaken through cross-referencing agency submissions with existing national documentation and available global datasets pre-populated in the Online Reporting Tool. Where inputs could not be fully validated within the reporting timeframe, the draft uses cautious narrative language and explicitly flags data limitations for follow-up in the full submission.

Consultations undertaken

Consultations for this reporting cycle were primarily inter-agency and technical in nature, reflecting the partial scope and compressed timeline of the submission. Sector ministries and statutory bodies were engaged in accordance with their mandates to validate governance measures, legal instruments, and available administrative data relevant to the selected NBTs.

Public and broader stakeholder consultation processes are being undertaken separately through the NBSAP update supported under the GEF-8 Umbrella Programme. Inputs from that process will inform the subsequent consolidated submission and strengthen future reporting cycles.

Key challenges encountered

Key challenges encountered during preparation include:

1. Fragmentation of biodiversity data across institutions;
2. Limited consolidation of national headline indicator datasets
3. Transitional status of national biodiversity monitoring and information systems, including incomplete system integration and limited automation of headline indicator production;
4. Constraints associated with delayed NBSAP revision processes.

This partial submission therefore emphasises transparency, defensibility and alignment with the reporting template, while clearly identifying data and system gaps to be addressed in the full consolidated submission later this year.

Section II Status of the revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Has your country revised or updated its national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Framework?

In Progress

Please indicate the expected date of completion of the revision or updating of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan?

2026-09-30

Did your country involve and engage stakeholders in revising or updating its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?

Yes

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Stakeholders

Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLC)

Women

Youth

Private sector

Other (Academic institutions, sector ministries, agencies, departments and statutory bodies, as well as, technical agencies and relevant non-governmental organisations with biodiversity mandates)

Has your country's revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan been adopted as a policy or a legal instrument, and/or integrated into other strategies?

In Progress

Briefly describe the national biodiversity monitoring system and how it tracks progress in the implementation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Guyana’s biodiversity monitoring architecture is currently undergoing institutional strengthening. Foundational components include:

- 1. EPA ArcGIS Enterprise server environment and centralised data repository infrastructure;
- 2. Consolidation and migration of selected historical biodiversity spatial datasets into the Enterprise environment;
- 3. Development of draft biodiversity dashboards;
- 4. Planning toward a future integrated National Biodiversity Information System (NBIS) framework.

The EPA’s (CBD National Focal Point) ArcGIS Enterprise environment functions as enabling geospatial infrastructure and a centralised data repository supporting environmental monitoring, analysis and reporting. Deployed under the GBF-EAS project, the system was established as a scalable, cloud-based GIS backbone hosted on AWS. It supports the consolidation of selected spatial datasets, delivery of web mapping services, dashboard development and the implementation of structured and semi-automated data workflows for internal analysis and decision-making.

The environment builds upon earlier work undertaken under the *"Strengthening Technical Capacities to Mainstream and Monitor Rio Convention Implementation"* (GEF Project ID: 6973) to establish the Environmental Information Monitoring System (EIMMS). However, the current ArcGIS Enterprise environment represents a replatformed, cloud-based geospatial information system and does not constitute a full restoration of the original EIMMS architecture. Rather than replicating the legacy system, it establishes modernized infrastructure capable of supporting phased data migration, improved interoperability and future system expansion.

While the platform provides foundational capacity for biodiversity data integration and reporting, it should not be characterized as a fully operational National Biodiversity Information System (NBIS). At its current stage, it functions as core infrastructure capable of supporting future integration with biodiversity monitoring frameworks, automated reporting pipelines, and broader national data-sharing mechanisms as these components are progressively developed.

Indicator production aligned to the KMGBF remains under development. Preliminary indicator alignment work was initiated under Component 2 of the GBF-EAS project, including mapping of national targets to the KMGBF monitoring framework, but consolidated and automated headline indicator production is not yet institutionalised. This process will be undertaken under the forthcoming GEF-8 Umbrella Programme project.

For this partial Seventh National Report, progress assessment therefore relies on available administrative records, validated national datasets, and recognised global data sources accessible through the Online Reporting Tool.

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Section III Please use the following template to report on progress in the implementation of your country’s national targets and revised or updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan in alignment with the Framework. In cases where no national target is linked with one or more related global targets, it is suggested that countries report directly on progress contributing to the global targets.

Target 1: By 2030, minimize impacts to threatened and endemic species through effective management measures, not limited to spatial planning, in key ecosystems including forest landscapes, biodiversity corridors and watersheds.
(National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

This partial Seventh National Report does not provide a full assessment of progress under this National Biodiversity Target. Reporting for this submission prioritises selected targets for which validated information was available at the time of compilation, namely NBTs 2, 3, 5, 9 and 16. Relevant actions under

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this target will be further documented in the subsequent consolidated submission following completion of the NBSAP update process.	
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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Unknown

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

This partial submission does not include a substantive assessment of progress or outcomes under this target. The target remains relevant within Guyana’s broader biodiversity policy framework, but validated information has not yet been consolidated for reporting in this cycle. Progress under this target will be further assessed in the subsequent consolidated submission.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key constraints for this reporting cycle include limited time for inter-agency consolidation, incomplete validation of target-specific information, and ongoing development of national monitoring and reporting workflows. Further implementation and reporting under this target will be considered through the NBSAP update process and subsequent national reporting cycles.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

No specific examples are provided in this partial submission for this target. Illustrative cases and supporting documentation may be included in the subsequent consolidated submission as validated information becomes available.	EN
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Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		
Nationally validated datasets for the Red List of Ecosystems indicator have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial Seventh National Report prioritises reporting on governance measures, spatial information and restoration initiatives, while national ecosystem assessment datasets remain under development.		EN
A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.2
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		
Nationally consolidated datasets for the extent of natural ecosystems indicator have not yet been compiled for this reporting cycle. Relevant spatial datasets are maintained by multiple institutions and are undergoing consolidation and validation as part of ongoing monitoring system strengthening.		EN
A.3 Red List Index	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.3
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		

National reporting for the Red List Index has not been consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial submission focuses on available governance measures and spatial datasets, while species trend indicators remain under development for future reporting cycles.	EN
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A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data	
No data available	
Please describe the situation	
National datasets required to report on effective population size indicators have not been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Monitoring systems and associated datasets are currently being strengthened and will be considered in future reporting.	EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data	
No data available	
Please describe the situation	
National datasets for ecosystem services indicators have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial submission focuses on governance frameworks and spatial planning measures, while ecosystem services monitoring approaches remain under development.	EN

1.1 Percentage of land and sea area covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-1.1

Source of Data	
No data available	
Please describe the situation	
National datasets required to report on this indicator have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial Seventh National Report prioritises reporting on selected national biodiversity targets using available administrative information and validated datasets. Indicator reporting will be strengthened in future submissions as national monitoring and data systems are further developed.	EN

6.1 Rate of invasive alien species establishment

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-6.1

Source of Data	
No data available	
Please describe the situation	
National datasets required to report on this indicator have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial Seventh National Report prioritises reporting on selected national biodiversity targets using available administrative information and validated datasets. Indicator reporting will be strengthened in future submissions as national monitoring and data systems are further developed.	EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

1.b Number of countries using participatory, integrated and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero by 2030

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-1

1 Is your country landlocked?

No

1.1 Are all areas of your country under biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning or effective management processes that:

(a) Address land-use (terrestrial) change?

Fully

(b) Address land-use (inland water) change?

Fully

(c) Address sea-use (coastal and marine) change? (Will be considered not applicable to landlocked States)

Partially

1.2 If the answer to any of the questions in 1.1 is not “No”, were the plans created using a participatory process? (Select all that apply, noting that, if your country is a landlocked State, marine spatial planning will be considered as not relevant)

For terrestrial spatial planning

For inland water planning

For coastal and marine spatial planning

Comments

National datasets required to report on this indicator have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial Seventh National Report prioritises reporting on selected national biodiversity targets using available administrative information and validated datasets. Indicator reporting will be strengthened in future submissions as national monitoring and data systems are further developed.

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6.b Number of countries adopting relevant regulations, processes and measures to reduce the impact of invasive alien species

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-6

6.1 Does your country have regulations and processes empowering relevant institutions to implement the measures necessary for a reduction in the introduction and impact of invasive alien species?

Partially

6.2 Does your country have measures in place for preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species?

Partially

6.3 Does your country have measures in place for eradicating or controlling invasive alien species?

Partially

Comments

Guyana has previously developed a National Invasive Alien Species Strategy and Action Plan and implements a range of sector-specific regulatory and management measures relevant to invasive species prevention and management. However, implementation has been uneven and national monitoring and coordination mechanisms remain under development. The NBSAP update process currently underway provides an opportunity to review and strengthen the national framework for invasive alien species management. For this partial Seventh National Report, responses reflect the existence of policy instruments while acknowledging ongoing efforts to update and operationalise the framework. Progress on this will be updated in a subsequent reporting cycle.

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Target 2: By 2030, restore up to 200,000 hectares of degraded forest, including on mined-out areas, using a variety of approaches to enhance biodiversity, ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.
(National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Preliminary (partial 7NR) summary of existing actions and initiatives contributing to NBT 2

Scope note (partial 7NR 2026): This submission reports existing programmes, policy frameworks, and institutional actions. It does not include new spatial analysis, recalculation of restored hectares, or new national baseline estimates.

Existing restoration-related actions

Mining landscape rehabilitation (Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC) mandate)

1. Establishment, maintenance, and monitoring of mine-site rehabilitation demonstration sites under the environmental management framework of the mining sector.

- 2. Restoration and reclamation of mined-out areas through environmental permitting and compliance mechanisms.
- 3. Support for the establishment and maintenance of national restoration seedling stations for native tree species.
- 4. Integration of restoration considerations within sector planning aligned to Guyana's Low Carbon Development Strategy 2030 (LCDS 2030).

Mangrove restoration and coastal ecosystem management

- 1. Implementation of the National Mangrove Action Plan (2022–2032), including reforestation, afforestation, natural regeneration, and integrated coastal zone planning.
- 2. Integration of mangrove conservation within ICZM planning, environmental impact assessments, and enforcement processes.
- 3. Use of green-grey coastal stabilisation approaches, including vegetative stabilisation, sediment trapping units, and community-supported mangrove management.
- 4. Community-based mangrove ranger engagement and monitoring initiatives.
- 5. Ongoing redevelopment of the Guyana Mangrove Information System (GuyMIS) to support spatial tracking and documentation.

Cross-sector restoration coordination

- 1. Collaboration among Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC), Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC), National Agriculture Research Extension Institute (NAREI), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) in restoration initiatives referenced in LCDS 2030 and related forest-carbon initiatives.
- 2. NAREI's production of vetiver grass and support for stabilisation and green-grey rehabilitation of degraded and mined-out sites.

Policy and programme alignment actions include incorporation of mangrove restoration and protection priorities within the LCDS 2030, NDC implementation framework, and forest-carbon initiatives, including REDD+ related programmes, consistent with the integrated coastal and forest management approach set out in the NMAP

Note (data and documentation constraint): This preliminary submission reflects actions and frameworks contained in existing documentation at the time of compilation, including the National Mangrove Action Plan (2022–2032), and does not include new spatial analysis, mapping outputs, or recalculation of restored hectareage.

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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Summary of progress and outcomes

- 1. Rehabilitation of mined-out areas through GGMC environmental management systems and demonstration restoration sites.
- 2. Establishment of restoration seedling stations and application of native species in degraded landscapes.
- 3. Operational implementation of the National Mangrove Action Plan (2022–2032), including restoration, monitoring, and institutional coordination.
- 4. Deployment and piloting of green-grey coastal stabilisation measures consistent with national guidance.
- 5. Strengthening of mangrove monitoring tools, including redevelopment of GuyMIS.
- 6. Policy alignment of restoration within LCDS 2030, NDC implementation, and forest-carbon initiatives.

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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key challenges

- 1. Fragmentation of restoration datasets across institutions.
- 2. Need for harmonised definitions and metadata standards for restoration reporting.
- 3. Limited consolidation of restoration data into a repeatable national reporting series.
- 4. Integration challenges for identifying restoration targets and options requiring improved data consolidation and coordination, as noted by GGMC.
- 5. Alignment of project cycles and inter-agency reporting timelines.

Different approaches that may be taken

- 1. Strengthening inter-agency data-sharing arrangements and agreed reporting templates.
- 2. Progressive alignment of national restoration datasets with headline indicator 2.1 methodology.

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3. Continued integration of mangrove and mined-out area rehabilitation into structured national monitoring workflows as systems mature.

Note: This section reflects preliminary information for a partial 7NR and will be updated as validated restoration data become available.

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Descriptive examples (non-exhaustive, preliminary)

National Forest Restoration Initiative (NFRI) referenced in EAS-supported review documentation as a collaborative effort under the LCDS 2030 framework involving GGMC, GFC and the Ministry of Natural Resources, focusing on restoration in mined-out, degraded and deforested areas using local species and community involvement.

Mine rehabilitation demonstration sites referenced in EAS-supported review documentation, describing rehabilitation and restoration actions implemented at demonstration level within mining regions under GGMC’s role in earlier NBSAP priority actions (continuing relevance for restoration in mined-out areas).

Mangrove information and restoration support tools, including the **Guyana Mangrove Information System (GuyMIS)** described in EAS-supported review documentation as a platform providing data on mangrove extent and change and linked to restoration interventions (noting mangroves are included in Guyana’s definition of forests for this target).

Sustainable Land Development and Management Project (GLSC and FAO) referenced in EAS-supported review documentation as including reclamation-related activities and sustainable land management technologies relevant to degraded land contexts.

Examples illustrating implementation of actions under this target include:

1. **National Mangrove Action Plan (2022–2032):** Establishes national objectives for sustainable management, reforestation, afforestation, integrated coastal zone planning, legislative review, monitoring, and institutional coordination for mangrove ecosystems.
2. **Mangrove Monitoring and Geo-informatics Applications:** Use of remote sensing, open-access satellite data, Google Earth Engine applications, and complementary field monitoring to track mangrove distribution and condition
Mangrove Action.
3. **Community-Based Mangrove Management and Ranger Engagement:** Establishment of community monitoring initiatives, mangrove rangers, and citizen science approaches to support restoration and surveillance.
4. **Green-Grey Coastal Stabilization Measures:** Application of vegetative stabilization (including vetiver grass), geotextile tubes, and sediment management approaches in support of mangrove regeneration and coastal protection.
5. **Guyana Mangrove Information System (GuyMIS):** The system is currently being redeveloped to function as a centralized repository for mangrove-related spatial data, project documentation, research outputs, and monitoring information to support decision-making and reporting.

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Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Implementation of NBT 2 is relevant to SDG 15 (Life on Land) through actions aimed at restoring degraded forest ecosystems. It also relates to SDG 13 (Climate Action), particularly where restoration measures contribute to ecosystem resilience and climate-related objectives reflected in national frameworks such as the Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) 2030 and Guyana’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The framing of this target also aligns with broader land restoration and sustainable land management objectives reflected in relevant multilateral environmental agreements and international processes.

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Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Nationally validated datasets for the Red List of Ecosystems indicator have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial Seventh National Report prioritises reporting on governance measures, spatial information and restoration initiatives, while national ecosystem assessment datasets remain under development.	EN
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A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data	
No data available	
Please describe the situation	
Nationally consolidated datasets for the extent of natural ecosystems indicator have not yet been compiled for this reporting cycle. Relevant spatial datasets are maintained by multiple institutions and are undergoing consolidation and validation as part of ongoing monitoring system strengthening.	EN

A.3 Red List Index

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data	
No data available	
Please describe the situation	
National reporting for the Red List Index has not been consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial submission focuses on available governance measures and spatial datasets, while species trend indicators remain under development for future reporting cycles.	EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data	
No data available	
Please describe the situation	
National datasets required to report on effective population size indicators have not been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Monitoring systems and associated datasets are currently being strengthened and will be considered in future reporting.	EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data	
No data available	
Please describe the situation	
National datasets for ecosystem services indicators have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial submission focuses on governance frameworks and spatial planning measures, while ecosystem services monitoring approaches remain under development.	EN

2.1 Area under restoration

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-2.2

Source of Data	
No data available	
Please describe the situation	

For this partial Seventh National Report, Guyana intended to reference global datasets available through the Online Reporting Tool, where possible. National restoration datasets are maintained across several agencies and remain under consolidation and validation for future reporting cycles.

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B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Target 3: Improve ecosystem connectivity by expanding conservation to 30% by 2030, focusing on places most important for delivering ecosystem functions and services. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Existing actions and arrangements (non-exhaustive, based on currently available information):

Scope note (partial 7NR 2026): For this reporting cycle, reporting focuses on legally designated protected areas, existing governance frameworks and documented planning processes. It does not include new national calculations of combined protected area and OECM coverage, formal connectivity metrics, or forward-looking designation commitments.

1. Maintenance and administration of legally designated protected areas under national institutional mandates. This reflects the statutory responsibility of the Protected Areas Commission (PAC) for management and oversight of the National Protected Areas System (NPAS) under the Protected Areas Act.
2. Use of spatial information and planning considerations to support site management, boundary, verification, identification of key ecosystems and areas important for biodiversity, ecosystem functions and services. This includes ecosystems such as mangroves, wetlands and watersheds.
3. Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support (GBF-EAS)-supported consultations and technical work contributing to validation of national targets and proposed indicator considerations relevant to 30x30, including reference to KBAs, potential OECMs, and connectivity considerations in national planning contexts.
4. In 2024–2025, the Protected Areas Commission (PAC), in collaboration with national and international partners, facilitated a field-based rapid biological and social inventory in the Acarai–Corentyne Corridor to generate baseline biodiversity information and inform future conservation decision-making. The survey documented the ecological integrity, species diversity, and landscape-scale connectivity attributes of this approximately 1.5 million-hectare forested area, and provided

technical recommendations for conservation planning. While the survey does not constitute formal designation, it contributes to evidence generation relevant to ecosystem connectivity and potential future area-based conservation considerations under NBT 3.

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- 5. Compilation and management of spatial datasets across responsible agencies, recognising that consolidation, standardisation and national validation workflows are still being strengthened for 7NR reporting purposes (including integration readiness for national information systems).

OECMS

While a formal national recognition mechanism for potential OECMs is not yet operational, Guyana is advancing its development through pathways aligned with the Low Carbon Development Strategy 2030 (LCDS 2030) and existing legislative frameworks. Guyana has made progress towards:

- 1. A draft national framework for the identification, recognition and reporting of OECMs within established legal and policy mandates.
- 2. In addition, under the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Phase II (ASL II) project, Component 3 addresses review and strengthening of the Protected Areas Act 2011 to improve its scope and facilitate more effective management across the National Protected Areas System. This includes assessment of gaps in the existing Act in relation to evolving international benchmarks, including Target 3 of the Global Biodiversity Framework and accounting for conservation areas outside the IUCN category system. A legal gap analysis session was conducted by the PAC in August 2024 to identify areas requiring clarification or strengthening, including OECMs, governance categories, enforcement provisions, and management arrangements.
- 3. Continued inter-agency collaboration to determine criteria, governance arrangements, and approval processes consistent with national legislation and CBD reporting requirements.

The terminology “potential OECMs” is retained at this stage, pending formal adoption of national processes.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Unknown

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Guyana has established governance arrangements for legally designated protected areas and maintains spatial designation records. The National Protected Areas System (NPAS) covers approximately **8.46% of Guyana’s terrestrial territory**, based on legally designated protected areas under the Protected Areas Act.

This figure reflects legally designated protected areas only and does not include proposed areas, potential OECMs, or other land classifications.

A consolidated and validated national assessment of combined protected area and potential OECM coverage, as well as ecosystem connectivity metrics aligned to the KMGBF monitoring framework, is still under compilation and verification for this partial 7NR. Data consolidation and reporting workflows remain under strengthening at the time of drafting.

Given the absence of a consolidated national accounting of total qualifying area-based conservation coverage and connectivity metrics, a definitive assessment of trajectory toward the 30% objective cannot be concluded within this reporting cycle.

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Summary of progress and outcomes achieved:

- 1. Existing protected and conserved areas frameworks and spatial designation records provide a foundation for reporting against NBT 3.
- 2. Field-based assessments such as the Acarai–Corentyne Corridor inventory have contributed baseline ecological information to inform future area-based conservation decision-making and connectivity considerations.
- 3. National implementation recognises a mix of approaches including PAs, Conservation Areas, KBAs, potential OECMs and relevant community lands, with emphasis on ecosystems important for ecosystem functions and services (including mangroves, wetlands and watersheds).
- 4. GBF-EAS-supported work has contributed to aligning national targets with the KMGBF structure and documented spatial and connectivity considerations for planning purposes related to this target.

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key challenges encountered:

- 1. **Data consolidation and validation:** Spatial datasets are maintained across multiple agencies including PAC, EPA, NAREI, GGMCC, the Forestry Commission and others. Harmonisation of metadata standards and establishment of agreed national validation workflows remain ongoing processes.

Alignment between nationally maintained datasets and internationally published datasets such as the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) continues to be refined as part of broader data governance strengthening.

2. **OECM readiness:** No nationally approved criteria or recognition mechanism for OECMs is yet operational. However, work is being advanced through ongoing institutional and technical development, including:

- Progress toward nationally endorsed criteria and recognition mechanisms.
- Clarification of institutional roles supporting validation, reporting, and oversight within existing governance structures.
- Development of spatial delineation and documentation approaches to support future reporting requirements.

3. **Connectivity reporting:** Ecosystem connectivity considerations are embedded in national processes and underpin work in identifying Guyana’s important ecosystems and biodiversity areas, however, systematic national reporting approaches (for example, standardised connectivity-related metrics) are not utilised. Connectivity assessments remain largely planning-oriented rather than formalised for national reporting.

4. **Designation Processes:** Establishment or expansion of protected areas requires legal procedures under the Protected Areas Act, stakeholder consultations and Cabinet approval. Overlapping land uses, including mining concessions, titled Indigenous lands and forestry allocations, require careful legal and policy coordination prior to designation.

Different approaches that may be taken for further implementation:

Strengthening national spatial data coordination including data sharing, standardisation, and validation workflows for PA and potential OECM datasets remains an active and evolving process:

1. Spatial datasets are maintained across multiple agencies: Protected Areas Commission (PAC), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Agricultural Research and Extension institute (NAREI), Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC), Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) and others, reflecting sectoral mandates and technical expertise.
2. Ongoing work supports harmonisation of metadata standards and national validation workflows.
3. Alignment between nationally maintained datasets and internationally published datasets (e.g., World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)) continues to be refined as part of broader data governance strengthening.
4. A further step toward enhancing integration and reporting efficiency is the planned development of a National Biodiversity Information System (NBIS) and associated national reporting workflows.

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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Illustrative examples (descriptive only, non-evaluative and preliminary):

1. PAC’s statutory management of legally designated protected areas under the NPAS.
2. Spatial planning and ecosystem identification processes incorporating connectivity considerations.
3. GBF-EAS-supported consultations contributing to alignment of national targets and spatial considerations.

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Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

This target relates to SDG 14.5 (marine conservation) and SDG 15.1 and 15.4 (terrestrial and mountain biodiversity). Indicator 3.1 aligns with SDG indicator reporting approaches where applicable. Area-based conservation governance also contributes to coherence with other environmental designation processes subject to national confirmation.

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Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Nationally validated datasets for the Red List of Ecosystems indicator have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial Seventh National Report prioritises reporting on governance

measures, spatial information and restoration initiatives, while national ecosystem assessment datasets remain under development.	EN
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A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Nationally consolidated datasets for the extent of natural ecosystems indicator have not yet been compiled for this reporting cycle. Relevant spatial datasets are maintained by multiple institutions and are undergoing consolidation and validation as part of ongoing monitoring system strengthening.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National reporting for the Red List Index has not been consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial submission focuses on available governance measures and spatial datasets, while species trend indicators remain under development for future reporting cycles.

EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets required to report on effective population size indicators have not been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Monitoring systems and associated datasets are currently being strengthened and will be considered in future reporting.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets for ecosystem services indicators have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial submission focuses on governance frameworks and spatial planning measures, while ecosystem services monitoring approaches remain under development.

EN

3.1 Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures

GBF-INDICATOR-3.1

Headline

Source of Data

Use the available data (pre-populated data)

Data

Download

Has disaggregation	Disaggregation	Year	Unit	Value	Footnote
Yes	Marine and coastal areas	2020	%	0.06	
Yes	Marine and coastal areas	2021	%	0.06	
Yes	Marine and coastal areas	2022	%	0.06	
Yes	Marine and coastal areas	2023	%	0.06	
Yes	Marine and coastal areas	2024	%	0.06	
Yes	Marine and coastal areas	2025	%	0.05	
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2020	%	8.44	
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2021	%	8.44	
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2022	%	8.44	
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2023	%	8.44	
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2024	%	8.44	
Yes	Terrestrial and inland waters	2025	%	8.43	

Global source of data

UNEP-WCMC Protected Planet

Indicator providers

- UNEP-WCMC
- IUCN

Description

This data was prepopulated from [Target Tracker](#).

This indicator shows the total percentage coverage of terrestrial and marine areas by protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM). Tracking the coverage of protected areas and OECMs enables assessment of progress towards one element of Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework; for at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 30 per cent of marine and coastal areas, to be within protected areas and OECMs by 2030.

Data on protected areas and OECMs are submitted to UNEP-WCMC primarily by national governments and compiled into the World Database on Protected and Conserved Areas (WDPCA; formally the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and World Database on Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (WD-OECM)). They are disseminated through the Protected Planet platform, which is a joint product of IUCN and UNEP, managed by UNEP-WCMC.

Comments

For this reporting cycle, Guyana references global datasets available through the Online Reporting Tool derived from the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and related sources. National spatial datasets are maintained by relevant authorities and remain under consolidation and validation for future reporting cycles.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Target 4: By 2030, reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution on biodiversity and ecosystem services from productive sectors. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

This partial Seventh National Report does not provide a full assessment of progress under this National Biodiversity Target. Reporting for this submission prioritises selected targets for which validated information was available at the time of compilation, namely NBTs 2, 3, 5, 9 and 16. Relevant actions under this target will be further documented in the subsequent consolidated submission following completion of the NBSAP update process.	EN
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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Unknown

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

This partial submission does not include a substantive assessment of progress or outcomes under this target. The target remains relevant within Guyana’s broader biodiversity policy framework, but validated information has not yet been consolidated for reporting in this cycle. Progress under this target will be further assessed in the subsequent consolidated submission.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key constraints for this reporting cycle include limited time for inter-agency consolidation, incomplete validation of target-specific information, and ongoing development of national monitoring and reporting workflows. Further implementation and reporting under this target will be considered through the NBSAP update process and subsequent national reporting cycles.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

No specific examples are provided in this partial submission for this target. Illustrative cases and supporting documentation may be included in the subsequent consolidated submission as validated information becomes available.	EN
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Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets for ecosystem services indicators have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial submission focuses on governance frameworks and spatial planning measures, while ecosystem services monitoring approaches remain under development.

EN

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets required to report on coastal eutrophication indicators have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial Seventh National Report focuses on selected National Biodiversity Targets, and reporting for indicators associated with pollution-related targets will be addressed in the subsequent consolidated submission following completion of the NBSAP update process.

EN

7.2 Pesticide environment concentration and/or aggregated total applied toxicity

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets required to report on pesticide environmental concentrations or aggregated toxicity indicators have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial Seventh National Report prioritises reporting on selected National Biodiversity Targets using available administrative information and validated datasets. Indicator reporting will be strengthened in future submissions as national monitoring systems and data workflows are further developed.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Target 5: By 2030, institutional capacity for biodiversity monitoring is enhanced at the national level using innovative technology. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Scope note (partial 7NR 2026): For this reporting cycle, reporting reflects system status, enabling infrastructure and institutional strengthening measures. It does not include consolidated national headline indicator production under indicator 21.1 or automated reporting outputs.

System assessment and enabling measures (EAS-supported): An assessment of Guyana’s biodiversity monitoring architecture was undertaken under Component 2 of the GBF-EAS project. The assessment identified structural gaps, including:

- 1. Fragmented biodiversity data management across institutions;
- 2. Limited integration of datasets;
- 3. Absence of consolidated headline indicator production aligned to the KMGBF;
- 4. Limited interoperability with international reporting platforms.

Replatformed geospatial infrastructure: An ArcGIS Enterprise environment has been established under Deliverable 2 of the GBF-EAS project as a scalable, cloud-based GIS backbone hosted on AWS. The system:

- 1. Functions as enabling geospatial infrastructure;
- 2. Serves as a centralised spatial data repository;
- 3. Supports consolidation of selected biodiversity-related datasets;
- 4. Enables web mapping services and dashboard development;
- 5. Supports structured and semi-automated internal data workflows.

The platform builds upon earlier work undertaken under the Rio Project (GEF Project ID 6973) to establish the Environmental Information Monitoring System (EIMMS). However, the current ArcGIS Enterprise environment represents a replatformed, modernised geospatial information system and does not constitute a full restoration of the original EIMMS architecture.

Data consolidation and workflow development: A structured process for extracting biodiversity information from existing reports and converting these into standardised datasets is being developed. Biodiversity data are progressively being integrated into broader environmental data management and analytics workflows, including mining and forestry concessions monitoring and State of the Environment initiatives supported through consultations with UNDP and GEF-funded consultancies.

In addition, coordination and planning have been undertaken to support biodiversity-focused consultancy projects, including the design of monitoring systems for initiatives such as the Valuing the ARC programme in the Acarai–Rupununi Corridor.

National Biodiversity Information System (NBIS): The Government of Guyana is developing a National Biodiversity Information System (NBIS) by expanding the existing GIS Enterprise platform. A three-year roadmap is being developed to scale this infrastructure to support comprehensive biodiversity data management, enabling better monitoring, assessment, and reporting. The NBIS will consolidate biodiversity information from various sources, ensuring data standardization and interoperability to meet national and international reporting requirements under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Indicator production aligned with the KMGBF remains under development, and consolidated automated headline indicator workflows are not yet institutionalised. Formal structuring of these components will occur under the forthcoming GEF-8 Umbrella Programme.

Training and capacity building: Training activities have been delivered to strengthen EPA operational capacity for ArcGIS and data management systems, including workflow support and transfer of technical documentation to the relevant EPA unit(s).

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Foundational infrastructure for biodiversity monitoring has been established through the implementation of the EPA ArcGIS Enterprise Server, consolidation of biodiversity datasets (including GBIF data), development of draft biodiversity dashboards, and initiation of structured biodiversity data extraction processes. Integration of biodiversity data into broader environmental monitoring workflows has also commenced, and a roadmap is being developed to scale the system into a National Biodiversity Information System (NBIS).

However, biodiversity data remain fragmented across institutions, structured national indicator production aligned to the KMGBF is not yet fully operational, and formalized inter-agency data-sharing mechanisms are still under development.

Institutional capacity has improved, but further system scaling, data standardisation, and coordination are required to achieve full operationalisation by 2030.

Summary of progress:

- 1. Completion of a national monitoring system assessment identifying structural gaps.
- 2. Establishment of ArcGIS Enterprise infrastructure and a centralised geospatial repository.
- 3. Consolidation of selected biodiversity datasets within a structured environment.
- 4. Development of draft dashboards to support internal monitoring and reporting.
- 5. Delivery of training to strengthen institutional technical capacity.

These measures collectively strengthen the enabling environment for biodiversity monitoring and reporting.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key challenges:

- 1. Biodiversity data remain dispersed across institutions, reports and legacy systems.
- 2. Limited availability of structured, standardised and machine-readable datasets.
- 3. Absence of automated national indicator production aligned with the KMGBF.
- 4. Limited formalised inter-agency data-sharing agreements.
- 5. Capacity constraints in specialised areas such as biodiversity informatics and advanced spatial analysis.

Different approaches that may be taken for further implementation:

- 1. Incremental operationalisation of integrated data workflows.
- 2. Formalisation of data-sharing arrangements to improve coordination.
- 3. Gradual onboarding and validation of priority datasets.
- 4. Continued technical capacity strengthening.
- 5. Scaling of geospatial infrastructure to support future structured indicator production.

Note: This is preliminary information for a partial 7NR and will be updated as additional validated system and data information becomes available.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Descriptive examples (preliminary and not exhaustive):

1. Improved accessibility and centralized data management

Prior to implementation of the ArcGIS Enterprise Server, biodiversity-related spatial data were stored across separate files and systems. Centralization within the GIS Enterprise environment has improved data

accessibility across EPA units, reduced duplication, and strengthened consistency in spatial analysis workflows.	
2. Enhanced analytical capacity through dataset integration The integration of species datasets (including GBIF data) with land-use, mining, and forestry concession layers has improved the Agency’s ability to visualize biodiversity information in relation to development activities. This supports more informed internal assessments and environmental oversight processes.	
3. Improved internal reporting efficiency The development of draft biodiversity dashboards has enhanced the ability to synthesize and visualize biodiversity information for internal reporting and technical review processes, reducing reliance on manual compilation of spatial data.	EN
4. Progress toward structured biodiversity data management The ongoing extraction and standardization of biodiversity information from existing reports has initiated a transition from narrative-based documentation to structured datasets. This improves data usability and lays the groundwork for more systematic monitoring and future indicator development.	
5. Strengthened institutional readiness for national system scaling The development of a roadmap toward a National Biodiversity Information System (NBIS), supported by technical consultations, reflects increased institutional coordination and strategic planning capacity for long-term biodiversity information management. Collectively, these examples demonstrate incremental but meaningful improvements in institutional capacity for biodiversity monitoring, consistent with the objectives of NBT 5.	

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

Strengthened biodiversity monitoring and information systems support evidence-based implementation and reporting relevant to SDG 15 (Life on Land), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), and SDG 13 (Climate Action), and also strengthen national capacities that support reporting under other multilateral environmental agreements, including the Rio Conventions. This linkage is indirect and enabling in nature, focused on data and information systems rather than on quantified biodiversity outcomes at this stage. The implementation of NBT 5 strengthens national biodiversity monitoring and information systems, thereby enhancing the evidence base for environmental decision-making and reporting. Improved geospatial infrastructure, consolidation of biodiversity datasets, and development of data management workflows contribute indirectly to progress under SDG 15 (Life on Land) by supporting monitoring of terrestrial ecosystems and species, and under SDG 14 (Life Below Water) where biodiversity-related data inform broader environmental oversight. Enhanced biodiversity information systems also support SDG 13 (Climate Action) by improving the integration of environmental and land-use data relevant to ecosystem resilience, land-use change, and climate-related assessments. More broadly, strengthened national data infrastructure and coordination mechanisms contribute to improved reporting capacity under other multilateral environmental agreements, including the Rio Conventions. These contributions are primarily enabling and institutional in nature, focused on strengthening data systems and reporting readiness rather than directly demonstrating quantified biodiversity outcomes at this stage.	EN
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Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
Source of Data No data available		
Please describe the situation Nationally validated datasets for the Red List of Ecosystems indicator have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial Seventh National Report prioritises reporting on governance measures, spatial information and restoration initiatives, while national ecosystem assessment datasets remain under development.		EN
A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Nationally consolidated datasets for the extent of natural ecosystems indicator have not yet been compiled for this reporting cycle. Relevant spatial datasets are maintained by multiple institutions and are undergoing consolidation and validation as part of ongoing monitoring system strengthening.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National reporting for the Red List Index has not been consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial submission focuses on available governance measures and spatial datasets, while species trend indicators remain under development for future reporting cycles.

EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets required to report on effective population size indicators have not been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Monitoring systems and associated datasets are currently being strengthened and will be considered in future reporting.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets for ecosystem services indicators have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial submission focuses on governance frameworks and spatial planning measures, while ecosystem services monitoring approaches remain under development.

EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.

EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.

EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystemsHeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.

EN

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agricultureHeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-10.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets required to report on this indicator have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle.

EN

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest managementHeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-10.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets required to report on this indicator have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle.

EN

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity FrameworkHeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-21.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Indicator production aligned with the KMGBF monitoring framework remains under development. Foundational infrastructure for biodiversity monitoring has been established through the EPA ArcGIS Enterprise environment and centralised geospatial repository; however, consolidated national indicator datasets and automated reporting workflows are not yet operational for this reporting cycle.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Target 6: By 2030, improve and sustainably manage wild species to benefit people and nature through the development and implementation of a national wildlife management plan. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

This partial Seventh National Report does not provide a full assessment of progress under this National Biodiversity Target. Reporting for this submission prioritises selected targets for which validated information was available at the time of compilation, namely NBTs 2, 3, 5, 9 and 16. Relevant actions under this target will be further documented in the subsequent consolidated submission following completion of the NBSAP update process.	EN
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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Unknown

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

This partial submission does not include a substantive assessment of progress or outcomes under this target. The target remains relevant within Guyana’s broader biodiversity policy framework, but validated information has not yet been consolidated for reporting in this cycle. Progress under this target will be further assessed in the subsequent consolidated submission.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key constraints for this reporting cycle include limited time for inter-agency consolidation, incomplete validation of target-specific information, and ongoing development of national monitoring and reporting workflows. Further implementation and reporting under this target will be considered through the NBSAP update process and subsequent national reporting cycles	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

No specific examples are provided in this partial submission for this target. Illustrative cases and supporting documentation may be included in the subsequent consolidated submission as validated information becomes available.	EN
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Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-B1
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		
National datasets for ecosystem services indicators have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial submission focuses on governance frameworks and spatial planning measures, while ecosystem services monitoring approaches remain under development.		EN

5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-5.1
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		
National stock assessment datasets required to report on this indicator have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial Seventh National Report focuses on selected National Biodiversity Targets and does not include quantitative assessment of wild species populations or fisheries stocks.		EN

9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-9.1
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		
National datasets required to report on benefits derived from the sustainable use of wild species have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Reporting for this partial Seventh National Report focuses on selected National Biodiversity Targets using available administrative information.		EN

9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-9.2
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		
National datasets required to report on the proportion of the population engaged in traditional occupations associated with the use of wild species have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Reporting for this partial Seventh National Report focuses on selected National Biodiversity Targets using available administrative information.		EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services	Binary	KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

PartiallyPartially

Under development

Under development

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-5

- For terrestrial species
- For freshwater species
- For marine species
- For international trade

EN

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-9

Fully

9.2 Does your country monitor the sustainable management and use of wild species?

Partially

9.3 Does your country monitor the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from the use of wild species for people, in particular those in vulnerable situations and most dependent on biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

Under development

9.4 Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to protect and encourage the customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, for example, the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity or other relevant initiatives?

Partially

Comments

Guyana has legal and regulatory frameworks supporting the conservation, management and sustainable use of wild species, including the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2016, which establishes the Guyana Wildlife Conservation and Management Commission and provides for licensing, monitoring and regulation of wildlife use and trade. Monitoring of wild species use occurs through sector-specific systems, including wildlife trade regulation, fisheries monitoring and protected area management. However, national monitoring of the social, economic and environmental benefits derived from the use of wild species is not yet consolidated. Responses for this partial Seventh National Report therefore reflect the current legal and institutional framework while acknowledging that monitoring systems and coordination mechanisms continue to be strengthened.

EN

Target 7: By 2030, improve the advancement of climate smart agriculture practices in lands under agricultural production. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

This partial Seventh National Report does not provide a full assessment of progress under this National Biodiversity Target. Reporting for this submission prioritises selected targets for which validated information was available at the time of compilation, namely NBTs 2, 3, 5, 9 and 16. Relevant actions under this target will be further documented in the subsequent consolidated submission following completion of the NBSAP update process.	EN
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Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Unknown

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

This partial submission does not include a substantive assessment of progress or outcomes under this target. The target remains relevant within Guyana’s broader biodiversity policy framework, but validated information has not yet been consolidated for reporting in this cycle. Progress under this target will be further assessed in the subsequent consolidated submission.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key constraints for this reporting cycle include limited time for inter-agency consolidation, incomplete validation of target-specific information, and ongoing development of national monitoring and reporting workflows. Further implementation and reporting under this target will be considered through the NBSAP update process and subsequent national reporting cycles.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

No specific examples are provided in this partial submission for this target. Illustrative cases and supporting documentation may be included in the subsequent consolidated submission as validated information becomes available.	EN
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Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems		Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-B1
Source of Data			
No data available			
Please describe the situation			
National datasets for ecosystem services indicators have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial submission focuses on governance frameworks and spatial planning measures, while ecosystem services monitoring approaches remain under development.			EN

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture		Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-10.1
Source of Data			
No data available			
Please describe the situation			
National datasets required to report on this indicator have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle.			EN

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management		Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-10.2
Source of Data			
No data available			
Please describe the situation			
National datasets required to report on this indicator have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle.			EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services		Binary	KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B
B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?			
Partially			
B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?			
Partially			
B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?			
Under development			

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Target 8: By 2030, expand the value chain for wood products beyond primary production to minimize pressures on forest resources to maintain intact forest landscapes. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

This partial Seventh National Report does not provide a full assessment of progress under this National Biodiversity Target. Reporting for this submission prioritises selected targets for which validated information was available at the time of compilation, namely NBTs 2, 3, 5, 9 and 16. Relevant actions under this target will be further documented in the subsequent consolidated submission following completion of the NBSAP update process

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Unknown

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

This partial submission does not include a substantive assessment of progress or outcomes under this target. The target remains relevant within Guyana’s broader biodiversity policy framework, but validated information has not yet been consolidated for reporting in this cycle. Progress under this target will be further assessed in the subsequent consolidated submission.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key constraints for this reporting cycle include limited time for inter-agency consolidation, incomplete validation of target-specific information, and ongoing development of national monitoring and reporting workflows. Further implementation and reporting under this target will be considered through the NBSAP update process and subsequent national reporting cycles

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

No specific examples are provided in this partial submission for this target. Illustrative cases and supporting documentation may be included in the subsequent consolidated submission as validated information becomes available.

EN

Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets for ecosystem services indicators have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial submission focuses on governance frameworks and spatial planning measures, while ecosystem services monitoring approaches remain under development.

EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.

EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.

EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.

EN

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-10.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets required to report on this indicator have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle.

EN

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-10.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets required to report on this indicator have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem

functions and services

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Target 9: By 2030, advance climate-smart and sustainable practices in key areas under fisheries and aquaculture production. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Main actions taken (legal and administrative measures)

Scope note (partial 7NR 2026): For this reporting cycle, reporting is limited to governance, regulatory and administrative measures. It does not include stock assessments, maximum sustainable yield determinations, biological sustainability analyses, or quantitative production metrics.

Implementation of NBT 9 is anchored in existing national legal and policy instruments, including:

1. The Fisheries Act 2002;

2. The Guyana Marine Fisheries Management Plan 2022-2027;

3. The Artisanal Fisheries Strategic Framework and Management Plan 2019-2024;

4. The Seabob Management Plan;

As well as ongoing reforms to facilitate the modernization of the legal and policy framework through the:

5. Draft Fisheries Amendment Bill (2026, in development)

6. Draft Aquaculture Regulations (2026, in development); and

7. National Plan of Action for Sharks (2026, in development).

Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) systems have been strengthened through expansion of Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS), inter-agency patrol coordination, digitization of monitoring workflows, and development of an at-sea observer programme.

Measures to prevent Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing include implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), catch certification systems aligned with EU and US comparability requirements, and deployment of remote monitoring technologies.

Biodiversity-friendly practices include promotion of Bycatch Reduction Devices (BRDs) and Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) in trawl fleets, integration of ecosystem-based fisheries management into marine spatial planning dialogue, and support for mangrove restoration and low-impact aquaculture systems.

Aquaculture expansion initiatives are underway, including:

EN

https://ort.cbd.int/national-reports/nr7/C5DCB400-0F35-49A7-800A-BD3EAD8F0F33

30/74

1. Tambaqui cage culture development.
2. Brackish-water shrimp initiatives.
3. Region 7 aquaculture station planning.
4. Youth aquaponics initiatives.
5. Budget line support under national diversification policies.

Data limitation statement: National compilation of a consolidated fisheries and aquaculture narrative for CBD reporting is still being strengthened, and available reviews have highlighted gaps in systematic data availability for some subsectors. This partial 7NR submission will be updated as validated inputs are received under the GEF-8 Umbrella Programme project.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Implementation actions relevant to NBT 9 have included strengthening fisheries governance frameworks, advancing legislative modernisation processes, and expanding Monitoring, Control and Surveillance systems. Measures undertaken include the deployment of Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS), development of an observer programme, and implementation of obligations under the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA).

Biodiversity-related practices have also been promoted within fisheries governance frameworks, including the use of Bycatch Reduction Devices (BRDs), Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs), and incorporation of ecosystem-based fisheries management considerations in sector policy discussions.

The target is anchored in existing fisheries governance instruments and management plans referenced in the nationally agreed framing, including the Artisanal Fisheries Management Plan and the Seabob Management Plan, alongside ongoing legislative reform through the Draft Fisheries Amendment Bill. For the purposes of this partial Seventh National Report, reporting under this target focuses on the status and application of governance, regulatory and planning measures, rather than on biological or quantitative sustainability outcomes.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key challenges encountered: Key challenges encountered include limited continuous stock assessment coverage, fragmentation of fisheries data, particularly within artisanal fisheries, and digitisation gaps in landing site reporting systems. The ongoing nature of legislative reform processes also affects the pace of implementation of updated governance arrangements. In addition, capacity and funding constraints affect monitoring, enforcement and systematic reporting across subsectors.

Different approaches that may be taken for further implementation: Strengthening inter-agency reporting workflows for the Seventh National Report and subsequent reporting cycles may support improved consolidation of fisheries-related information. This may include the use of clearer reporting templates for sector agencies to provide policy, enforcement and administrative information and, where feasible, the gradual development of agreed national indicators over time through ongoing national processes.

Note: This information in this section is preliminary for the purposes of the partial Seventh National Report and will be updated as additional validated information becomes available.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Artisanal Fisheries Management Plan: The Artisanal Fisheries Management Plan provides a governance framework for structured management of artisanal fisheries, supporting licensing compliance, monitoring systems, and stakeholder engagement mechanisms. Ongoing reforms aim to formalize co-management regulations and strengthen regional fisheries offices to enhance participatory governance.

Seabob Management Plan: The Seabob fishery operates under a structured management framework incorporating licensing controls, Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS), observer programme development, and mandatory use of Bycatch Reduction Devices (BRDs) and Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) to reduce bycatch and marine species impacts. Catch certification systems aligned with EU and US comparability requirements further support traceability and compliance.

Aquaculture Diversification Initiatives: Expansion of tambaqui cage culture, brackish-water shrimp development, youth aquaponics initiatives, and preparation of draft aquaculture regulations (2026) illustrate efforts to support diversified and potentially climate-resilient aquaculture systems under national production policies.

EN

Ecosystem and Coastal Considerations Integration of ecosystem-based fisheries management into policy dialogue, support for mangrove restoration initiatives, and development of co-management regulations demonstrate movement toward incorporating biodiversity and habitat considerations into fisheries governance frameworks

Note: These are cited as governance instruments only. This submission does not assess ecological outcomes or management effectiveness.

Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

This target relates broadly to SDG implementation, particularly **SDG 14 (Life below water)** and linkages to sustainable production and consumption approaches (for example, **SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production)**), through strengthening sector governance and policy measures for fisheries and aquaculture.

This target is also relevant to the implementation of the UNCLOS in Guyana and the Port State Measures Agreement.

This section will be refined in an updated 7NR submission once the sector agency confirms the specific national instruments, reporting pathways, and any established cross-reporting processes.

EN

Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets for ecosystem services indicators have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial submission focuses on governance frameworks and spatial planning measures, while ecosystem services monitoring approaches remain under development.

EN

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets required to report on this indicator have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle.

EN

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets required to report on this indicator have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Target 10: Promote responsible mining by implementing low impact techniques and utilizing mineral mapping in mining areas to reduce deforestation and forest degradation by 2030. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

This partial Seventh National Report does not provide a full assessment of progress under this National Biodiversity Target. Reporting for this submission prioritises selected targets for which validated information was available at the time of compilation, namely NBTs 2, 3, 5, 9 and 16. Relevant actions under this target will be further documented in the subsequent consolidated submission following completion of the NBSAP update process.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Unknown

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

This partial submission does not include a substantive assessment of progress or outcomes under this target. The target remains relevant within Guyana’s broader biodiversity policy framework, but validated information has not yet been consolidated for reporting in this cycle. Progress under this target will be further assessed in the subsequent consolidated submission.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key constraints for this reporting cycle include limited time for inter-agency consolidation, incomplete validation of target-specific information, and ongoing development of national monitoring and reporting workflows. Further implementation and reporting under this target will be considered through the NBSAP update process and subsequent national reporting cycles.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Key constraints for this reporting cycle include limited time for inter-agency consolidation, incomplete validation of target-specific information, and ongoing development of national monitoring and reporting

EN

workflows. Further implementation and reporting under this target will be considered through the NBSAP update process and subsequent national reporting cycles.

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems		Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
Source of Data			
No data available			
Please describe the situation			
Nationally validated datasets for the Red List of Ecosystems indicator have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial Seventh National Report prioritises reporting on governance measures, spatial information and restoration initiatives, while national ecosystem assessment datasets remain under development.			EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems		Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.2
Source of Data			
No data available			
Please describe the situation			
Nationally consolidated datasets for the extent of natural ecosystems indicator have not yet been compiled for this reporting cycle. Relevant spatial datasets are maintained by multiple institutions and are undergoing consolidation and validation as part of ongoing monitoring system strengthening.			EN

A.3 Red List Index		Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.3
Source of Data			
No data available			
Please describe the situation			
National reporting for the Red List Index has not been consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial submission focuses on available governance measures and spatial datasets, while species trend indicators remain under development for future reporting cycles.			EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500		Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.4
Source of Data			
No data available			
Please describe the situation			
National datasets required to report on effective population size indicators have not been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Monitoring systems and associated datasets are currently being strengthened and will be considered in future reporting.			EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems		Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-B1
Source of Data			
No data available			
Please describe the situation			

National datasets for ecosystem services indicators have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial submission focuses on governance frameworks and spatial planning measures, while ecosystem services monitoring approaches remain under development.	EN
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D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.	EN
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D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.	EN
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D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.	EN
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10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-10.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets required to report on this indicator have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle.	EN
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10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets required to report on this indicator have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

Target 11: By 2030, improve urban planning in towns to enhance ecological connectivity and integrity, improve human health, well-being and connection to nature, contribute to inclusive and sustainable development and the provision of ecosystem functions and services. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

This partial Seventh National Report does not provide a full assessment of progress under this National Biodiversity Target. Reporting for this submission prioritises selected targets for which validated information was available at the time of compilation, namely NBTs 2, 3, 5, 9 and 16. Relevant actions under this target will be further documented in the subsequent consolidated submission following completion of the NBSAP update process.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Unknown

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

This partial submission does not include a substantive assessment of progress or outcomes under this target. The target remains relevant within Guyana’s broader biodiversity policy framework, but validated information has not yet been consolidated for reporting in this cycle. Progress under this target will be further assessed in the subsequent consolidated submission.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key constraints for this reporting cycle include limited time for inter-agency consolidation, incomplete validation of target-specific information, and ongoing development of national monitoring and reporting workflows. Further implementation and reporting under this target will be considered through the NBSAP update process and subsequent national reporting cycles.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

No specific examples are provided in this partial submission for this target. Illustrative cases and supporting documentation may be included in the subsequent consolidated submission as validated information becomes available.	EN
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Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets for ecosystem services indicators have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial submission focuses on governance frameworks and spatial planning measures, while ecosystem services monitoring approaches remain under development.

EN

12.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is green or blue space for public use for all

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-12.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets required to report on the share of urban green or blue space are not currently consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial Seventh National Report focuses on selected National Biodiversity Targets and therefore does not include quantitative urban ecosystem indicators. Indicator reporting will be strengthened in future submissions as national monitoring systems and data workflows are further developed.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-12

Partially

EN

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key constraints for this reporting cycle include limited time for inter-agency consolidation, incomplete validation of target-specific information, and ongoing development of national monitoring and reporting workflows. Further implementation and reporting under this target will be considered through the NBSAP update process and subsequent national reporting cycles.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

No specific examples are provided in this partial submission for this target. Illustrative cases and supporting documentation may be included in the subsequent consolidated submission as validated information becomes available.	EN
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Indicator Data

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No nationally consolidated dataset on monetary benefits received under internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments is available for this reporting cycle. Relevant policy and institutional measures are under development and will be further considered in future reporting cycles.

EN

C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National reporting on non-monetary benefits arising from access and benefit-sharing arrangements has not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Institutional and legal frameworks relevant to access and benefit-sharing are under development.

EN

13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Under development

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Under development

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Under development

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Under development

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Under development

Comments

Guyana is currently undertaking a review of its legal and institutional frameworks related to bioprospecting, access and benefit-sharing (ABS), biosafety and emerging issues such as digital sequence information. Several policy and draft regulatory instruments exist, including the National Policy on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization and draft biosafety legislation. However, a number of elements remain under development or pending enactment. A coherence review consultancy under the GBF Early Action Support project is expected to examine these regimes collectively and provide recommendations for strengthening the national framework in alignment with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Consequently, responses indicating “under development” reflect the current transitional stage of policy and institutional development. This record will be updated in a future reporting cycle later in 2026.

EN

Target 13: By 2030, harmonize policy, legal, regulatory, and administrative frameworks that support the sustainable use, protection and management of biodiversity resources. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

This partial Seventh National Report does not provide a full assessment of progress under this National Biodiversity Target. Reporting for this submission prioritises selected targets for which validated information was available at the time of compilation, namely NBTs 2, 3, 5, 9 and 16. Relevant actions under this target will be further documented in the subsequent consolidated submission following completion of the NBSAP update process.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Unknown

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

This partial submission does not include a substantive assessment of progress or outcomes under this target. The target remains relevant within Guyana’s broader biodiversity policy framework, but validated information has not yet been consolidated for reporting in this cycle. Progress under this target will be further assessed in the subsequent consolidated submission.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key constraints for this reporting cycle include limited time for inter-agency consolidation, incomplete validation of target-specific information, and ongoing development of national monitoring and reporting workflows. Further implementation and reporting under this target will be considered through the NBSAP update process and subsequent national reporting cycles.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

No specific examples are provided in this partial submission for this target. Illustrative cases and supporting documentation may be included in the subsequent consolidated submission as validated information becomes available.	EN
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Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Nationally validated datasets for the Red List of Ecosystems indicator have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial Seventh National Report prioritises reporting on governance measures, spatial information and restoration initiatives, while national ecosystem assessment datasets remain under development.

EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Nationally consolidated datasets for the extent of natural ecosystems indicator have not yet been compiled for this reporting cycle. Relevant spatial datasets are maintained by multiple institutions and are undergoing consolidation and validation as part of ongoing monitoring system strengthening.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National reporting for the Red List Index has not been consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial submission focuses on available governance measures and spatial datasets, while species trend indicators remain under development for future reporting cycles.

EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets required to report on effective population size indicators have not been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Monitoring systems and associated datasets are currently being strengthened and will be considered in future reporting.

EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.

EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.

EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.

EN

14.b Number of countries integrating biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty eradication strategies and, as appropriate, national accounts, within and across all levels and across all sectors, and progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework

BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-14

14.1 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes and poverty eradication strategies at all levels of government?

Partially

14.2 Does your country use environmental economic accounting to quantify the monetary and non-monetary values of biodiversity?

Under development

14.3 Does your country integrate biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, plans and strategies across all sectors to ensure their mainstreaming?

Partially

14.4 Does your country have policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align all relevant public and private activities with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Under development

14.5 Are policies, regulations, strategies or plans in place to progressively align fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of the Framework?

Under development

Comments

Biodiversity considerations are integrated into several national policy frameworks and sector planning processes in Guyana, including environmental regulation, protected area governance, forestry and mining management systems, fisheries governance and the Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS 2030). These frameworks contribute to mainstreaming biodiversity considerations across key sectors. However, comprehensive integration of biodiversity values across all policy areas, national accounting systems and fiscal and financial flows remains under development. Ongoing processes, including the update of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, are expected to strengthen this integration in future reporting cycles. However, for this partial 7NR submission Guyana is not formally reporting on this National Biodiversity Target. Consequently, this response is subject to change in a future reporting cycle.

EN

Target 14: By 2030, take administrative and/or policy measures to encourage and enable businesses to assess, disclose and reduce biodiversity-related risks and negative impacts. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

This partial Seventh National Report does not provide a full assessment of progress under this National Biodiversity Target. Reporting for this submission prioritises selected targets for which validated information was available at the time of compilation, namely NBTs 2, 3, 5, 9 and 16. Relevant actions under this target will be further documented in the subsequent consolidated submission following completion of the NBSAP update process.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Unknown

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

This partial submission does not include a substantive assessment of progress or outcomes under this target. The target remains relevant within Guyana’s broader biodiversity policy framework, but validated information has not yet been consolidated for reporting in this cycle. Progress under this target will be further assessed in the subsequent consolidated submission.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key constraints for this reporting cycle include limited time for inter-agency consolidation, incomplete validation of target-specific information, and ongoing development of national monitoring and reporting workflows. Further implementation and reporting under this target will be considered through the NBSAP update process and subsequent national reporting cycles.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

No specific examples are provided in this partial submission for this target. Illustrative cases and supporting documentation may be included in the subsequent consolidated submission as validated information becomes available.	EN
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Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets for ecosystem services indicators have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial submission focuses on governance frameworks and spatial planning measures, while ecosystem services monitoring approaches remain under development.

EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.

EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.

EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.	EN
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15.1 Number of companies disclosing their biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-15.1

Source of Data	
No data available	
Please describe the situation	
National datasets required to report on corporate disclosure of biodiversity-related risks, dependencies and impacts are not currently compiled for this reporting cycle. This partial Seventh National Report prioritises reporting on selected National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs 2, 3, 5, 9 and 16). Reporting related to corporate biodiversity disclosure and business accountability will be further considered in subsequent reporting cycles following the update of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.	EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?	
Partially	
B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?	
Partially	
B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?	
Under development	
B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?	
Under development	

15.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy measures aimed at encouraging and enabling business and financial institutions, and in particular for large and transnational companies and financial institutions, to progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity, increase their positive impacts, reduce their biodiversity-related risks and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production

BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-15

15.1 Has your country put in place legal, administrative or policy measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios?

Partially

15.2 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions provide relevant information to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns?

No

15.3 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations?

Under development

15.4 Has your country put in place measures to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions progressively reduce their negative impacts on biodiversity and increase their positive impacts?

Partially

15.5 Does your country monitor whether negative impacts from business on biodiversity have progressively decreased?

Under development

Comments

This partial Seventh National Report prioritises reporting on a limited number of National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs 2, 3, 5, 9 and 16). While Guyana has environmental regulatory frameworks that influence business practices through permitting, environmental impact assessment processes and sector governance systems, comprehensive measures requiring corporate biodiversity risk disclosure and systematic monitoring of business biodiversity impacts are still under development. Reporting related to Target 14 will be strengthened in future submissions following the update of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and the consolidation of national monitoring and reporting systems.

EN

Target 15: By 2030, advance Guyana’s efforts towards a circular economy to reduce biodiversity loss and improve ecosystem functions. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

This partial Seventh National Report does not provide a full assessment of progress under this National Biodiversity Target. Reporting for this submission prioritises selected targets for which validated information was available at the time of compilation, namely NBTs 2, 3, 5, 9 and 16. Relevant actions under this target will be further documented in the subsequent consolidated submission following completion of the NBSAP update process.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Unknown

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

This partial submission does not include a substantive assessment of progress or outcomes under this target. The target remains relevant within Guyana’s broader biodiversity policy framework, but validated information has not yet been consolidated for reporting in this cycle. Progress under this target will be further assessed in the subsequent consolidated submission.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key constraints for this reporting cycle include limited time for inter-agency consolidation, incomplete validation of target-specific information, and ongoing development of national monitoring and reporting workflows. Further implementation and reporting under this target will be considered through the NBSAP update process and subsequent national reporting cycles.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

No specific examples are provided in this partial submission for this target. Illustrative cases and supporting documentation may be included in the subsequent consolidated submission as validated information becomes available.	EN
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Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets for ecosystem services indicators have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial submission focuses on governance frameworks and spatial planning measures, while ecosystem services monitoring approaches remain under development.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

16.b Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-16

16.1 Has your country established mechanisms, policy or legislative or regulatory frameworks aimed at supporting sustainable consumption?

Partially

16.2 Has your country adopted mechanisms to improve awareness or education with regard to the impacts of consumption on biodiversity and access to relevant and accurate information or alternatives supporting sustainable consumption?

Partially

16.3 Has your country adopted or implemented policy instruments aimed at encouraging and enabling people to make sustainable consumption choices, including by reducing food waste, over consumption and waste generation?

Under development

Comments

This partial Seventh National Report prioritises reporting on selected National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs 2, 3, 5, 9 and 16). While Guyana has environmental management frameworks, sustainable resource governance systems and national strategies that indirectly support sustainable consumption practices, comprehensive policy instruments specifically addressing sustainable consumption patterns remain under development. These responses reflect the current institutional context and acknowledge that further policy development and integration will occur through the ongoing update of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and related national processes.

EN

Targets 16: By 2030, strengthen the capacity for the handling and safe use of biotechnology through the implementation of Guyana’s National Biosafety Framework. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Scope note (partial 7NR 2026): For this reporting cycle, reporting reflects legal and administrative status only. It does not include operational monitoring outputs, risk modelling data, laboratory surveillance information, or quantitative biosafety indicators.

Draft legal and policy instruments developed (status: draft/consultation stage):

1. **National Biosafety Framework** developed under UNEP-GEF support.
2. **Biosafety Policy** (consultation draft) prepared, including proposed institutional framework (National Biosafety Authority) and administrative procedures for regulation of GMOs and modern biotechnology.
3. **Draft Biosafety/Biotechnology Bill** (2015) prepared, including establishment of a National Biosafety Authority, designation as National Competent Authority, and creation of a national Biosafety Clearing-House mechanism through the Secretariat. \n- Draft subsidiary regulations prepared to operationalise specific activities under a proposed Biosafety Act, including Contained Use, Environmental Release, Placing on the Market, and Labelling regulations.

EN

Coherence work in preparation (not yet commenced): A re-scoped GBF-EAS consultancy ToR has been prepared to review biosafety arrangements alongside ABS and related regimes to improve coherence and operational readiness; the consultancy has not yet started at the time of this partial 7NR compilation.

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

On track to achieve target

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

Summary of progress and outcomes (legal-administrative, descriptive): A national biosafety framework exists (2007), and draft instruments have been developed to support biosafety governance, including a consultation draft Biosafety Policy and a draft Biosafety/Biotechnology Bill (2015), together with draft subsidiary regulations addressing contained use, environmental release, placing on the market, labelling, information-sharing, and registration of decisions in a biosafety clearing-house context. The draft contains regulations to guide use and includes provisions for institutional biosafety committees, applications and approvals, contingency planning, record-keeping, and registration of decisions in the national biosafety clearing-house.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key challenges (descriptive, based on available documentation): The absence of an enacted Biosafety Act and Regulations and broader coherence and coordination gaps across biosafety and related regimes are key challenges that require targeted intervention. Consolidated administrative confirmation of institutional roles, inter-agency procedures, and operational workflows remains constrained within the timeframe for this partial 7NR. Different approaches: Report draft legal and administrative measures clearly as “in development” or “under consultation”, and use binary indicator responses to reflect the current stage of implementation. Updates will be made to this section following completion of the coherence review consultancy and associated national decisions on legal and institutional reforms.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

Illustrative Examples (Preliminary): 1. Draft Biosafety (Contained Use) Regulations outlining procedures for approvals, contingency planning, record-keeping, and biosafety clearing-house registration of decisions (draft). 2. Draft Biosafety (Environmental Release) Regulations including public awareness provisions, monitoring and BCH registration (draft). 3. Draft Biosafety (Labelling) Regulations outlining labelling, traceability, inspection and compliance provisions (draft). 4. Draft Biosafety (Placing on the Market) Regulations outlining application process for placement on the market, including public awareness and participation and monitoring, etc (2015). 5. Draft Biosafety/Biotechnology Bill (2015) establishing the National Biosafety Authority, Secretariat functions, and Biosafety Clearing-House provisions (draft). 6. Draft Biosafety Policy (2016) outlining the objectives, principles, framework, implementation strategy and institutional framework, regulatory and administrative procedures, indicators of performance, etc (draft)	EN
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Briefly describe how the implementation of the target relates to progress in achieving the related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, and the implementation of other related agreements

NBT 16 supports enabling conditions for biodiversity protection and risk governance relevant to SDG 15, and supports implementation and reporting under the CBD and, as applicable, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. This partial 7NR submission is limited to legal and administrative status and does not present operational monitoring outputs.	EN
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Indicator Data

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1
Source of Data No data available
Please describe the situation

Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.	EN
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D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.	EN
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D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.	EN
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17.b Number of countries that have taken action to implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention and measures for the handling of biotechnology and the distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19

BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-17

17.1 Has your country established biosafety-related policy, legal, administrative and other measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?

Partially

17.2 Does your country implement biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention?

Partially

17.3 Has your country taken legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Parties, especially developing countries, that provide the genetic resources for such research, as set out in paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the Convention?

Under development

17.4 Has your country taken practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Parties, especially developing countries, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based on genetic resources provided by those Parties, as set out in paragraph 2 of Article 19 of the Convention?

Under development

17.5 Does your country carry out scientifically sound risk assessments on the use and release of living modified organisms?

Under development

17.6 Does your country provide access to biosafety-related information for the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms?

Under development

Comments

Guyana has developed a National Biosafety Framework and associated draft legal and regulatory instruments, including a draft Biosafety/Biotechnology Bill and subsidiary regulations. While these instruments provide the basis for biosafety governance, several components remain at draft or consultation stage and are not yet fully operationalised for this reporting cycle.

EN

Target 17: By 2030, strengthen capacity-building, technology transfer, and scientific and technical cooperation for stakeholders in key productive sectors to enhance sustainable production. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

This partial Seventh National Report does not provide a full assessment of progress under this National Biodiversity Target. Reporting for this submission prioritises selected targets for which validated information was available at the time of compilation, namely NBTs 2, 3, 5, 9 and 16. Relevant actions under this target will be further documented in the subsequent consolidated submission following completion of the NBSAP update process.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Unknown

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

This partial submission does not include a substantive assessment of progress or outcomes under this target. The target remains relevant within Guyana’s broader biodiversity policy framework, but validated information has not yet been consolidated for reporting in this cycle. Progress under this target will be further assessed in the subsequent consolidated submission.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key constraints for this reporting cycle include limited time for inter-agency consolidation, incomplete validation of target-specific information, and ongoing development of national monitoring and reporting workflows. Further implementation and reporting under this target will be considered through the NBSAP update process and subsequent national reporting cycles.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

No specific examples are provided in this partial submission for this target. Illustrative cases and supporting documentation may be included in the subsequent consolidated submission as validated information becomes available.

EN

Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems		Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-B1
Source of Data		No data available	
Please describe the situation		National datasets for ecosystem services indicators have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial submission focuses on governance frameworks and spatial planning measures, while ecosystem services monitoring approaches remain under development.	EN

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems		Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-D.1
Source of Data		No data available	
Please describe the situation		Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.	EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems		Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-D.2
Source of Data		No data available	
Please describe the situation		Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.	EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems		Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-D.3
Source of Data		No data available	
Please describe the situation		Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.	EN

10.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture		Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-10.1
Source of Data			

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets required to report on this indicator have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle.

EN

10.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-10.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets required to report on this indicator have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

20.b Number of countries that have taken significant action to strengthen capacity-building and development and access to and transfer of technology, and to promote the development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation

Binary

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-20

20.1 Does your country have plans, policies or instruments for addressing capacity-building and development needs for biodiversity?

Partially

20.2 Does your country have measures to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities in capacity-building and development for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

- Women and girls
- Children and youth
- Indigenous peoples and local communities

20.3 Has your country undertaken a national capacity self-assessment or other processes for assessing the capacity needs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

20.4 Has your country undertaken a national assessment of the capacity-building and development needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls, children and youth and people with disabilities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (Select all that apply)

- Women and girls
- Indigenous peoples and local communities
- Children and youth

20.5 Has your country established partnerships to foster joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capabilities, including through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation?

Fully

Comments

This partial Seventh National Report prioritises reporting on selected National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs 2, 3, 5, 9 and 16). Guyana has undertaken capacity-building and technical cooperation activities through national programmes and international partnerships, including GEF and UNDP-supported initiatives, stakeholder consultations and the development of biodiversity monitoring and information systems. National assessments, including the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) which was done in 2020, have also identified cross-cutting capacity needs across the Rio Conventions, including coordination, technical skills, data systems and resource mobilisation. These initiatives contribute to strengthening institutional capacity for biodiversity conservation, monitoring and reporting. Further consolidation of national capacity-building frameworks and monitoring systems will occur through the ongoing update of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and related national processes.

EN

Target 18: By 2030, advance innovative schemes such as public-private partnerships, payment for ecosystem services and biodiversity credits to substantially increase biodiversity finance. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

This partial Seventh National Report does not provide a full assessment of progress under this National Biodiversity Target. Reporting for this submission prioritises selected targets for which validated information was available at the time of compilation, namely NBTs 2, 3, 5, 9 and 16. Relevant actions under this target will be further documented in the subsequent consolidated submission following completion of the NBSAP update process.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Unknown

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

This partial submission does not include a substantive assessment of progress or outcomes under this target. The target remains relevant within Guyana’s broader biodiversity policy framework, but validated information has not yet been consolidated for reporting in this cycle. Progress under this target will be further assessed in the subsequent consolidated submission.	EN
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Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key constraints for this reporting cycle include limited time for inter-agency consolidation, incomplete validation of target-specific information, and ongoing development of national monitoring and reporting workflows. Further implementation and reporting under this target will be considered through the NBSAP update process and subsequent national reporting cycles.	EN
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Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

No specific examples are provided in this partial submission for this target. Illustrative cases and supporting documentation may be included in the subsequent consolidated submission as validated information becomes available.	EN
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Indicator Data

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems		Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-D.1
Source of Data			
No data available			
Please describe the situation			
Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.	EN		
D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems		Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-D.2
Source of Data			
No data available			
Please describe the situation			
Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.	EN		
D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems		Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-D.3
Source of Data			
No data available			
Please describe the situation			
Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses	EN		

on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.

Target 19: By 2030, ensure that knowledge and data is available and accessible to guide biodiversity action and decision making. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

This partial Seventh National Report does not provide a full assessment of progress under this National Biodiversity Target. Reporting for this submission prioritises selected targets for which validated information was available at the time of compilation, namely NBTs 2, 3, 5, 9 and 16. Relevant actions under this target will be further documented in the subsequent consolidated submission following completion of the NBSAP update process.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Unknown

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

This partial submission does not include a substantive assessment of progress or outcomes under this target. The target remains relevant within Guyana’s broader biodiversity policy framework, but validated information has not yet been consolidated for reporting in this cycle. Progress under this target will be further assessed in the subsequent consolidated submission.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key constraints for this reporting cycle include limited time for inter-agency consolidation, incomplete validation of target-specific information, and ongoing development of national monitoring and reporting workflows. Further implementation and reporting under this target will be considered through the NBSAP update process and subsequent national reporting cycles.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

No specific examples are provided in this partial submission for this target. Illustrative cases and supporting documentation may be included in the subsequent consolidated submission as validated information becomes available.

EN

Indicator Data

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.

EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.

EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.

EN

21.1 Indicator on biodiversity information for monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-21.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Indicator production aligned with the KMGBF monitoring framework remains under development. Foundational infrastructure for biodiversity monitoring has been established through the EPA ArcGIS Enterprise environment and centralised geospatial repository; however, consolidated national indicator datasets and automated reporting workflows are not yet operational for this reporting cycle.

EN

Target 20: By 2030, ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, including vulnerable and marginalized groups, in matters related to biodiversity.
(National)

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

This partial Seventh National Report does not provide a full assessment of progress under this National Biodiversity Target. Reporting for this submission prioritises selected targets for which validated information was available at the time of compilation, namely NBTs 2, 3, 5, 9 and 16. Relevant actions under this target will be further documented in the subsequent consolidated submission following completion of the NBSAP update process.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Unknown

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

This partial submission does not include a substantive assessment of progress or outcomes under this target. The target remains relevant within Guyana’s broader biodiversity policy framework, but validated information has not yet been consolidated for reporting in this cycle. Progress under this target will be further assessed in the subsequent consolidated submission

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key constraints for this reporting cycle include limited time for inter-agency consolidation, incomplete validation of target-specific information, and ongoing development of national monitoring and reporting workflows. Further implementation and reporting under this target will be considered through the NBSAP update process and subsequent national reporting cycles.	EN
Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.	
No specific examples are provided in this partial submission for this target. Illustrative cases and supporting documentation may be included in the subsequent consolidated submission as validated information becomes available.	EN

Indicator Data

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-D.1
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		
Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.		EN
D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-D.2
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		
Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.		EN
D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-D.3
Source of Data		
No data available		
Please describe the situation		
Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.		EN
22.1 Land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities	Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-22.1
Source of Data		
No data available		

Please describe the situation

National datasets required to report on land-use change and land tenure specifically within the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities are not currently consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial Seventh National Report prioritises reporting on selected National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs 2, 3, 5, 9 and 16). Relevant information on land tenure and indigenous rights exists through national legislation and administrative systems, but a consolidated dataset aligned with this indicator has not yet been compiled.

EN

22.b Number of countries taking action towards the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, and the full protection of environmental human rights defenders

KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-22

Binary

22.1 Does your country have policy, legislative and administrative frameworks at the national and subnational levels that:

(a) Ensure full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making related to biodiversity of the following (select all that apply):

- Indigenous peoples and local communities
- Women and girls

(b) Respect the following rights and cultures of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

- Culture and practices
- Rights over lands and territories
- Rights over resources
- Rights over traditional knowledge

(c) Ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

(d) Ensure public access to information related to biodiversity for the following (select all that apply):

- Indigenous peoples and local communities
- Women and girls
- Children and youth

(e) Provide access to justice for one or more of the following categories (select all that apply):

- Indigenous peoples and local communities
- Women and girls
- Children and youth

22.2 Does your country have operational frameworks and mechanisms related to the policy, legislative and administrative frameworks listed under question 22.1?

Partially

22.3 Does your country monitor the following:

(a) The full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in biodiversity decision-making of the following (select all that apply):

Indigenous peoples and local communities
Women and girls
Children and youth

(b) The following culture and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities (select all that apply):

Culture and practices
Rights over lands and territories
Rights over resources

(c) The full protection of environmental human rights defenders?

Yes

Comments

This partial Seventh National Report prioritises reporting on selected National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs 2, 3, 5, 9 and 16). Guyana has legal and institutional frameworks recognising the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including rights over lands, territories, resources and traditional knowledge, as well as mechanisms supporting participation in environmental governance processes. These frameworks operate through national legislation, environmental permitting procedures and consultation processes. However, consolidated national datasets aligned with the KMGBF monitoring indicators on participation, land tenure and rights monitoring are not yet compiled for this reporting cycle. Responses therefore reflect the current legal and institutional context while acknowledging ongoing strengthening of national monitoring and reporting systems, as will be documented in future reporting cycles.	EN
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23.b Number of countries with legal, administrative or policy frameworks, inter alia, to implement the Gender Plan of Action (2023–2030), to ensure that all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by ensuring women’s equal rights and access to land and natural resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-23

23.1 Does your country have mechanisms for facilitating the full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership of all women and girls at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity?

Fully

23.2 Has your country adopted legal, administrative or policy measures that explicitly recognize and protect the rights and access of all women and girls to land and natural resources?

Fully

23.3 Does your country explicitly apply a gender-responsive approach and recognize the contributions and roles of women and girls in its implementation of the Framework through its national reports or its national biodiversity strategy and action plan?

Under development

23.4 Does your country conduct sex-disaggregated data collection and analyses to assess the differential impacts of biodiversity policies and programmes?

Under development

Comments

This partial Seventh National Report prioritises reporting on selected National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs 2, 3, 5, 9 and 16). Guyana has national institutions and legal frameworks supporting gender equality, and women participate in environmental governance and stakeholder consultation processes related to biodiversity. However, systematic gender mainstreaming within biodiversity monitoring, reporting and policy frameworks remains under development. Responses therefore reflect partial implementation and acknowledge that gender-responsive approaches will be strengthened through the update of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and related national processes.

EN

Target 21: By 2030, implement nature-based solutions such as ecosystem-based adaptation and green-grey techniques to minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, build resilience and support the transition to a low carbon economy. **(National)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

This partial Seventh National Report does not provide a full assessment of progress under this National Biodiversity Target. Reporting for this submission prioritises selected targets for which validated information was available at the time of compilation, namely NBTs 2, 3, 5, 9 and 16. Relevant actions under this target will be further documented in the subsequent consolidated submission following completion of the NBSAP update process.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Unknown

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

This partial submission does not include a substantive assessment of progress or outcomes under this target. The target remains relevant within Guyana’s broader biodiversity policy framework, but validated information has not yet been consolidated for reporting in this cycle. Progress under this target will be further assessed in the subsequent consolidated submission.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

Key constraints for this reporting cycle include limited time for inter-agency consolidation, incomplete validation of target-specific information, and ongoing development of national monitoring and reporting workflows. Further implementation and reporting under this target will be considered through the NBSAP update process and subsequent national reporting cycles

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

No specific examples are provided in this partial submission for this target. Illustrative cases and supporting documentation may be included in the subsequent consolidated submission as validated information becomes available.

EN

Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Nationally validated datasets for the Red List of Ecosystems indicator have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial Seventh National Report prioritises reporting on governance measures, spatial information and restoration initiatives, while national ecosystem assessment datasets remain under development.

EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Nationally consolidated datasets for the extent of natural ecosystems indicator have not yet been compiled for this reporting cycle. Relevant spatial datasets are maintained by multiple institutions and are undergoing consolidation and validation as part of ongoing monitoring system strengthening.

EN

A.3 Red List Index

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National reporting for the Red List Index has not been consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial submission focuses on available governance measures and spatial datasets, while species trend indicators remain under development for future reporting cycles.

EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets required to report on effective population size indicators have not been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Monitoring systems and associated datasets are currently being strengthened and will be considered in future reporting.

EN

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets for ecosystem services indicators have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial submission focuses on governance frameworks and spatial planning measures, while ecosystem services monitoring approaches remain under development.

EN

7.1 Index of coastal eutrophication

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-7.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets required to report on coastal eutrophication indicators have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial Seventh National Report focuses on selected National Biodiversity Targets, and reporting for indicators associated with pollution-related targets will be addressed in the subsequent consolidated submission following completion of the NBSAP update process.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

8.b Number of countries with policies to minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-8

8.1 Does your country’s national biodiversity strategy and action plan include actions to prevent or minimize the impacts of the following (select all that apply):

Climate change

8.2 Do your country’s climate change policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.3 Do your country’s other policies address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity?

Partially

8.4 Do your country’s other policies address the impacts of ocean acidification on biodiversity?

Under development

8.5 Are the impacts of climate change on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

Under development

8.6 Are the impact of ocean acidification on biodiversity monitored and reported on?

No

8.7 Do your country’s policies or action plans on the impact of climate change and ocean acidification contain the following types of actions designed to increase biodiversity resilience or reduce impacts (select all that apply):

Adaptation

Disaster risk reduction

Nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches

Policies to minimize negative and foster positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity

Mitigation

8.8 Are measures included in your country’s policies or actions plans to minimize the negative impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

8.9 Are measures included in your country’s policies or actions plans to foster positive impacts of climate actions on biodiversity?

Partially

Comments

This partial Seventh National Report prioritises reporting on selected National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs 2, 3, 5, 9 and 16). Guyana’s climate policies, including the Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS 2030) and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), incorporate ecosystem protection and restoration measures that contribute to biodiversity resilience. Comprehensive national monitoring systems linking climate impacts and biodiversity indicators are still under development and have, thus far, been incorporated into our National Adaptation Planning processes. Responses therefore reflect the current institutional context while recognising that stronger integration between climate and biodiversity monitoring will be advanced through the ongoing update of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

EN

GBF-T18. Reduce harmful incentives by at least \$500 billion per year **(Global)**

Briefly describe the main actions taken to implement the target

Guyana does not currently have a directly corresponding National Biodiversity Target for Global Target 18 in this partial submission. As such, this report does not provide a full assessment of national actions under this target at this stage.

EN

Indicate the current level of progress towards the target

Unknown

Provide a summary of progress towards the target, including the main outcomes achieved

This partial submission does not include a substantive assessment of national progress under Global Target 18. Relevant fiscal and policy considerations **may** be examined in future reporting cycles as part of broader biodiversity finance and policy review processes.

EN

Provide a summary of key challenges encountered and different approaches that may be taken for further implementation

This partial submission does not include a substantive assessment of national progress under Global Target 18.

EN

Provide examples or cases to illustrate the effectiveness of the actions taken to implement the target. Provide relevant hyperlinks or attach related materials or publications, as needed.

No specific examples are provided in this partial submission for Global Target 18.

EN

Indicator Data

18.1 Positive incentives in place to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

GBF-INDICATOR-18.1

Headline

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

This partial Seventh National Report prioritises reporting on selected National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs 2, 3, 5, 9 and 16). While biodiversity finance initiatives and incentive mechanisms may exist within broader environmental and climate policy frameworks, consolidated national datasets aligned with indicator 18.1 have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Further assessment of biodiversity finance mechanisms will be undertaken through the update of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and future reporting cycles.

EN

18.2 Value of subsidies and other incentives harmful to biodiversity

Headline

GBF-INDICATOR-18.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National assessments of subsidies and other incentives potentially harmful to biodiversity have not been undertaken for this reporting cycle. This partial submission therefore does not include quantitative reporting under indicator 18.2. Consideration of biodiversity-related fiscal incentives and subsidy reform may be addressed in future reporting cycles following the update of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and associated policy processes.

EN

Section IV Assessment of national progress contributing to the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

GBF-G-A. Ecosystems are conserved, extinctions are halted and genetic diversity is maintained

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

Goal A – Ecosystems Guyana’s contribution to Goal A is anchored in legally designated protected areas under the National Protected Areas System and restoration-oriented actions across mangrove ecosystems, mined-out lands and degraded forest landscapes. National policy frameworks, including the Low Carbon Development Strategy 2030 and related forest-carbon initiatives, provide an enabling context for ecosystem conservation and restoration. While governance structures are established and restoration and spatial planning processes are active, consolidated national accounting of total qualifying area-based conservation coverage, ecosystem connectivity metrics and restoration area time-series remains under strengthening. Progress assessment under this partial submission therefore reflects institutional measures and policy alignment rather than definitive outcome-based metrics.	EN
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Indicator Data

A.1 Red List of Ecosystems		Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.1
Source of Data			
No data available			
Please describe the situation			
Nationally validated datasets for the Red List of Ecosystems indicator have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial Seventh National Report prioritises reporting on governance measures, spatial information and restoration initiatives, while national ecosystem assessment datasets remain under development.			EN

A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems		Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.2
Source of Data			
No data available			
Please describe the situation			
Nationally consolidated datasets for the extent of natural ecosystems indicator have not yet been compiled for this reporting cycle. Relevant spatial datasets are maintained by multiple institutions and are undergoing consolidation and validation as part of ongoing monitoring system strengthening.			EN

A.3 Red List Index		Headline	GBF-INDICATOR-A.3
Source of Data			
No data available			
Please describe the situation			
National reporting for the Red List Index has not been consolidated for this reporting cycle. This partial submission focuses on available governance measures and spatial datasets, while species trend indicators remain under development for future reporting cycles.			EN

A.4 Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size greater than 500

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-A.4

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets required to report on effective population size indicators have not been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Monitoring systems and associated datasets are currently being strengthened and will be considered in future reporting.

EN

GBF-G-B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and its contributions to people are maintained, enhanced or restored

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

Goal B – Sustainable Use

Progress toward Goal B is reflected through governance and regulatory frameworks in fisheries, forestry and mining sectors. National implementation is structured through management plans, licensing systems, compliance mechanisms and biodiversity-related safeguards embedded within sector instruments.

Outcome-based sustainability assessment remains constrained by fragmented data systems and incomplete integration of sector monitoring outputs into national biodiversity reporting workflows. Accordingly, this submission reports governance and administrative measures without asserting quantified sustainability outcomes.

EN

Indicator Data

B.1 Services provided by ecosystems

HeadlineGBF-INDICATOR-B1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National datasets for ecosystem services indicators have not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial submission focuses on governance frameworks and spatial planning measures, while ecosystem services monitoring approaches remain under development.

EN

B.b Number of countries with policies or actions for implementing and monitoring the sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance and enhancement of nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services

BinaryKMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-B

B.1 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the maintenance, enhancement and restoration of nature's contributions to people, including of ecosystem functions and services?

Partially

B.2 Does your country have policies and/or action plans aimed at ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Partially

B.3 Does your country monitor the sustainable use of biodiversity?

Under development

B.4 Does your country monitor the maintenance, restoration and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services for the benefit of present and future generations?

Under development

GBF-G-C. Benefits from the use of genetic resources are shared and substantially increased

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

Goal C – Benefit Sharing and Biosafety Guyana has developed foundational legal and policy instruments for biosafety governance, including a National Biosafety Framework and draft legislative and regulatory measures. These instruments provide a basis for strengthening institutional arrangements; however, enactment and full operationalisation remain pending. Progress under this goal is therefore characterised by legal and administrative development rather than fully implemented regulatory architecture.	EN
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Indicator Data

C.1 Monetary benefits received in accordance with applicable internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

No nationally consolidated dataset on monetary benefits received under internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments is available for this reporting cycle. Relevant policy and institutional measures are under development and will be further considered in future reporting cycles.	EN
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C.2 Non-monetary benefits arising from applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-C.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

National reporting on non-monetary benefits arising from access and benefit-sharing arrangements has not yet been consolidated for this reporting cycle. Institutional and legal frameworks relevant to access and benefit-sharing are under development.	EN
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13.b Number of countries that have taken effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources

Binary KMGBF-INDICATOR-BIN-C-13

13.1 Does your country have effective legal, administrative and policy measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Under development

13.2 Does your country have capacity-building measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources?

Under development

13.3 Has your country taken administrative, policy or legislative measures pursuant to the operationalization of the multilateral mechanism in decision 16/2?

Under development

13.4 Do the measures mentioned in questions 13.1 and 13.2 include the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources?

Yes

13.5 Does your country monitor the monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Under development

13.6 Does your country monitor the non-monetary benefits received from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed from your country?

Under development

13.7 Does your country have measures to ensure the fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that were accessed in another country?

Under development

Comments

Guyana is currently undertaking a review of its legal and institutional frameworks related to bioprospecting, access and benefit-sharing (ABS), biosafety and emerging issues such as digital sequence information. Several policy and draft regulatory instruments exist, including the National Policy on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization and draft biosafety legislation. However, a number of elements remain under development or pending enactment. A coherence review consultancy under the GBF Early Action Support project is expected to examine these regimes collectively and provide recommendations for strengthening the national framework in alignment with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Consequently, responses indicating “under development” reflect the current transitional stage of policy and institutional development. This record will be updated in a future reporting cycle later in 2026.	EN
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GBF-G-D. The biodiversity funding gap of 700 billion USD is progressively closed by ensuring adequate means of implementation are available.

Summary of national progress contributing to the global goals

Goal D – Means of Implementation

Institutional strengthening has focused on modernisation of biodiversity monitoring infrastructure and improved inter-agency coordination. Deployment of a replatformed ArcGIS Enterprise environment provides enabling geospatial infrastructure and centralised data management capacity.

However, automated headline indicator production and fully integrated national biodiversity information systems are not yet operational. Monitoring systems remain in a transitional strengthening phase, and interoperability with international reporting frameworks continues to be enhanced.

EN

Indicator Data

D.1 International public funding, including official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.1

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.

EN

D.2 Domestic public funding on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.2

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.

EN

D.3 Private funding (domestic and international) on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

Headline GBF-INDICATOR-D.3

Source of Data

No data available

Please describe the situation

Consolidated national datasets for biodiversity-related financial flows, including international, domestic and private funding for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, have not been compiled for this reporting cycle. Reporting in this partial Seventh National Report therefore focuses on governance measures, institutional arrangements and available administrative information while national financial tracking systems continue to be strengthened.

EN

Section V Conclusions on the national implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Provide a summary assessment of the implementation of the Convention and the Framework, including all its sections, and the main achievements and the major challenges encountered and, where applicable, resolved, in particular those related to capacity, technical, technological, institutional and financial gaps and constraints, and support provided for implementation.

Conclusions on National Implementation

Guyana has aligned its National Biodiversity Targets with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and established governance and policy instruments across priority sectors including protected areas, restoration, fisheries management and biosafety.

Institutional measures and planning frameworks are in place. However, cross-cutting constraints affect both implementation and reporting:

- 1. Fragmented biodiversity data systems across institutions;
- 2. Limited consolidation of headline indicator time-series;
- 3. Ongoing legislative reform processes not yet enacted;
- 4. Transitional status of national biodiversity monitoring infrastructure;
- 5. Capacity and resource constraints affecting system operationalisation;
- 6. Continued strengthening required for interoperability with international reporting platforms.

This partial submission emphasises transparency, defensibility and compliance. It reflects available validated information at the time of compilation and identifies data and system gaps to be addressed during the full NBSAP revision and preparation of a consolidated Seventh National Report under the GEF-8 Umbrella Programme.

EN

Section other information: Information as requested in related decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fifteenth meeting.

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