



Government of Guyana

United Nations Development Programme

*Capacity Development and Mainstreaming for Sustainable Land Management*

**PIMS 3413 – Atlas Project ID 00047476**

The overall goal of this project is to contribute to maintaining and enhancing of ecosystem health, integrity, stability, and functions by strengthening the enabling environment for SLM at the institutional and systemic levels through increased and enhanced national capacity to respond to issues related to SLM. The project objective is to establish an enabling environment to combat and reverse land degradation through a participatory process of capacity building; mainstreaming of SLM into national development strategies and processes; broad stakeholder participation and resource allocation for SLM. This will be achieved through four outcomes: Outcome 1: Increased individual and institutional capacity for planning SLM at the national and regional level; Outcome 2: Mainstreaming and harmonization of SLM into the development framework; Outcome 3: Resources for SLM implementation mobilized within an investment planning framework; and, Outcome 4: Effective project management through learning, evaluation and adaptive management. **The total budget for the project is US\$1,005,000 corresponding to a GEF increment of US\$ 500,000 and \$505,000 in co-financing.**



**GEF**

**Expedited Medium Size Project proposal  
under the  
LDC-SIDS Portfolio Project for Sustainable Land Management  
REQUEST FOR GEF FUNDING**

**AGENCY'S PROJECT ID:** 3413 (Atlas Project ID: 00047476)  
**GEFSEC PROJECT ID:**  
**COUNTRY:** Guyana  
**PROJECT TITLE:** Capacity Development and Mainstreaming for Sustainable Land Management in Guyana  
**GEF AGENCY:** UNDP  
**OTHER EXECUTING AGENCY(IES):** Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission  
**DURATION:** 3 Years  
**GEF FOCAL AREA:** Land Degradation  
**GEF OPERATIONAL PROGRAM:** OP 15  
**GEF STRATEGIC PRIORITY:** SLM - 1  
**ESTIMATED STARTING DATE:** December 2007

<b>FINANCING PLAN (US\$)</b>	
<b>GEF PROJECT/COMPONENT</b>	
Project	<b>475,000</b>
PDF A	25,000
<i>Sub-Total GEF</i>	<b>500,000</b>
<b>Co-financing</b>	
GEF Agency	25,000
Government	95,000
Bilateral	
NGOs	
Others	370,000
Government (PDF-A)	15,000
<i>Sub-Total Co-financing:</i>	505,000
<i>Total Project Financing:</i>	<b>1,005,000</b>
<b>FINANCING FOR ASSOCIATED ACTIVITY IF ANY:</b>	

**Country Eligibility:** Guyana ratified the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification on 1997 and is eligible for funding under paragraph 9(b) of the GEF Instrument

**CONTRIBUTION TO KEY INDICATORS OF THE BUSINESS PLAN:** The project will build national and local capacities for sustainable land management in Guyana, with environmental benefits accruing to forest and agricultural lands estimated at 216 000 square kilometres.

**RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT:**

Mr. Doorga Persaud  
Executive Director  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Guyana GEF Operational Focal Point

Date: 24 June, 2005

This proposal has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for a Medium-sized Project under the LDC-SIDS Targeted Portfolio Project for Sustainable Land Management.

John Hough  
UNDP-GEF Deputy Executive Coordinator, a.i.

Date: 19 December 2007

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## ACRONYMS

CIDA	Canadian International Development Assistance
CPACC	Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CHPA	Central Housing and Planning Authority
D&I	Drainage and Irrigation
DAV	District, Area or Village
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GFC	Guyana Forestry Commission
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GLSC	Guyana Lands and Survey Commission
GUYSUCO	Guyana Sugar Corporation
GTA	Guyana Tourism Authority
GIS	Geographical Information System
GOG	Government of Guyana
GHGs	Green House Gases
GENCADP	Guyana Environmental Capacity Development Project
GGMC	Guyana Geology and Mines Commission
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNRA	Guyana Natural Resources Agency
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
LDC SIDS	Least Developed Countries Small Island Developing States
LDO	Local Democratic Organs
MDCA	Municipal and District Councils Act
MINTIC	Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Commerce
MSP	Medium Sized Project
NREAC	Natural Resource and Environmental Advisory Committee
NDS	National Development Strategy
NBAP	National Biodiversity Action Plan
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NAP	National Action Programme
NFP	National Forest Plan
NCLDO	National Congress of Local Democratic Organs
NCSA	National Capacity Self Assessment
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
OAS	Organisation of American States
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RDC	Regional Democratic Council
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
TSA	Timber Sale Agreement
UNFCCC	United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNCCD	United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WCL	Wood Cutting Lease

## **SECTION I: ELABORATION OF THE NARRATIVE**

### **PART I: SITUATION ANALYSIS**

#### **1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT**

##### Environmental Context

1. Guyana has an area of 216 000 square kilometres and a multi-ethnic population of approximately 765, 000 (2001 National census). The country has five natural geographic regions: the Coastal Plain, the Hilly Sand and Clay Region, the Highland Region, the Forested Region and the Rupununi Savannahs. The country is well endowed with natural resources including fertile agricultural lands, diversified mineral deposits, and an abundance of tropical rain forests. This endowment is however threatened by a progressive pattern of land degradation that will in the long term curtail ecosystem services and functions.

2. Guyana's climate has traditionally been uniform and characterized by high temperatures, humidity and heavy rainfall with temperatures along the coast on an average high of 32°C and a low of 24°C, humidity around 70% year round and rainfall averaging 250 cm annually with two rainy seasons on the coast (May-June and December-January) and one in the interior (April-September). Unlike its Caribbean neighbours, Guyana's threats from natural disasters do not come from volcanoes, hurricanes or earthquakes. The principal threat stems from the low-lying nature of its populated seacoast and anthropogenic pressures which makes it vulnerable to flooding from sea level rise and from intense precipitation.

3. Most of the population resides on the coastal plain where the Guyana's most fertile lands are located. The majority of the agricultural sector is concentrated within this area, a strip (430 km long by 5 - 40 km wide) that lies about 1.4 meters below mean high tide level. Natural and man-made sea defences protect this region. Within the last decade, Guyana has experienced unpredictable changes in weather patterns characterised by the severe drought (attributed to the El Nino phenomenon), experienced in 1998-9 and extreme levels of precipitation on the coast in 2005 and 2006 resulting in breaches in the sea defence system and widespread flooding along the coast. The severity of the damage was such that several areas were declared "disaster areas."

4. Within the coastal zone, the issues of sea level rise, destruction of mangroves, and coastal subsidence add to the pressures on coastal sea defence system. Drainage and irrigation works in the coastal plain are still insufficient to prevent the periodic fresh water flooding and salt water inundation of agricultural lands. Additionally, some of the vegetative cover on the coastal zone and the sandy plains further inland has been lost to competing activities such as mining, agriculture, human settlements, harvesting for fuel wood to make charcoals. This reduction of forest cover in many watersheds, has contributed to reduced infiltration of rainwater into the ground and the increased risk of flash floods and erosion. There have been, over the last several decades, huge losses in the heads of the aquifers which suggests, in the absence of empirical data, that continued extraction could possibly cause salt water intrusion and possible subsidence.

5. Forests dominate the resource base of Guyana, covering some 80% of the land area. The forests contain extensive biodiversity rich in a variety of plant and animal life, including endangered wildlife, endemic species and unique ecosystems. Guyana's Initial Communication to the UNFCCC estimates that of a total forested area (16.45 M Ha.), an estimated 15% (2.27 M

Ha.) are impacted by anthropogenic activities driven by the forestry and mining sectors. This total area is based to a large extent on the percentage allocated to deforestation associated with productive activities such as logging and mining (see socio-economic context).

6. Guyana's coast remains vulnerable taking into consideration the associated effects of climate change, such as sea level rise and erratic rainfall patterns. The vulnerability related to these factors is exacerbated by expanding and changing land uses (described below), which pose an increasing threats to ecosystems and increase the potential for land degradation.

7. It is therefore important to note that the impacts of land degradation reach beyond the land. When soils are removed by clearing or by erosion, the ability of farmers and other users to sustain a livelihood is compromised, and thereby the ability to lift themselves out of poverty. On a larger scale, the ability to maintain a competitive edge with exports may also be reduced, thus weakening the national economy. Land degradation therefore reaches all levels of the society from the individual, to the communities to the nation. The situation in Guyana is that land degradation has been increasingly growing and the potential exists for it to expand. Some of the forest cover on the coastal zone and the sandy plains further inland has been lost to competing activities such as mining, agriculture, human settlements, harvesting for fuel wood and coals. Deforestation may be a contributory factor to the frequent and less predictable flooding on the coastal plain (2002 National Report on the Implementation of the UNCCD). In the bauxite mining areas of Linden and East Berbice mined out pits, excavated lakes and ponds have not been rehabilitated or revegetated. Around the bauxite mines there are high levels of acidity in the waste dumps, residual lakes and settling ponds which be releasing acid leachates into the ground water and streams. This could seriously affect the health of the hinterland communities which depend on these sources of water for domestic use. Change in land use has been due to a rapid upsurge in economic activity over the last 10 years, in particular the sectors of forestry, mining, agriculture with the expansion in state land leases for agriculture and commercial activities. The significant land use changes pose an increasing threat to ecosystems and increase the potential for land degradation.

### Socio-Economic Context

8. Land degradation in Guyana, while perhaps not very visible at this stage, has been increasingly occurring and the potential exists for it to expand at an increasing rate corresponding to an increase in the exploitation of natural resources and coastal erosion. Change in land use has been due to a rapid upsurge in economic activity over the last 10 years, in particular the sectors of agriculture, forestry, and mining, with the expansion in state land leases for these commercial activities.

9. Guyana's economy has traditionally depended on a strong agricultural base (rice and sugar predominantly) along with natural resource utilisation mostly within the forestry and mining sectors. These processes are driven by expanding economic opportunities and weak regulatory controls that form part of the context which ultimately facilitates land degradation.

10. In 2004, the agricultural sector accounted for approximately 35% of the GDP and continues to be an important source of foreign exchange. As mentioned earlier, 95% of the country's agricultural activities are concentrated in the narrow coastal strip where flooding has given rise to significant economic loss and social disruption. However, agricultural activity is prevalent and economically important in 8 of 10 regions, as illustrated in Table 1. In addition to

cash commodities, such as rice, sugar, and cattle, agriculture also supports food subsistence of the local residence and provides staples for workers in the forestry and mining industries, which also contain immigrant populations. The relationship between agriculture and land degradation is summarized in Table 2 for rice, sugar, and production of short-cycle field crops. Here, the effects are different depending on the agriculture system, ranging from deforestation to longer term threats to soil productivity such as uncontrolled use of agro-chemicals and poor irrigation management, which lead to the destruction of soil structure and later to surface salt accumulation.

**Table 1: Demographic and Economic Profile by Region**

Region	Population	Area Sq. Km	Population Density	Main Economic Activities
1	18 294	7 853	2.3	Fruits (avocado, citrus), fishing, forestry, agro-processing (Heart of Palm), mining
2	43 139	2 392	18.0	Rice, coconuts, fishing, fruits, logging
3	95 276	1 450	65.7	Rice, sugar, ground provisions, fishing, ecotourism, logging
4	294 493	862	341.6	Rice, sugar, logging, fishing, vegetables, livestock, poultry, processing, forest products, coconuts, craft
5	51 274	1 610	31.8	Rice, sugar, logging, ground provisions, vegetables, fruit, coconuts, livestock
6	141 455	13 998	10.1	Rice, sugar, cattle, logging, vegetables, fruits, mining (bauxite)
7	14 682	18 229	0.8	Mining (gold), small scale farming, balata, ecotourism
8	5 574	7 742	0.7	Mining (gold, diamonds)
9	14 947	22 313	0.7	Livestock, craft, crop farming, ecotourism
10	39 271	6 595	6.0	Mining, logging, farming, bauxite, livestock
Totals	718 405	83 044		

Source: Guyana Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, 2001

11. Factors which contribute to land degradation are loss of forest and vegetation due to clearing of lands for agriculture, inappropriate logging, irresponsible mining, urbanization; improper land management; and changing climatic patterns and coastal erosion due to flooding. Erosion and flooding are critical issues as most of the coast lies below sea level. Sea level rise, destruction of mangroves, and coastal subsidence add to the pressures on the coastal sea defenses.

12. Drainage and irrigation works in the coastal plain are still insufficient to prevent the periodic fresh water flooding and salt water inundation of agricultural lands. The problem is exacerbated by over exploitation of mangrove forests which protect the coast through stabilization of the shoreline. Additionally, some of the vegetative cover on the coastal zone and the sandy plains further inland has been lost to competing activities such as mining, agriculture, human settlements, harvesting for fuel wood and coals. This reduction of forest cover in many watersheds, has contributed to reduced infiltration of rainwater into the ground and increasing risk of flash flooding and erosion.

13. Mining is seen to be one of the main contributors to land degradation through the extractive practices for sand, bauxite, gold and diamond mining and quarriable materials. The activities of mining represent both a direct loss of biodiversity and a destruction of habitats, the

cumulative impacts of which are not yet known. The disturbed forest area from mining activities is crudely estimated at 40,000 ha notwithstanding the downstream effects on the health of rivers and impacts to local communities. Bauxite mining, while confined to particular locations has resulted in mined out pits, excavated lakes and ponds which have not been rehabilitated or revegetated. Around the bauxite mines there are high levels of acidity in the waste dumps, residual lakes and settling ponds which potentially can be releasing acid leachates into the ground water and nearby streams.

14. With an increase in demand for lands along the coast for commercial, agricultural and domestic use (housing) as well as more infrastructure, more lands are being converted to these uses. The potential for land degradation is further increased in the absence of a comprehensive planning framework for land planning and management within the coastal zone.

15. Table 2 presents the impact of economic activities on land degradation for the forestry and mining sectors. As mentioned earlier, 15% of Guyana's forests are impacted by anthropogenic activities, based to a large extent on the percentages allocated to concessionaires for logging as well as the influx of unregulated, mobile chainsaw operators. In spite of its wide area coverage, the forestry sector contributed less than 10% of GDP with employment estimated at 20,000 to 25 000 persons. The Guyana Forestry Commission is mandated to regulate, monitor and manage the forestry sector. Three types of concessions are issued by the GFC, State Forest Permits (SFP) for areas up to 8,000 ha, Timber Sales Agreement (TSA) for areas greater than 24,000 ha, and Wood Cutting Leases (WCL) for areas under 24,000 ha. The acreage fee per category is SFP – U.S\$0.08 per acre, TSA – U.S\$0.15 per acre and WCL – U.S\$0.10 per acre. Perhaps the greatest challenge in terms of monitoring and regulation in the forestry sector are with mobile chainsaw operators, who remain largely unregulated and operate generally without concessions of their own on state forests and state lands. The number of chainsaw operators is estimated at approximately 300 operators. The mobile nature of their operations coupled with the limited field capacity of GFC presents a challenge to their regulation. These operators usually do not adhere to guidelines and codes of practice in their activities.

16. The contribution of the mining sector to the GDP has been increasing over the years with contributions to GDP in 2004 of approximately 15%. This sector, however, is seen to be one of the main contributors to land degradation through the extractive practices for sand, bauxite, gold and diamond mining. Gold and diamond mining activities have been on-going in Guyana for more than 100 years from the early "porkknocker type" operations which utilized hand methods (digging of pits, long tom sluice box, battel or gold pan) to mine or recover gold to present day small and medium scale operations which are highly mechanized employing bulldozers, excavators and other equipment. Bauxite mining, while confined to particular locations has resulted in mined out pits, excavated lakes and ponds which have not been rehabilitated or revegetated. Around the bauxite mines there are high levels of acidity in the waste dumps, residual lakes and settling ponds which potentially can be releasing acid leachates into the ground water and creeks. Sand mining is on the increase to meet the demands of the construction industry. However, whilst most of this takes place along the coastal Hilly Sand regions, there is need to develop a system of land planning to appropriately site sand pits and extraction activities.



**Table 2: Contributions of productive activities to land degradation**

Activity	Region	Contribution to Land Degradation	Root Causes
Rice production	2,3,4,5,6	1. Uncontrolled irrigation leads to water-logging and salinization. 2. Uncontrolled application of agro-chemicals leads to water pollution, further salinization and reduction of soil structure.	1. Inadequate water regulations and management systems for irrigation and drainage 2. Users do not pay adequately for water use leading to wastage
Sugar cane cultivation	2,3,4,5,6	1. Expansion of cane cultivation into new areas and at times areas not suitable for cane cultivation leading to deforestation 2. Uncontrolled application of agro-chemicals leads to further salinization and reduction of soil structure.	1. Modernisation of sugar industry to increase competitiveness requiring more production for output. 2. Application of agro-chemicals to increase production and productivity
Cash crop farming	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,10	1. Land clearance through slash and burn leading to deforestation. 2. Uncontrolled application of agro-chemicals leads to further salinization and reduction of soil structure.	1. Poor production planning and execution. 2. Application of agro-chemicals to increase production and productivity
Mining (gold, diamonds, bauxite, sand)	1,2,4,6,7,8,9,10	1. Deforestation in localized areas. 2. Destruction of vegetation and topsoil. 3. Destruction of habitats and creation of waste dumps, open pits, lakes and ponds. 4. Uncontrolled application of chemicals (mercury) and 'washing process' leading to reduction in soil structure, sedimentation loading of creeks and rivers and acid leachates into ground and surface waters.	1. Destructive land clearing practices. 2. Poor production planning and execution. 3. Little or no post-mining rehabilitation 3. Insufficient monitoring and enforcement.
Forestry	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10	1. Land clearance and habitat destruction from log markets, skid trails and the creation of primary and secondary roads. 2. Opening up of forest canopy and destruction to habitats and other tree species from felling. 3. Indirectly facilitating other resource use such as mining through improved access.	1. Scarcity of traditional commercial species. 2. Limited number of commercial species targeted. 3. Poor production planning. 4. Destructive harvesting methods. 5. Insufficient monitoring.

17. The Data Profile in Annex B has been obtained from the 2004 Guyana Poverty Reduction Strategy Progress Report that provides a poverty and socio-economic profile of Guyana for the year 2002. The trends clearly show an increase in agricultural and natural resources activities along with industry. This trend is consistent with the change in land use due to a rapid upsurge in economic activity over the last 10 years, in particular the forestry, mining, and agricultural sectors, as witnessed by the expansion in state land leases for these commercial activities. On the other hand, poverty is generally on the decline across Guyana with the expansion of economic activity and provision of social infrastructure. Consistent with Guyana's improved economic performance in the 1990's, absolute poverty at the national level declined from 43% in 1993 to 35% in 1999 with this progressive trend continuing during the period 2001-2005.

18. However, the effect of poverty reduction through economic development and social progress could be at the expense of the environment, with land degradation being one of the

consequential impacts. There is increasing evidence of incidents of land degradation, in particular over the last decade, due mainly to increased and expanded economic activities on the coast and in the interior. The short term results in poverty alleviation that result from the expansion of economic activities may over-ride the importance to protect long-term land productivity. Guyana has both an overwhelming terrestrial and marine endowment and a positive economic forecast that easily mask the consequences of land degradation processes, which are at the present time not adequately valued as externalities.

19. There is evidence to suggest that increased economic activity does not lead to improved or sustainable livelihoods. According to the 2005 Poverty Reduction Strategy Progress Report, the provision of social services and the generation of economic opportunity in rural and isolated communities present unique challenges in Guyana. The report states that in spite of efforts towards improving social services to hinterland communities which are mainly populated by indigenous peoples, *'the basic needs of communities in hinterland regions are not yet being adequately realized'*. Crucial steps necessary for more equitable geographic development include the development of infrastructure, particularly with regard to communications and access by air, road or boat which itself will expose areas to the pressure of development. These improvements would pose new and more extensive potential land degradation and increasing threat to global benefits (described below).

#### Policy, Institutional and Legal Context

20. Annex C provides a comprehensive overview of the policy, legislative and institutional framework for natural resources and environmental management. Table 3 provides a summary of policies and institutions relevant to land degradation concerns with constraints mentioned while Table 4 outlines institutions and legislation as they relate to the three UN Conventions.

**Table3: Summary of Policies and Plans status and relation to SLM**

<b>Policies/Plans</b>	<b>Date/Status</b>	<b>Status of SLM Concerns/Constraints</b>
National Development Strategy 2001-2010	2000; Currently being implemented by Ministries and Line Agencies	Land degradation not specifically identified though there is a section on land management with a strategy defined.
National Poverty Reduction Strategy	November 2001; In the Implementation Phase	SLM concerns are not specifically identified with the PRSP though strategies for environment and natural resource management are incorporated.
National Environmental Action Plan	2001-2005; In the Implementation Phase.	There is need to undertake performance evaluation of the NEAP. However, there is no clear mainstreaming of SLM within the NEAP.
National Biodiversity Action Plan	30 November 1999; Review of implementation completed and a Second Phase NBAP II (2007-2011) has been prepared and awaiting approval.	Harmonized with National Development Strategy. Recommends integrated land and watershed management and preparation of integrated management plans.
Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan	December 2000; To be formally endorsed by Govt.	Land degradation, cited in the form of uncontrolled extractions of mangroves and sand, is increasing causes shore erosion and deforestation thus increasing vulnerability. Additional studies should be undertaken to inform future actions.

National Forest Plan	April 2000; To be formally approved by Cabinet.	Sustainable land management concerns are mainstreamed in the form of protection of ecosystem services through watershed protection including erosion control, fire protection, natural regeneration and expansion of forests, afforestation, and reforestation.
Integrated Mangrove Management Plan	November 2001; To be formally approved by Cabinet.	SLM is elaborated within the context of mangrove ecosystem management and shared/overlapping jurisdiction as it related to coastal sea defence infrastructure and environmental protection.
Climate Change Action Plan	April 2000; In the Implementation Phase.	Issues of SLM are recognized but not focused on.
National Ecotourism Development Plan	21 <sup>st</sup> January 1999; Considered by Cabinet with endorsement of some elements, being implemented by MINTIC and GTA.	Issue of sustainable land management not identified specifically though there is advocacy for the establishing of Parks and a System of Protected Areas
National Capacity Self-Assessment	First Phase completed with Stock Taking and Thematic Assessment of three UN Conventions.	SLM concerns were identified through stakeholder engagements and elaborated.

**Table 4: Conventions and related Institutions and Plans**

Conventions	Lead Institutions	Plans
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission – National Focal Point	National Action Programme approved by Government of Guyana in 2006
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Hydro-meteorological Services – Ministry of Agriculture – National Focal Point	National Climate Change Action Plan, approved in 2000 by Government of Guyana and currently being implemented
UN Convention for the Conservation of Biological Diversity (UNCBD)	Environmental Protection Agency – National Focal Point.	National Biodiversity Action Plan approved in 2000 and reviewed in 2005. Currently being implemented by EPA.

21. Land, natural resources and environment planning, management and regulation is shared among several institutions as elaborated in Annex C. GLSC has direct management responsibility for state lands, the Guyana Forestry Commission has jurisdiction for State Forests while all sub-surface mineral rights rests with the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission. Within gazetted Amerindian lands, village councils have the jurisdiction for the management of these areas. With the exception of forestry and mining, all other activities such as agriculture, livestock, tourism, and housing require the allocation of state lands by the GLSC. While there is no single institution with the responsibility for lands, coordination of sustainable land management is being undertaken by GLSC by virtue of its mandate and has been performing in this capacity through inter-agency collaborative agreements and a number of committees (NREAC, UNCCD Steering Committee, principally). The GLSC was established as a Commission in 2001 and is headed by a Commissioner/CEO and overseen by a Board of Directors appointed annually by the Government of Guyana. The GLSC reports directly to the Office of the President.

22. Elements of the institutional context were analyzed in a baseline assessment using the Monitoring and Evaluation Toolkit, provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through the Global Support Unit (GSU) established for the LDC-SIDS project. There is currently no consolidated or legislation specific to land degradation, SLM or land use planning in effect. A National Land Use Policy has been drafted and is before the Government of Guyana for consideration. Most of the commercial activities are implemented within the scope of sector development plans. Several of these plans, presented in the baseline analysis (paragraphs 29-35), have received technical assistance from the international NGO community and incorporate SLM concerns, such as integrated and participative processes, land use planning and ecosystem functionality. There are however gaps in these plans in terms of sustainable land management concepts or broad planning with a landscape focus.

23. The National Action Programme has been approved. The NAP clearly sets out roles and responsibilities, and measures to strengthen the institutional framework and local institutions. This project will operationalize the NAP by providing capacity development, mainstreaming of functions, and sustainable financing. The proposed mid-range investment plan will support NAP activities and mainstreaming of SLM into the multiple national development plans.

24. Annex C details legislation related to natural resources, environment and land planning and management. Sector specific legislation (such as the Forests Act, Mining Act, Iwokrama Act, Kaieteur Act) does offer sustainable management stipulations and guidelines. While these individual pieces of legislation do not form a coherent body of legislation for sustainable land management, inter-sectoral and inter-agency coordination and collaboration is promoted through the Cabinet Sub Committee on Natural Resources. Additionally there are a number of inter-agency collaborative agreements and committees. It is recognized however, that there is a need for developing additional synergies and harmonization.

### Threats and Root Causes of Land Degradation

25. Global benefits are threatened by land degradation processes, such as the conversion of forest to other productive uses, such as mining, logging, or agriculture without a process of secondary succession following disturbances as well as by uncontrolled water extraction. The damage to land by water-logging and salinization will affect supporting ecosystem services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling and will curtail provisioning services, such as the production of food. Most prevalent are the mentioned impacts on regulating services, in particular water purification, via disruptions in the freshwater to salt water equilibrium and flood regulation, which is the key regulating service of the country's coastal barrier forests. Together these will affect the long-term economic productivity and thus sustainable livelihoods.

26. A portion of these threats, as in subsistence agriculture, is temporary and will recover as plots are abandoned. Others, such as un-reclaimed mining areas and un-reclaimed spoils in the terrestrial and marine environments will have persistent and perhaps permanent effects on system and habitat recovery, such as is noted for the bauxite industry (paragraph 11), that will ultimately affect bio-diversity. The process of land degradation is not uniform. It is more focused and visible on the coastal strip where the majority of the agricultural activity takes place and where the population is most vulnerable. The other processes in other regions remain masked by Guyana's enormous forest cover, making the problem ongoing but un-noticed by decision-makers. Land use conversions have been attributed to a rapid upsurge in economic activity over

the last 10 years, in particular the sectors of forestry, mining, agriculture with the expansion in state land leases. In the case of agriculture, livestock does not pose a threat at this stage. The main issues are slash and burn, uncontrolled pesticides and chemical application. In forestry the salient issues are uncontrolled clearing and illegal chain saw operations. In mining contaminants and land reclamation are the key issues.

27. The root causes of these threats are presented by sector in Table 2, which provides an overview of the contributions of productive activities to land degradation with a description of key sectors, their regional context and their contributions to land degradation. The factors listed are mostly regulatory or technical in scope. Amongst those that contribute to land degradation are loss of forest and vegetation due to inappropriate logging, irresponsible mining and urbanization; improper land management; and changing climatic patterns and coastal erosion due to flooding. The baseline form (Annex F) from the M+E toolkit indicates a general lack of understanding of SLM on the part of the decision-makers and an overall lack of investment potential for SLM (see barriers) that lead to the persistence of the root causes listed in Table 2, many of which exist because of weak or deficient regulatory and monitoring measures or other persistent barriers that lead to inadequate infrastructure, outdated information, and inadequate technical capacity (see barriers, paragraphs 27 to 47).

#### Barriers: Key Constraints to SLM

28. Guyana's response to these root causes has been limited due to persistent barriers that affect national and local responses. Amongst these are policy, technical capacity, and financial barriers. The gap analysis and definition of the barriers is based on two tools. The first, the NCSA Stock Taking and Thematic Assessment exercise, provided an update on where Guyana is in relation to UNCCD and SLM and national capacity needs, priorities and constraints in meeting UNCCD obligations. The capacity self assessment was conducted at three levels: Individual, Institutional, and Systemic. The process involved a review of current documents (including national policies and plans) and engagements with a range of stakeholders such as Government Ministries and Agencies, the research and scientific community, private sector and Non-Governmental Organisations as well as regional government and communities. Regional workshops were conducted in each administrative region of Guyana to present and discuss key findings of the NCSA and to garner stakeholder inputs. Based on the results of the capacity assessment, an analysis was done to identify the principal constraints and opportunities at the three levels. This was followed by an initial baseline assessment conducted based on the compulsory indicators<sup>1</sup> developed by the GSU for the portfolio project within the Monitoring and Evaluation Toolkit that includes information garnered from the draft NAP and NCSA. These assessments indicate policy, institutional (mainstreaming), capacity, and financial barriers to SLM defined as follows:

*Barrier 1: Insufficient harmonization of policies leads to overlapping mandates among institutions and limited understanding of roles and responsibilities and stakeholder involvement as it relates to achieving overall objectives of SLM*

29. The overarching policies are drafted but the process is incomplete, specifically, the NAP and the approval of the draft Land Use Policy, that would set the framework for sustainable land

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<sup>1</sup> The National Annual Project Review Form provided by within the M&E Toolkit has been completed

management. At present, individual legislation addresses specific land uses. Each piece of legislation concerns itself with a particular activity and collectively they do not form a coherent body of legislation for land use planning and management. These policies contain guidelines for land use as well as criteria for multiple land uses. Once available, they will better define roles and responsibilities, which under the present condition are characterized by overlapping and duplication of functions. At present, there is insufficient integration of SLM in development processes as defined by the NDS and PRSP, policies and budgets (while the NDS elaborates a strategy for land use planning, the issue of land management and the coordination of land use is not elaborated and translated to policies and financial allocations).

30. Sector guidelines exist for the mining and forestry sectors (see baseline analysis and Annex C, sector policies), and some for agriculture. Guidelines do not exist for livestock management, the energy sector, or the transportation sector all of which may have influence in either payment for environmental services or for changes in drainage patterns due to the installation of infrastructure. These additional Government level stakeholders do not demonstrate full awareness of and commitment to SLM in the form of guidelines that incorporate SLM or landscape concerns.

31. *Institutional Fragmentation.* Currently, responsibilities over natural resources and environment are shared among a range of ministries and agencies. Therefore, despite efforts at coordination through Cabinet Sub-Committee, NREAC and other committees, further coordination is required. The UNCCD National Focal Point and national coordinating body, or Steering Committee play a strong and active role in both project design and implementation and are also involved in the preparation/supervision of national development plans, PRSP, NEAP, and other sector plans and strategies. Membership of the Steering Committee, consists of key concerned national Government agencies in the land and natural resources sectors. The GLSC works with a few natural resource and environment agencies in a comprehensive manner through a number of committees. These generally do not include regional and local government bodies and communities that need to be more integrated. National sector agencies and regional administrations do not have a department mandated to ensure land is managed in a sustainable fashion.

32. The National Agency responsible for sustainable land management, the GLSC has a strong mandate, staff, equipment and authority, and the SLM agenda is being promoted. However, more needs to be done. There is not a *chef de file* from amongst development partners or a permanent consultative mechanism involving most donors and national stakeholders. The principal national and local agencies and extension services have many partnerships with a wide range of stakeholders, but these partnerships are not always strategic or operational. Arrangements need to be established that lead to more cost effective communication. Some important sectors, such as energy, transportation, and finance (see resource allocation barriers) are not included in the decision-making arena for SLM.

33. *Insufficient harmonization and synergies among agencies and projects for SLM* Insufficient synergies lead to higher costs of management and communication in an already financially deficient institutional network and create blockages in the flow of information both upstream and downstream between the national and local levels. While there have been some initiatives for coordinated management of natural resources and the environment, policy approval is yet to be forthcoming for key Plans. The principal national agencies responsible for environment and land regularly prepare plans and strategies in a fully participatory manner, but

have significant logistical challenges in reaching the local levels, leaving qualified technicians stretched and unable to demonstrate a more broad-scale impact in promoting the messages related to land degradation. NGOs and CSOs are active at some levels (local or national) in promoting sustainable land management, and in some cases have been instrumental in promoting some important initial experiences. However, there is no agreement or coordination mechanism to coordinate messages, benefits, and lessons learned through the various delivery mechanisms. Lack of coordination leads to over-lap and duplication of costs without improving the efficiency of incentives and services to the local arena downstream.

34. This type of disconnection also has upstream effects in the flow of information, feedback, and effective lobby from the local level to the national level. In part, this may explain why Indigenous knowledge only occasionally feeds into national policy, programmes and policy, although the need to promote traditional/indigenous practices has been acknowledged at the local level. Part of the “disconnection” at the local level may also have to do with capacity considerations, such as limited public knowledge in SLM at the local levels. Local community decision-making processes and planning processes do however acknowledge land degradation.

*Barrier 2: Capacity barriers as a result of gaps and barriers at the individual, institutional, and system levels that impede the implementation of SLM policies, programmes, and projects:*

35. The NCSA and M+E toolkit signal issues at the system, institution, and individual levels that form elements of an overall capacity barrier to the implementation of SLM. Borrowing from the NCSA structure, capacity deficiencies and barriers are presented at the individual, institutional, and system levels.

36. *Limited Human Capital with relation to SLM:* there are few persons with the requisite skills and understanding of UNCCD, the obligations, and issues of desertification and land degradation in relation to Guyana and SLM. This need can be seen at both national and local levels. At the national level, the need for capacity building and institutional strengthening of the National Focal Point and related Agencies for sustainable land management and to meet UNCCD obligations is extremely important. Political commitment and reasonable political will to promote SLM is present but it is not always strong enough. Within these sectors, the knowledge of senior decision-makers is estimated as between 40 – 60% awareness of the importance of land degradation. This capacity element would undoubtedly affect the policy formulation and the approval process mentioned above. The principal national agencies responsible for environment and land do have staff with skills but they are stretched and not always available.

37. *Limited human resource:* The number of persons available for regulatory, oversight, extension, and promotion of SLM is limited by a small budget and a very large territory to cover. Large-scale emigration of skilled labour in the last two decades has reduced institutional capacity and created an important human resource and capacity drain in all sectors. The lack of harmonization amongst agencies also compounds this problem.

38. *Limited access to Training and Capacity Building in SLM related themes:* Human resources of the principal national agencies, local agencies and extension services are of mixed quality, with some qualified staff needed to perform many functions that often also includes administrative tasks. There is limited training and human resource development in particular as it relates to SLM. This is a new concept for a country that has previously not had to deal with land degradation issues in comparison to countries with larger populations and limited land bases. The

number of training programs made available to the staff is insufficient to develop enough trained people at all levels to provide the full range of skills needed. In some cases, individuals are reasonably skilled but not employed where their skills could be of greatest impact.

39. *Limited education and awareness:* Local governments and their constituents have little or no understanding of SLM. Few information campaigns are directed towards local officials with respect to the problem of land degradation. Training programmes and awareness raising programmes for local communities are limited. Outside of several NGO/Government initiatives, the public in general has low/medium awareness or understanding. The general low level of awareness and knowledge of UNCCD and land degradation is also an issue at the agency level, especially within the departments.

40. *Absence of incentives for gaining new skills and technical abilities as it relates to SLM.* Especially for technicians, there is little payback for acquiring new skills within the framework of SLM.

#### *Capacity issues at the Institutional Level:*

41. *Limited information and data collection to support decision-making and management.* The principal national agencies, local agencies and extension services have limited information for monitoring land quality, land degradation and desertification processes, and the results of strategies and action plans. In fact, the degraded agricultural, forestry, and mining areas are of unknown extent indicating a significant technology and information gap. A country with limited human resources generally would rely on technology to fill the void. There are large voids in the information base that impede a clear understanding of the elements of land degradation. There is also a need to strengthen the current system for information management and sharing which is limited to a few institutions.

42. The principal national agencies, local agencies and extension services are using integrated land-use planning to a limited extent. Their limitations involve the limited access to technology, often related to budgetary limitations. These actors are generally not versed in the landscape approach to SLM and do not have the tools to promote it or facilitate it. Innovative tools for SLM, such as, economic valuation techniques, resource pricing schemes, integrated assessment, and multi-criteria decision-making generally exist from international experience, and have not been adapted to local and national needs.

43. Critical issues relating to SLM are not clearly understood such as land clearing, burning crop intensification and overuse of chemicals. In addition, the capacity does not exist for the pricing structures for user fees that correctly consider the externalities of the aforementioned practices. Research into indigenous knowledge related to sustainable land management is not undertaken. In addition, the accumulated baseline expertise and inputs related to good practices, such as Integrated Pest Management, conservation farming, environmentally sustainable irrigation, and crop diversification according to land functionality analysis is not readily available indicating a difficulty with communicating lessons learned from positive experiences.



### *Barrier 3: Financial:*

44. There is a national inter-institutional coordination body for SLM. This body does not have a budget allocated for its work but relies on resources of the GLSC. The principal national agencies, local agencies and extension services are reasonably well managed, but resources are not always deployed effectively, and are often insufficient. The national budget does not make a specific allocation to sustainable land management. These allocations will depend on buy-in from the finance ministry, which at the present time is unaware of land degradation issues and is not included in the decision-making sphere along with the land and natural resources related institutions. The Ministry of Finance does not use environmental economic analyses of land-use options as a tool in development planning and in preparing economic/development policies. Without the financial or economic perspective or data to demonstrate the value of the resources being compromised or the opportunity costs of other options, the full participation and buy-in of treasury and finance officials will be limited. Environmental issues, such as land degradation, will therefore place second in comparison to economic growth in order of importance. It is illustrative of this that neither the National Budget, Medium-Term Development Plan, nor PRSP allocate funding for the NAP, which has been finalized and approved.

45. The understanding of links between economy and land degradation is understood and known by a limited number of people in the environment and land sectors and is not common in the economic decision-making apparatus of the government. The knowledge and capacity to develop payment schemes and markets for ecosystem functions and services related to sustainable land management is very limited which is a capacity barrier that contributes to another key aspect of the financial barrier. Although initial lessons learned do exist in the form of trade-offs for non-development of protected areas and in the form of market mechanisms, such as Forest Stewardship Council certification (FSC) for sustainably harvested wood (see baseline analysis), transfers, such as environmental compensation are not channelled into fiduciary mechanisms that could increase the volume of funding available for SLM over time. As a consequence, no financing for SLM or investment planning has been achieved (e.g. trust fund fully capitalized; fixed commitment from Ministry of Finance from annual budget; innovative trade-offs e.g. debt swap, donor and sustainable financial mechanisms).

46. While there is some transfer of lessons learned between donors there is insufficient harmonization of agendas to date to support the issues of SLM, which is another aspect to the financial barrier that is in part caused by the long process of reaching a consensus on the NAP.

47. Elements of the financial barrier to SLM underscore the need to mainstream the dialogue and decision-making process with respect to SLM. There is need to incorporate non-traditional partners, such as treasury, national budget, planning and finance officials into the decision-making sphere. Their entry into this sphere is influenced by the ability of the traditional players to put land management concepts into an economical context and manage concepts that are characteristic and accessible to those types of stakeholders.

### *Country Drivenness*

48. The proposed project has been developed based on the results of the NAP and on the NCSA process (see also capacity needs). The National Action Programme has been prepared and approved. The NAP clearly sets out roles and responsibilities, and identifies measures to strengthen the institutional framework and local institutions. The proposed project will operationalize the NAP by providing an enabling environment through capacity development,

mainstreaming of functions, and through sustainable financing. The proposed mid-range investment plan will support NAP activities and mainstreaming of SLM into the multiple national development plans. The project coordination mechanism will build upon existing structures established by the NAP and by the National Development Plans. The proposed project also responds to the UNDAF and CCD for Guyana.

## **PART II: PROJECT STRATEGY**

### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

#### Baseline Course of Action

49. A National Action Programme has been prepared for UNCCD. The UNCCD Secretariat along with in-kind contribution from the GoG provided assistance for the preparation of the NAP. An initial National Awareness Seminar was held in September 2005 at which there was broad stakeholder participation and input which set the basis for development of the NAP. This was followed by the recruitment of a local consultant and direct engagement with other sector entities in the developing of a draft NAP which benefited from review by the UNCCD Steering Committee. The draft NAP was then presented at a Focused Stakeholder Workshop for wider stakeholder review and revision. The NAP has received Government endorsement.

50. The NAP recognizes key land degradation issues facing Guyana such as floods, droughts and impacts of natural resource utilization in the mining, forestry and agricultural sector and proposes a number of actions to address these issues, principal among them being rationalization of the planning and management of land resources including legislation and institutional arrangements and synergies, promoting education and awareness, undertaking training and capacity building, securing financial resources and establishing financial mechanisms, developing early warning systems and utilizing local knowledge.

51. There is no project at this stage that specifically addresses the issue of lack of capacity for land degradation mitigation. However, there are a number of baseline projects that are being undertaken to resolve some of the challenges in the economic/productive sectors. These are summarily described below:

#### *Forestry*

52. In the forestry sector, the GoG has recognized the importance of establishing sustainable harvesting techniques and guidelines. The Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) has produced a National Forest Policy Statement (1997) and a Code of Practice that outline sustainable use of all types of forest products. Several proposals are also included in the National Development Strategy (2001-2010) (NDS) that promotes forest conservation. Apart from the above initiatives, the GFC is engaged in a forest zoning process, which could have implications for land-use planning in Guyana. A National Forest Plan has been prepared and is awaiting approval by Government. World Wildlife Fund supported the formation of the Guyana Initiative for National Forest Certification to protect biodiversity through use of a code of conduct that is FSC endorsed. The Conservation International is holding a large conservation concession in the Rupununi (Central Guyana) that pays some US\$50,000 per year to the Government of Guyana (GOG) for not exploiting the forest for timber or other commercial products.

### *Agriculture*

53. Agriculture is a major pivot of the economy of Guyana. At present there are efforts to diversify the agricultural sector to introduce non-traditional crops as well as improved technology and land management practices. It is the most dominant activity on the coastal zone because of its favourable soil and climate for lowland crops such as sugar cane, rice, and vegetables. A fairly comprehensive soil survey of Guyana was completed in the 1960's through a joint effort of the GoG and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). In recent times, however, there has been a call for agricultural expansion and diversification in the hinterland. Government has developed a draft land use policy for Guyana to identify the best-suited areas for sustainable agriculture, through expansion, diversification, and more intense use. Further, there is an ongoing programme to rehabilitate and expand the present drainage and irrigation network throughout the agricultural belt.

### *Mining*

54. Mining is the sector that is said to contribute significantly to large-scale environmental impacts and land degradation, especially in the hinterland. The extent of disturbed forest area from mining activities is still to be estimated. Moreover, maintaining the health of rivers in the face of increasing pressure from the mining industry is a principal challenge.

55. To combat these impacts, the government has published a mining policy, and has developed strict mining laws and regulations. The GGMC, together with a multi-stakeholder committee, has also drafted updated Mining Regulations (Mining, Amendment No.1 Regulations, 2001.) that are more comprehensive regarding the use of poisonous substances, and the management of the environment and protected areas. This work is ongoing and a Multi-stakeholder Technical Committee, headed by GGMC, is doing revisions of the draft Mining Regulations.

56. The Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC) has been the main partner and beneficiary in the CIDA sponsored Guyana Environmental Capacity Development Project (GENCADP) that has sought to build capacity for improved environmental management in mining. This has led to an upgrade of the Environmental Unit (functional since January 1996) at GGMC to an Environmental Division which, together with other sections of GGMC, monitors mining operations. There is also a drive to promote environmental and public awareness among miners and stakeholders. Furthermore, large-scale mining operations have long had the requirement of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) to be conducted, but now medium-scale mining operations would also require environmental authorisation, and mining companies have to observe the prescribed environmental guidelines. In addition, there is a move by the GoG to register all miners and mining activities.

### *Land Use Planning*

57. The Government of Guyana, with assistance from the Government of Germany has produced a draft land use plan for a pilot area in Guyana through the Natural Resources Management Project. Other support provided through the project were the establishment of a national natural resources GIS database, a land use planning process, policy guidelines in natural resources management and land use planning and strengthening of institutional capacity.

58. The mainstreaming of environmental issues into the national development framework is being done principally through the National Development Strategy and the Poverty Reduction

Strategy as elaborated in Annex C. A number of plans have been developed as well to set the framework for this, principal amongst them are:

- National Environmental Action Plan (2001-2005)
- National Biodiversity Action Plan
- Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan
- National Forest Plan
- Integrated Mangrove Management Plan
- Climate Change Action Plan
- National Ecotourism Development Plan

59. Additionally, with UNDP support, a Strategic Plan has been prepared and approved for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by its board. Other efforts supported by UNDP towards mainstreaming have been through the development of a Policy on Access and Benefits Sharing, which has recently been approved by the Board of the EPA and the implementation of a project with UNDP support to develop Regulatory Guidelines for Community-Based Natural Resource Management for incorporation into the Amerindian Act. This project is undertaking a pilot exercise in the North Rupununi of Guyana with aspects being implemented within the communities of the Waini River in Region 1. The features of this initiative is the decentralization of natural resources management to communities coupled with institutional capacity building at the local level.

#### Capacity and Mainstreaming Needs for SLM

60. The following section compliments the information presented in the Gap-Barrier section on the participatory process used to identify the gaps and barriers to SLM development. The NCSA Stock Taking and Thematic Assessment exercise provided an update on where Guyana is in relation to UNCCD and SLM and national capacity needs, priorities and constraints in meeting UNCCD obligations. The capacity self assessment was conducted at the Individual, Institutional, and Systematic levels. The results of the assessment revealed the following critical needs. These results were also confirmed in a preliminary assessment using the Annual Project Review form from the M + E Toolkit using the compulsory indicators<sup>2</sup> developed by the GSU for the portfolio project. The following summarizes the needs assessment by level:

##### *Individual Level Needs:*

- a. The need for a comprehensive and sustained effort towards education and awareness to address the general low level of awareness and knowledge of UNCCD and land degradation in related Agencies, Government Institutions and society at large. This knowledge will enhance the political process, inter-agency cooperation, sharing of structures, and could eventually influence resource mobilization. This latter point arises from an absence of programmes for training and capacity building with little formal programme for training and human resource development in particular as it relates to SLM.

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<sup>2</sup> The National Annual Project Review Form provided by within the M&E Toolkit has been completed and attached (see Annex F).

- b. The need to harmonize structures and create synergies amongst organizations for SLM in response to the limited human resource base. This limitation can only be compensated by harmonising roles and responsibilities within relevant agencies, defining a coherent policy framework, and avoiding costly overlaps. While there has been some initiatives for coordinated management of natural resources and the environment, and initiatives to provide a framework through the development of various plans policy approval is yet to be forthcoming for key plans and there is no established mechanisms for mainstreaming and harmonising SLM.
- c. There is a need to provide incentives and opportunities for continued capacity development at the individual level for gaining new skills and technical abilities as it relates to SLM. Especially for technicians, there is little payback for acquiring new skills within the framework of SLM.

*Institutional Level Needs:*

- a. To harmonize and streamline mandates among institutions and enhance understanding of roles and responsibilities and stakeholder involvement as it relates to achieving overall objectives of SLM. The GLSC works with a few natural resource and environment agencies through a number of committees but regional and local government bodies and communities need to be more integrated. There is a need to improve the technical infrastructure among institutions to enhance involvement in SLM.
- b. To identify and promote best practices and lessons learned for better implementation of on-the-ground of SLM best practice by sector agencies.
- c. To achieve Government allocation of funds for SLM or to support the NAP process.
- d. To create more champions for SLM. The principal national agencies, local agencies and extension services have many partnerships with a wide range of partners, but these partnerships are not always strategic and operational. Arrangements should be put in place that lead to more cost effective communication. Some important sectors, such as energy, transportation, and finance (see resource allocation barriers) are not included in the decision-making arena.
- e. For information, data collection and management scarce information exists as it relates to issues of desertification and land degradation and there is a need for more studies and assessments to provide a clear understanding of the elements of land degradation as well as strengthening the current system for information management and sharing given that it is currently limited to a few institutions. There is need for a comprehensive study and assessment of the current land uses and practices and factors contributing to land degradation along with information gathering and development of a national clearing house (Focal Point) for information regarding land use, and land degradation. There is also a need to develop early and forecasting warning systems for droughts and floods.

### *System Level*

61. There is need for harmonising legislative and institutional frameworks for sustainable land management and land use planning. This is in part related to the need for a comprehensive analysis of the policy, regulatory and management framework for SLM. There is a need for a coherent body of legislation for land use planning and management. The NCSA process identified the early approval of the draft Land Use Policy to set the overarching framework for sustainable land management as a primary need. It is expected that this policy will identify guidelines for land use as well as criteria for multiple land uses. With regards to the institutional framework, management of natural resources and the environment is currently dispersed among a range of agencies and coordination efforts, such as through committees and NREAC, are inadequate.

62. The need to integrate SLM into development processes as defined by the NDS and PRSP, policies and budgets has also been identified. The NDS elaborates a strategy for land use planning, the issue of land management and the coordination of land use needs to be elaborated and translated to policies and financial allocations. This needs to be complimented by the definition of funding needs and the development of strategies for funding targeted capacity development, on-the-ground investment, or private sector incentives for SLM.

63. As part of the comprehensive review of land use legislation, broad stakeholder participation is needed. Society's role in monitoring the state of land has limitations with almost no information on the extent of land degradation available for the principal sectors. There is some dialogue ongoing, but is mostly limited to specialized circles and not within the wider public. There is also a need for better linkage between National Focal Point, Government Agencies and NGOs and civil society regarding UNCCD and sustainable land management. The GLSC works with a few natural resources and environment agencies in a comprehensive manner through a number of committees. These generally do not include regional and local government bodies and communities who need to be more integrated. National sector agencies and regional administrations do not have a department mandated to ensure land is managed in a sustainable manner.

64. Capacity building and institutional strengthening of National Focal Point, related Agencies at the national and local levels and community management bodies (such as village councils and community councils) for sustainable land management is necessary in order to meet UNCCD obligations and create a more proactive role for the National Steering Committee for UNCCD. At the community level there is little or no understanding of SLM. Few information campaigns are directed towards local officials with respect to the problem of land degradation. Training programmes and awareness raising programmes for local communities are limited. The capacity needs are therefore more information, training and empowerment towards the practice of SLM at the community level. The project will address these through Output 2.4 which will provide support to communities to incorporate SLM in local planning systems.

65. The NCSA exercise had identified a number of capacity constraints within the GLSC and related organisations for the project. Principal among these were (1) there are few persons with an understanding of SLM and issues of desertification and land degradation in relation to Guyana. In the case of GLSC, much of this knowledge base and understanding rests with the CEO/Commissioner of Lands; (2) there is a paucity of information related to SLM and land

degradation; and (3) overall there are limited technical and financial resources to allocate to SLM.

66. There is a clear need to build capacity within the areas identified within the NCSA findings and the NAP. Principal among these is the raising of awareness, education and skills level training for SLM while at the same time bringing focus to streamlining legislative and institutional arrangements to improve SLM with efforts towards decentralisation and empowerment of local communities, CBOs and NGOs.

### Project Rationale and Objective

67. Without the GEF alternative, the status quo would prevail. Individual, institutional, and system capacities would increase to a degree based on existing efforts, but not enough to spread SLM concerns to all productive sectors and to mainstream it within national development and economic development plans. There would be continued overlap and multiplicity of planning structures based on the multiple conventions and sectors that would be uneconomical and ineffective in terms of implementing SLM programs. Inadequate levels of investment would prevail and investments that are arranged through bi or multi-lateral sources would not be targeted as part of a framework. The GEF funding is essential to catalyse actions needed to integrate sustainable land management into the national planning framework as well as to build capacity within key institutions and organizations in keeping with the findings of the NCSA. The persistence of the capacity, mainstreaming, and financial barriers would limit the development of the sustainable land management and therefore allow the land degradation processes described earlier to continue. These processes would, as a consequence over time, limit the multiple ecosystem services and functions leading to the endangerment of habitats, soil environments, and would contribute to GHGs through the loss of carbon capture potential and through the release of soil carbon following deforestations and land preparation. In the absence of this GEF Project, present trends in land degradation could not only continue, but be exacerbated. Among these include salt water intrusion of ground water, in particular in agricultural lands, increased erosion from natural resource utilisation activities in the mining, forestry and agriculture sectors leading to sedimentation of rivers, streams, and waterways increasing the propensity for flooding and increased incidents of land degradation.

68. The **overall goal** of this MSP is to promote global and local benefits through enhanced ecosystem health, integrity, stability and functions in the context of Guyana's plans for sustainable economic development.

69. The **principal objective** of the MSP is to establish an enabling environment to combat and reverse land degradation through a participatory process of capacity building; mainstreaming of SLM into national development strategies and processes; broad stakeholder participation and resource allocation for SLM.

70. Realisation of the project objective will generate national benefits by more effective management and streamlined communication of SLM concerns across multiple stakeholders, projected investments in support of a mid-term plan, and through better developed and equipped human capital.

71. The following are the specific outcomes of the project:
- a. Increased individual and institutional capacity for planning SLM at the national and regional levels;
  - b. SLM mainstreamed and harmonised into the local and national development framework.
  - c. To conduct investment planning and resource mobilization for implementation of SLM
  - d. Effective project management through learning, evaluation and adaptive management.

The proposed project matches the **Portfolio Project goal** by assisting a qualified country to promote effective SLM for global and local benefits. The project responds to the **Portfolio objective** by strengthening Guyana's national and local level capacity development and mainstreaming into national development strategies and policies increased individual and institutional capacity for planning SLM. The awareness raising activities of the project will ensure broad-based political and participatory support for the process. The project will respond to **portfolio Output 2.4** through enhanced institutional structures and functions to better address SLM, at local and national levels. The project also matches portfolio **Outcome 3**, "Systemic capacity building and mainstreaming of SLM principles;" **Output 3.2**, "SLM principles and NAP priorities integrated into national development strategies to achieve the Millennium Development Goals;" and **Output 3.3** through the development of a Medium-term Investment Plan. The recently approved NAP (as foreseen in Output 3.1) will further reinforce the foreseen capacity building outcomes of the proposed project.

72. In matching the portfolio objectives, the project also qualifies under the GEF Operational Programme 15 within the strategic priority SLM-1 for targeted capacity building through the promotion of an integrated and cross sectoral approach to address land degradation issues within the framework of sustainable development.

#### Expected Project Outcomes and Outputs

*Outcome I: Increased individual and institutional capacity for planning SLM at the national and regional level (GEF \$250,000 USD, Co-financing \$380,000 USD).*

73. The project will seek to build capacity within the areas identified within the NCSA findings and the NAP. Principal among these is the raising of awareness, education and skills level training for SLM while bringing focus to streamlining legislative and institutional arrangements to improve SLM with efforts towards de-centralisation and empowerment of local communities, CBOs and NGOs.

#### Outputs

##### Output 1.1.

74. Outcome 1 responds to Barrier 2: capacity barrier as a result of individual, institutional, and system levels that impede the implementation of SLM policies, programmes, and projects. The project will generate information to support planning and decision making through an assessment of the current land degradation utilising a widely accepted methodology.

##### Output 1.2

75. One critical area to SLM in Guyana is the management of watersheds for which there has been limited assessment. The project will analyse key watersheds to provide a better understanding to assist in management.



### Output 1.3

76. To begin the process of improving human capital, there will be training in technical themes of early warning systems and natural resource valuation.

77. At the Outcome level, the main indicator will be the number of organizations participating in SLM at the national, regional, and local levels. At the present time, five (5) organisations would be the targets. The underlying assumptions for this outcome are that the organizations do not lose more trained personnel than normal due to unforeseen reasons and that the organizations and the Government will make good on commitments to approve and endorse the plans and activities. Though considered unlikely to occur these assumptions will be minimized by the political pressure that could be brought from local and national committees.

*Outcome 2: Mainstreaming and harmonization of SLM into the development framework (GEF: \$75,000 USD; Co-financing \$45,000 USD).*

78. Effective SLM will be contingent upon the integration of a range of relevant policies, strategies and key plans to the overall national development framework, establish the effectiveness of SLM. Integral in this is the need for political will and commitment through an understanding and appreciation of SLM at the national, regional and local level and to inscribe SLM implementation within the current land use planning arrangements.

### Outputs

79. This outcome responds to Barrier 1: Insufficient harmonization of policies leading to overlapping mandates amongst institutions and limited understanding of roles and responsibilities and stakeholder involvement as it relates to achieving overall objectives of SLM. To work towards the removal of Barrier, 3 outputs related to mainstreaming of SLM concerns are programmed.

#### Output 2.1

80. In order to rally support for mainstreaming, activities that will enable Government functionaries and local stakeholders to develop awareness of SLM concern at the policy, institutional and regional and local government level will be undertaken, such as media events and national and local awareness fora.

#### Output 2.2

81. A policy and legislative analysis will be undertaken to achieve improved policy and legal instruments for SLM).

#### Output 2.3

82. With the support of key decision-makers, it will be easier to integrate SLM and harmonise NAP priorities into national development strategies and action plans to achieve MDGs. This will be accomplished in negotiations and information exchange with the lead agencies responsible for the various policy strategies. Finally, activities for the endorsement of a SLM based National Land Use Policy and Plan will be undertaken.

#### Output 2.4

83. SLM will be incorporated into regional and community land planning systems

84. The principal indicator for the mainstreaming will be the adoption of SLM into the national planning frameworks either by decree or by addendum. The passage of the National Land Use Policy will be another key indicator for mainstreaming.

85. The key assumptions for these are that commitments at the political, institutional, and local levels are maintained at their present levels. As in Outcome 1, robust participation by a range of stakeholders at all levels is the safeguard against unforeseen changes in these aspects.

*Outcome 3: Resources for SLM implementation mobilized within an investment planning framework (GEF \$50,000 USD; Co-financing \$15,000 USD).*

86. This Outcome responds to Barrier 3; financial constraints. The long-term sustainability of SLM initiatives will be contingent, in part, upon the availability of sustainable financing. While Government is partially responsible for allocating funds, investment planning to garner resources from other key stakeholders through innovative approaches is essential to fully achieving the objectives of SLM.

#### Outputs

##### Output 3.1

87. The key output is a funding needs assessment which would elaborate the priority needs and the requisite funding required through national stakeholder consultations

##### Output 3.2

88. The major output for this exercise would be an elaboration of incentives to stimulate investment in SLM which could be incorporated into the national planning process and policies.

##### Output 3.3

89. The key output is a Medium Term Investment Plan for SLM with project concepts, financing ideas, and identification of opportunities for SLM support by bi-lateral and multi-lateral organisations, private sector, donor community and NGOs. The adoption of the Medium Term Investment Plan relates directly to the Portfolio outputs and will be in itself an indicator if all partners adopt the Plan and if it is demonstrating financial commitments.

*Outcome 4: Effective project management through learning, evaluation and adaptive management (GEF \$50,000 USD, Co-financing \$50,000 USD)*

90. Outcome 4 responds to the need of the project partners for transparent, cost effective, and adaptive management with dissemination of lessons learned.

#### Outputs

91. Effective project and adaptive management will ensure effective project implementation. Workshops at the national level and the integration of project and agency staff and local leaders will facilitate the dissemination and exchange of lessons learned. The participatory evaluation

process that is called for within the Portfolio Project will also contribute to the sharing of lessons learned at the rural level.

#### Output 4.1

92. Through adaptive management and execution of the scheduled monitoring and evaluation plan and disseminating lessons the results of the project should contribute to strengthening other related initiatives in Guyana.

#### Output 4.2

93. Project implementation will be achieved through a well structured project management unit with adequate personnel and equipment.

#### Global and Local Benefits

94. At the *local level*, the project will empower people to become better stewards of their environment by taking more direct responsibility for land and environmental planning and management thereby contributing to a sustainable use of natural resources with direct economic benefits. Output 2.4, “Integrate SLM in land use planning options at the national and local planning level,” is one specific example of this.

95. At the *national and local levels* the implementation of this MSP will enhance coordination and streamline a number of processes related to SLM especially in the major economic and productive sectors such as forestry, mining and agriculture. GEF’s contribution will also enable Guyana to address an important barrier to effective land management by creating individual, institutional and systemic capacity in this field. The project is important in assisting Guyana to meet its obligations through UNCCD to mitigate the effects of drought and combat desertification through SLM. The project will strengthen institutional and human resource capacity to improve sustainable land management planning and implementation. It will also enable Guyana to improve and strengthen policy, regulatory and economic incentive frameworks to facilitate wider adoption of sustainable land management practices across sectors and at the local, regional and national level which will eventually safeguard economic benefits.

96. With the GEF alternative, individual, institutional, and system capacities will increase, and these will have an indirect effect on *global benefits* as the programs and projects that they are designed are realised. Stakeholder stewardship of terrestrial ecosystems through sustainable land management will be encouraged and capacity strengthened. Global benefits will be accrued in terms of maintenance and protection of ecosystem functionality, goods and services and integrity of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, protection of habitats for globally important species, and enhanced carbon sequestration. Guyana has been recognized as one of the last frontier forests in the world with biodiversity of renowned global importance.

### Linkages to IA Activities and Programs

97. The project is consistent with the UNDP's United Nation's Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Guyana 2006-2010 and in keeping with the national Poverty Reduction Strategy within the context of meeting the MDGs. Specifically, this MSP is consistent with the three priority areas of the UNDAF which are

- a. Increased access to quality services that are essential to strengthening human capabilities and enriching people's capacities to maximize available opportunities for their betterment;*
- b. Empowerment of individuals and groups, strengthening of institutions, and an enabling constitutional and human rights framework; and*
- c. Poverty reduction through stimulation of economic growth and job creation.*

98. The objectives and the outcomes of the MSP project contribute directly (Priority 2) and indirectly (Priority 3) of the UNDAF.

99. The project is also consistent with the UNDP Country Cooperation Framework (CCF) which has, as one of its strategic objectives for the period 2006-2010 "...to factor the value of biodiversity into national planning and to empower Government and local communities to better manage biodiversity and ecosystems," and particularly the Country Programme Output, "...building capacity in twelve (12) communities, relevant Ministries, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the other natural resources agencies so that the management of the environment and natural resources can be improved."

100. A number of GEF projects with relevance to this MSP are currently in progress. Guyana was part of the Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (CPACC) project which benefited from GEF funds and was implemented in Caribbean countries by the Organisation of American States (OAS). CPACC supported Caribbean countries to cope with the potential adverse effects of global climate change, particularly sea level rise in coastal areas, through vulnerability assessment, adaptation planning and capacity building. Under the project, Guyana was able to conduct a socio-economic assessment of sea level rise as part of a wider vulnerability assessment and also developed a Climate Change Adaptation Policy and Implementation Strategy for coastal and low-lying areas. Other GEF Projects currently in Guyana in the area of environment and natural resource management include the NCSA Project which is being executed by the EPA and with focus on UNCCD, UNFCCC and UNCBD and is assessing capacity to implement activities of the Conventions as well as a project to develop a National Bio-Safety Framework through awareness raising, education and public participation. The mentioned GEF project will be consulted in such a way and in such a form to extract the lessons learned. Another GEF Project is being finalised with the World Bank, under the Special Climate Change Fund and titled 'Conservancy Adaptation project' which will look at the East Demerara Water Conservancy. Key components of this project will include data collect, topographic and land use mapping, hydraulic and hydrology modelling and the conduct of critical studies along with rehabilitation of key infrastructure and institutional strengthening and capacity building.

101. This MSP project will build on the synergistic approach outlined in the NAP with regard to other initiatives that are related and crosscutting to land degradation and SLM. This will include inter-agency coordination through steering committee, NREAC and other oversight

bodies, technical assistance, capacity development and training, sharing of human resources among agencies and the use of MoU's to enhance inter-agency cooperation.

102. The GLSC, as executing Agency, will work with UNDP Guyana Country Office during the implementation phase of the MSP, to convene a seminar to involve project managers, project steering committees and key stakeholders to share the experiences, lessons learnt and discuss strategies to addressing common barriers and challenges among GEF Projects in the field of natural resources and the environment. Additionally, reports on lessons learnt, and aspect from individual M&E Report can be shared by UNDP with other projects.

### Stakeholder Involvement Plan

103. A Project Steering Committee will be established to provide technical guidance and support to the implementation of the project. Collaborating institutions to the project will include, but not be limited to the Environmental Protection Agency, Guyana Forestry Commission, Hydromet Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Civil Defence Commission, Guyana Geology and Mines Commission. This Committee represents a core group. Other members, including NGOs will be invited as appropriate according to the given agenda.

104. A wide cross-section of organizations and institutions including the private sector, Governmental, Non-Governmental, Community-based organizations will benefit from the implementation of the project. Cross sectoral integration will be promoted through the incorporation of SLM activities within the Annual Work Plan of institutions.

105. The project will seek to build capacity within the areas identified within the NCSA findings and the NAP. Principal among these is the raising of awareness, education and skills level training for SLM while at the same time bringing focus to streamlining legislative and institutional arrangements to improve SLM with efforts towards de-centralisation and empowerment of local communities, CBOs and NGOs.

106. The Table below summarises the key stakeholders of the project, (as identified by the NCSA for UNCCD and SLM), their envisaged role in the project and the capacity or mainstreaming intervention.

**Table 5. Key Stakeholders and envisaged role in the SLM Project**

<b>Stakeholder Group</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Capacity or Mainstreaming Intervention</b>
GLSC	Project Executing Agency and Coordinator of the PSC	Awareness, Skills Training, Integrating SLM into LUP processes
EPA	Member of the PSC Collaborator and Beneficiary	Awareness, Skills Training
GFC	Member of the PSC	Awareness, Skills Training, Integrating SLM into LUP processes
CDC	Collaborator and Beneficiary	Awareness, Skills Training
GGMC	Member of the PSC	Awareness, Skills Training, Integrating SLM into LUP processes
Hydromet Dept.	Collaborator and Beneficiary	Awareness, Skills Training
Central Housing & Planning Authority	Collaborator and Beneficiary	Awareness, Skills Training, Integrating SLM into LUP processes
Ministry of Agriculture	Collaborator and Beneficiary	Awareness, Skills Training, Integrating SLM into LUP processes

Ministry of Amerindian Affairs	Collaborator and Beneficiary	Awareness, Skills Training, Integrating SLM into LUP processes
Ministry of Tourism, Industry & Commerce	Beneficiary	Awareness, Skills Training
Ministry of Public Works & Communication	Beneficiary	Awareness
Ministry of Legal Affairs	Beneficiary	Awareness
Sea Defense Division	Beneficiary	Awareness
NDCs	Beneficiary	Awareness, Skills Training, Integrating SLM into LUP processes
RDCs	Collaborator and Beneficiary	Awareness, Skills Training, Integrating SLM into LUP processes
CDCs	Beneficiary	Awareness, Skills Training, Integrating SLM into LUP processes
Municipalities	Beneficiary	Awareness, Skills Training, Integrating SLM into LUP processes
Village Councils	Beneficiary	Awareness, Skills Training, Integrating SLM into LUP processes
GUYSUCO	Beneficiary	Awareness, Skills Training
Saw-millers	Beneficiary	Awareness, Skills Training
Loggers Associations	Beneficiary	Awareness, Skills Training
Miners Association	Beneficiary	Awareness, Skills Training
Community Based Organizations	Beneficiary	Awareness, Skills Training
Farmers Groups	Beneficiary	Awareness, Skills Training

107. The mechanisms to sustain local participation within the project will include the following:

- a. Direct involvement in project finalization, implementation and review activities through informed participation;
- b. Identifying and agreeing roles and responsibilities of participating local institutions; and
- c. Application into local community circumstances as prescribed in Output 2.4

108. There are no adverse social impacts envisaged from the project. The project is expected to enhance social benefits especially at the local level by promoting a long-term approach to land planning and utilization and fostering better coordination and collaboration with the various resource users and managers at the ground level.

## **FINANCIAL PLAN**

### Streamlined Incremental Costs Assessment

#### Global Environmental Objective

109. Land degradation in Guyana has a significant global dimension inasmuch as it undermines the structure and functions of ecological systems such as biogeochemical cycles (i.e. carbon, hydrological, and nutrient cycles) that are critical for the survival of human beings.

Guyana’s forests and water resources are vast and contribute to global benefits. These resources, which benefit local livelihoods and the long term human development, will be sacrificed as these resources decline. Because of the vastness of Guyana’s resources, the impact of their degradation is not evident to the population, in spite of marked impacts on the highly populated coastal strip. Inaction towards land degradation processes at this point will solidify the *status quo* and increase the costs of inaction. This project supports the global environmental goal of the portfolio project by promoting SLM for global and national benefits by undertaking foundational capacity building activities and mainstreaming SLM into national development strategies.

**Incremental Cost Assessment:**

*Table 6: Global Benefits: Indirect benefits that contribute to the Portfolio Project*

Baseline Situation	GEF Alternative	GEF Increment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced carbon capture and reserves</li> <li>• Progressive loss of ecosystem productivity and resilience;</li> <li>• Increasing vulnerability to sea level rise due to global warming.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indirect, long-term increase in carbon capture and reserves.</li> <li>• Reduction in land use discrepancies.</li> <li>• Maintenance of important and protective ecosystems and habitats.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integration of SLM concerns into economic development plans.</li> <li>• Recognition of LD processes and long term impacts of inaction through completed NAP.</li> </ul>

*Table 7: Domestic Benefits*

Baseline Situation	GEF Alternative	GEF Increment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihoods and economic development dependent on natural resources and ecosystem provisioning services without concern for the future resource.</li> <li>• LD processes unnoticed by decision-makers, the public, and sector development plans.</li> <li>• Low planning and technical capability at the individual, institutional, and system levels.</li> <li>• Technical support structures that favour SLM fragmented with overlapping and sometimes divergent agendas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SLM and landscape concerns harmonized into poverty reduction programs and economic stimulus packages.</li> <li>• Increased investments in SLM and to support NAP actions.</li> <li>• Increased individual, institutional, and system capacities to develop SLM.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved information for decision-making integrated with multiple agencies.</li> <li>• Awareness of SLM by all critical agencies and stakeholders at national and local levels.</li> <li>• Improved policy and legal instruments that incorporate SLM and NAP priorities.</li> <li>• SLM mainstreamed into land use planning at the national and local levels.</li> <li>• Medium term investment planning.</li> <li>• Increased training and tools to promote and execute SLM.</li> </ul>

110. **Systems Boundary:** The project will take place over the course of a 3 year period. The project will not provide on-the-ground investments; rather operationalize the NAP and SLM at the institutional level so that SLM can be effectively harmonized into the productive investments made by those sectors. To do so, the project will mainstream SLM into national policies and develop capacities to support decision-making. As a result, the project will provide the framework, capacities, and tools for future SLM projects and actions that will support the NAP. The improvements in the policy environment and investments generated through mid-term investment planning will operationalize these future investments in SLM and the landscape approach to planning. The sector specific work will encompass all agencies that utilize natural

resources including the mining sector. The project will also perform capacity building at the national and local agency levels.

*Baseline Activities and Investments:*

111. Baseline activities are summarized in Table 8 (below) by outcome. A total of US \$3,359,000.00 in baseline activities are calculated based on investments for a three-year period from 2003 to 2006. These are activities that are completed that provide an important framework upon which this project will be implemented. There is one baseline action that will continue throughout the project that is a Forest Stewardship Council investment that provides for \$50,000 USD/year. The 3-year total from 2003-2006 is \$150,000. This investment will generate an additional \$150,000 during the implementation period of the MSP in support of the Capacity building activities. This is the only continuous baseline investment contributing to the GEF alternative.

112. Capacity Building Activities: The baseline capacity building activities are:

- The mentioned Forest Stewardship Council investments of \$150,000/year over the last three years have provided for \$150,000 to develop further capacities and sustainable livelihoods via sustainable forestry management.
- The CIDA/GENCADP project in the development of environmental capacities invested an estimated US \$3,154,000 (\$3.8 M CDN) in mining regulations, good environmental practices and communications and public awareness.

113. Mainstreaming Activities:

- NAP Development: In addition to support from the UNCCD for the NAP, the GoG has invested an estimated U.S \$50,000 over the past three-year period

114. There are no baseline investments in generating resource management plans or mid-range financial plans for SLM.

*The GEF Alternative*

115. The GEF Alternative is valued at \$1,155,000. The value of the alternative takes into account a continued *baseline* investment of \$150,000 through the FSC program. The GEF alternative is supported by a combined GEF and Co-financing of **\$1,005,000** as illustrated in Table 6. The following activities are co-financing to the GEF alternative:

116. Capacity Development: To complement a GEF investment of \$250,000, a total of **\$380,000** in co-financing will be derived from the following sources:

- **GLSC** will provide **\$10,000** for support to planning and decision-making.
- The **GFC/FAO Capacity Building and Training in Forest Management for Indigenous Communities Project** will provide **\$20,000** in support the training function for individual and local level capacity development. This project targets village councils as well as forestry and other government officers and seeks to improve the management skills and approach to community forestry.
- The **GFC/ITTO Project** will provide capacity building in the forestry sector in sustainable forestry for **\$350,000** This project will strengthen national capacity to



deliver training in practical forest operational and managerial skills through the establishment of a reduced-impact logging training program and training facility.

117. Mainstreaming of SLM: All four outputs will be supported by GEF for a total investment of **\$75,000** that will be complemented by **\$45,000** in co-financing:

- **GLSC** will provide **\$20,000** for awareness generating activities and integrating SLM into national and local planning. This support will be provided to Outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3.
- **UNDP Emergency Recovery Programme** will provide **\$25,000** for policy analysis and the development of legal instruments. This project seeks to support the strengthening of in-country capacity for disaster risk management and to manage and reduce risks at the national and local levels.

118. Resource Mobilization: The costs of the resource mobilization activities will be split between the GEF \$50,000 and GLSC \$15,000 in kind contribution.

119. Project Management: The \$50,000 committed by GLSC will cover project implementation support costs such as oversight and technical coordination, logistics, office space and equipment, utilities, transport, IT and communication for project administration over the duration of the project.

*The GEF Increment*

120. The GEF Increment will complement co-financing from established programmes by incorporating their training and policy actions SLM components and in doing so catalyze SLM in multiple programmes. The programmes listed above in combination with the GEF investment will indirectly contribute to global values through the Portfolio effort. Therefore, the combination of co-financing selected and the GEF contribution comprises the GEF increment.

**TABLE 8. INCREMENTAL COST SUMMARY BY OUTPUT**

Outcome	Baseline	Alternative	GEF increment
1. Capacity Building	FSC: \$150,000.00  GGMC:\$3,154,000.00 U.S.	<b>\$780,000.00 U.S.</b>  Baseline: \$150,000 GEF \$250,000 Co-Finance: \$380,000	<b>\$630,000.00</b>  GEF \$250,000 Co-finance: \$380,000
2. Mainstreaming	UNDP/GEF: \$30,000.00 GoG: \$25,000.00	<b>\$120,000.00 U.S.</b>  Baseline: \$0.00 GEF: \$75,000 Co-finance: \$45,000	<b>\$120,000.00</b>  GEF: \$75,000 Co-finance: \$45,000
3. Resource mobilization	\$ 0.00	<b>\$65,000.00 U.S.</b>  Baseline: \$0.00 GEF:\$50,000. Co-finance: \$15,000	<b>\$65,000.00 U.S.</b>  GEF:\$50,000.00 Co-finance: \$15,000

4. Adaptive management	\$0.00	<b>\$100,000.00 U.S.</b> Baseline: \$0.00 GEF: 50,000.00 Co-finance: \$50,000	<b>\$100,000.00 U.S.</b> GEF: 50,000.00 Co-finance: \$50,000
4. PDF A	\$0.00	<b>\$40,000.00 U.S.</b> Baseline: \$0.00 GEF: 25,000.00 Co-finance: \$15,000	<b>\$40,000.00 U.S.</b> GEF: 25,000.00 Co-finance: \$15,000
5. M&E	\$0.00	<b>\$50,000.00 U.S.</b> Baseline: \$0.00 GEF: 50,000.00 Co-finance: \$0.00	<b>\$50,000.00 U.S.</b> GEF: 50,000.00 Co-finance: \$0.00
Totals	\$3,359,000.00 U.S.	<b>\$1,155,000.00 U.S.</b> Baseline: \$150,000.00 GEF: \$500,000 Co-finance: \$505,000	<b>\$1 005,000.00 U.S.</b> Baseline: \$0.00 GEF: 500,000. Co-finance: \$505,000

#### Project Budget

**TABLE 9. PROJECT BUDGET (COST BENCHMARKS IN 1,000 US DOLLARS)**

Outcome	GEF	Co-finance		Total
		Gov't Co-finance	Other co-finance	
Capacity Development for SLM	250	10	370	630
Mainstreaming SLM	75	20	25	120
Medium term investment Plan and resource Mobilization	50	15	0	65
Effective Project management through learning, evaluation and adaptive management.	50	50	0	100
<i>M&amp;E</i>	50	0	0	50
<b><i>Project Total</i></b>	<b>475</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>965</b>
<i>PDF-A</i>	25	15		40
<b><i>TOTAL</i></b>	<b>500</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>1005</b>

121. Project management costs of U.S \$100,000 with US \$50,000 from GEF to support a Project Coordinator and U.S \$50,000 from GLSC for technical support and office/utilities. These have been reflected in Output 4.1 and 4.2.

122. Monitoring and Evaluation costs of approximately US \$50 000 as required by GEF and outlined in Table 9.

123. Co-finance is broken down by source, and provided in the following table:

**TABLE 10. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ESTIMATED CO-FINANCING SOURCES**

<b>Co-financing Sources</b>				
<b>Name of Co-financier (source)</b>	<b>Classification*</b>	<b>Type*</b>	<b>Amount (US\$)</b>	<b>Status*</b>
GoG for PDF A	Government	In Kind	15,000	Committed
GLSC	Government	In Kind	95,000	Committed
UNDP – Emergency Recovery Programme	Impl. Agency	Cash	25,000	Under Negotiation
GFC–FAO Capacity Building and Training in Forest Management for Indigenous Communities	Government-NGO	In Kind	20,000	Committed
GFC – ITTO Training for Reduced Impact Logging	Government-NGO	Cash	350,000	Committed
<b>Sub-Total Co-financing</b>			<b>505,000</b>	

\*Classification = Government, NGO, multilateral, bilateral

Type = in kind or cash

Status = committed, confirmed, under negotiation

**TABLE 11: PROJECT MANAGEMENT BUDGET/COST**

Component	Estimated consultant weeks	GEF (\$)	Other Sources (\$)	Project Total (\$)
Locally recruited consultants*	156	50,000		50,000
Internationally recruited consultants*	n/a			
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications			50,000	50,000
Travel				
Miscellaneous				
<b>Total</b>		<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>

\* Local and international consultants in this table are those who are hired for functions related to the management of project. For those consultants who are hired to do a special task, they would be referred to as consultants providing technical assistance. For these consultants details of their services are provided in Table 12 below:

**TABLE12: CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:**

<b>Component</b>	<b>Estimated consultant weeks</b>	<b>GEF(\$)</b>	<b>Other Sources (\$)</b>	<b>Project Total (\$)</b>
Personnel				
Local consultants*	200	71,700	0	71,700
International consultants*	70	136,400	14,850	151,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>208,100</b>	<b>14,850</b>	<b>222,950</b>

124. The overall total US **\$95,000** committed by **GLSC** will cover technical guidance, oversight and support, office space, utilities, transport and communication for project administration and specific outputs over the duration of the project.

## **PART III: MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS**

### **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS**

#### Institutional Framework and Project Implementation Arrangements

125. UNDP is the Implementing Agency for the project and the Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission (GLSC) will act as the Executing Agency. The Government of Guyana will execute the project over a 3-year period under national execution mode (NEX). In its capacity as Executing Agency, the GLSC will be responsible for directing the project, meeting the immediate objectives and projected outputs, making effective and efficient use of the resource allocated in accordance with this project document, and ensuring effective coordination between this MSP and other projects in Guyana which are addressing either directly or indirectly land degradation and sustainable land management.

126. Within the GLSC, a Project Support Unit will be established to execute and administer the project. The project staff structure will be comprised of a National Project Coordinator and support staff. The National Project Coordinator will act as Project Manager and have responsibility for administrative tasks and for execution of activities provided for in the project. This Unit is expected to comprise a Project Manager and an Administrative Assistant. Draft ToRs for the Project Coordinator/Project Manager and for the Administrative Assistant are outlined in Annex D.

127. The Project will be coordinated through a Project Steering Committee (PSC). The PSC will be chaired by the CEO of the GLSC, who is also the UNCCD focal point. The PSC will not exceed 7-9 members drawing from representation of the existing UNCCD Steering Committee. UNDP-Guyana and representatives of principal national organizations and co-financers such as the EPA, GGMC, Hydromet Division, CDC, GFC, MoLG are expected to comprise the PSC. A draft ToR for the Project Steering Committee is outlined in Annex E. A wide cross-section of organizations and institutions including the private sector, Governmental, Non-Governmental, Community-based organizations will be involved in the implementation of the project.

128. Once the project is approved GLSC along with UNDP-Guyana will take on the responsibility of establishing the PSC and ensuring the participation of all the interested sectors. GLSC has been engaging with sector institutions and potential members of the PSC during the project development phase. During project implementation the PSC will meet quarterly.

129. On a yearly basis, the PSC, through the GLSC will report to an Executive Committee comprising UNDP-Guyana, GLSC, and the Ministry of Finance. The Executive Committee will adopt strategic decisions, approve the project's operational plan and its budget and meet yearly in a tripartite review meeting (See Monitoring and Evaluation).

130. GLSC will follow the norms and procedures specified by UNDP. UNDP will track the direction and guidance of the project in order to contribute to maximising the scope, impact and quality of its outputs. In addition, as a GEF Implementing Agency, it will be responsible for administering the resources in accordance with the immediate objectives of the project document, and observing its own guiding principles of transparency, competitiveness, efficiency and economy. Financial management and accountability of resources as well as other project execution activities will be under UNDP Guyana Country Office's direct supervision. Upon approval of the project, the development of annual operative work plan will be agreed to by

project counterparts. If required, local NGOs might be sub-contracted by the project to carry out specific activities under their field of expertise in accordance with the CDMs.

131. GLSC is the project administrative and managerial body. UNDP Guyana Country Office will implement the project in accordance with UNDP's administrative procedures and will carry out the internal project monitoring and evaluation activities, taking into consideration from the outset the local project management capability, the constraints and training needs, as well as the effectiveness and efficiency of communications between those ministries and institutions relevant to the project. The UNDP Guyana CO will be responsible for supervision and oversight of the Medium-Size Project.

132. GLSC, with the support of the UNDP Guyana Country Office will prepare the Annual Work Plan reflecting the project's activities and the outcomes to be achieved through their implementation. The Plan will indicate the implementation periods for each activity and the parties responsible for carrying them out. The first Work Plan will be completed and attached to the present project document no later than 30 days after its signing. During the elaboration of the Annual Work Plan, the participation of the project partners will be essential for the success of the planning phase. Should the project require support services from the UNDP Guyana Country Office, these will be charged on a transaction basis using the universal price list.

133. UNDP will closely coordinate with other organizations in terms of technical assistance and expert provision. GLSC is expected to have sufficient authority to be able to negotiate with government bodies, and in particular with the programme's main partners and also the required flexibility to discuss issues regarding the design of a broader programme with donors, financial entities as well as with NGOs. UNDP will be responsible for the project's financial reporting and administrative controls during this preparatory phase and will hire consultants to carry out the project.

#### *Coordinating and Building Co-Financing*

134. Efforts will be made to build co-finance through coordination with other projects within the natural resources and environment sector.

135. In order to accord proper acknowledgement to GEF for providing funding, a GEF logo will appear alongside the UNDP logo on all relevant GEF project publications, including among others, project hardware and vehicles purchased with GEF funds. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by GEF would also be accorded proper acknowledgment to GEF.

## **PART IV: MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

136. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP and GEF procedures for MSPs under the SLM Portfolio Project and will be provided by the project team and the UNDP Country Office with support from UNDP/GEF Global Support Programme and includes the following elements:

137. The Logical Framework Matrix (attached) provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. These indicators have been derived from the Resource Kit for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting on GEF/UNDP supported Sustainable Land Management Medium-Sized Projects in LDC and SIDS countries. The baseline situation presented in this document also utilizes these indicators.

138. Additional baseline information will be documented by GLSC and submitted to the UNDP Guyana Country Office and Project Steering Committee using the National MSP Annual Project Review Form in which all 'compulsory' and 'optional' questions and indicators will be completed by July 16th 2006 and updated by that date each year. For the optional indicators, the GLSC will select the most appropriate indicators for the project and include these in the form. Those indicators included in the Logical Framework Matrix are compulsory and will not be modified.

139. The GLSC will use the Form as (a) a basis for the annual review of project progress, achievements and weaknesses; (b) as a basis for planning future activities; and (c) to feed into the UNDP Guyana Country Office-wide reporting and planning. The UNDP Guyana Country Office will forward this information to the GSU by 15th July of each year.

140. The GLSC will work with the GSU and the UNDP Guyana Country Office to complete two annual surveys that each respond to two of the compulsory indicators, which are (a) a compulsory indicator at the Objective level of public awareness regarding sustainable land management; and (b) a compulsory indicator for Portfolio Outcome 1 that requires a survey of a group of land users to determine the percentage that is satisfied with available technical support.

141. These surveys will be implemented with funding included in this MSP project budget.

#### *Monitoring Responsibilities, Events and Communication*

142. A detailed schedule of project review meetings will be developed by the GLSC in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. The schedule will include (i) tentative time frames for Tripartite Reviews, Project Coordination Committee Meetings, (or relevant advisory and/or coordination mechanisms) and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities (see Indicative Monitoring and Evaluation Budget, Table 2).

143. Day to Day Monitoring of Implementation Process will be the responsibility of the Project Support Unit, operating out of GLSC and based on the project's Annual Work Plan and its indicators. The GLSC will inform the UNDP Guyana Country Office of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely fashion.

144. Periodic Monitoring of Implementation Process will be undertaken by the UNDP Guyana Country Office through quarterly meetings with the project proponent, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities. The Project Coordinator in conjunction with the UNDP-GEF extended team will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports that form part of the monitoring process.

145. An Inception Report (IR) will be prepared immediately following the Inception Workshop and submitted within 3 months of the project implementation. It will include a detailed First Year/Annual Work Plan divided in quarterly time frames detailing the activities and

progress indicators that will guide implementation during the first year of the project. This Work Plan would include the dates of specific field visits, support missions from the UNDP Guyana Country Office, or the Regional Coordinating Unit (RCU) or consultants, as well as time frames for meetings of the Project Steering Committee. The report will also include the detailed project budget for the first full year of implementation, prepared on the basis of the Annual Work Plan, and including any monitoring and evaluation requirements to effectively measure project performance during the targeted 12-month time frame. The Inception Report will include a more detailed narrative on the institutional roles, responsibilities, coordinating actions, and feedback mechanisms of project related partners. In addition, a section will be included on progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation. When finalized, the report will be circulated to project counterparts who will be given a period of one calendar month in which to respond to comments or queries. Prior to this circulation of the IR, the UNDP Guyana Country Office and the UNDP-GEF's Regional Coordinating Unit will review the document.

146. Quarterly Operational Reports: Short reports outlining main updates in the project progress will be provided quarterly to the local UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF regional office by the project team.

147. Technical Reports will be scheduled as part of the Inception Report, the project team will prepare a draft Reports List, detailing the technical reports that are expected to be prepared on key areas of activity during the course of the Project, and tentative due dates. Where necessary/applicable, this Reports List will be revised and updated, and included in subsequent Annual Progress Reports (APRs). Where necessary, Technical Reports will be prepared by external consultants and will be comprehensive with specialized analyses of clearly defined areas of research within the framework of the project and its sites. These technical reports will represent, as appropriate, the project's substantive contribution to specific areas, and will be used in efforts to disseminate relevant information and best practices at local, national and international levels. Information from reports will be shared with the CCD focal point and Project Steering Committee.

***Annual Project Report (APR) and Project Implementation Review (PIR)***

148. The APR is a UNDP requirement and part of UNDP's Country Office central oversight, monitoring and project management. It is a self-assessment report by project management to the Country Office and provides CO input to the reporting process and the ROAR (Results Oriented Annual Report), as well as forming a key input to the Tripartite Project Review. The PIR is an annual monitoring process mandated by the GEF. It has become an essential management and monitoring tool for project managers and offers the main vehicle for extracting lessons from ongoing projects. These two reporting requirements are so similar in input, purpose and timing that they have now been amalgamated into a single Report.

149. An APR/PIR is prepared on an annual basis following the first 12 months of project implementation and prior to the Tripartite Project Review. The purpose of the APR/PIR is to reflect progress achieved in meeting the project's Annual Work Plan and assess performance of the project in contributing to intended outcomes through outputs and partnership work. The APR/PIR is discussed in the TPR so that the resultant report represents a document that has been agreed upon by all of the primary stakeholders.

150. A standard format/template for the APR/PIR is provided by UNDP GEF. This includes the following:

- An analysis of project performance over the reporting period, including outputs produced and, where possible, information on the status of the outcome
- The constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons for these
- The three (at most) major constraints to achievement of results
- Annual Work Plans and related expenditure reports
- Lessons learned
- Clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing key problems in lack of progress

151. The UNDP/GEF M&E Unit will analyse the individual APR/PIRs by focal area, theme and region for common issues/results and lessons. The Reports are also valuable for the Independent Evaluators who can utilise them to identify any changes in project structure, indicators, work-plan, etc. and view a past history of delivery and assessment.

#### *Mid Term and Final Evaluation*

152. The project will be subject to two independent external evaluations. An independent external Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) will be undertaken 18 months after project initiation. The focus of the MTE will be to make recommendations that will assist in adaptive management of the project and enable the PM to better achieve the project objective and outcomes during the remaining life of the project. The Final Evaluation will take place three months before the project is operationally closed, prior to the terminal tripartite review meeting, and will focus on determining progress being made towards the achievement of outcomes and will identify effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. The final evaluation will also look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals.

#### *Audits*

153. The Government of Guyana will provide the UNDP Resident Representative with certified periodic financial statements, and with an annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of UNDP (including GEF) funds according to the established procedures set out in the Programming and Finance manuals. The Audit will be conducted by the Office of the Auditor General of the Government of Guyana, or by a commercial auditor engaged by the Government. The project foresees an audit to be conducted at the end of the project by a recognized national firm.

#### *Adaptive Management*

154. Lessons learnt will be continuously extracted from the MSP Project. Lessons will be disseminated through the national network established by the NAP, and through the National Steering Committee for UNCCD. Among the mechanisms to be used will be inter-Agency MoUs, incorporation into Annual Work Plans and through capacity development and training initiatives. As well, there will be the sharing of information between projects, stakeholders and policy representatives as an effective measure of mainstreaming. There is an opportunity during



the implementation of the MSP for review of the implementation of the NAP and to take into consideration the lessons learnt from the MSP.

155. The lessons learnt from the MSP through evaluations will be incorporated into implementation of the MSP. In addition to the monitoring, evaluation and feedback mechanisms already identified, the Project Steering Committee will review progress on a quarterly basis, identifying lessons learnt and discuss project progress with the involvement of wider stakeholder audience as necessary. The ideas and lessons learnt will be incorporated into the management of the project and further implementation process by the Project Steering Committee with adjustments to the Work Plan as required.

**TABLE 13. DETAILED M&E PLAN AND BUDGET**

<b>Type of M&amp;E Activity</b>	<b>Lead Responsible Party (in bold)</b>	<b>Budget U.S\$</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>
Inception Report	Project Support Unit & GLSC	None	Within 3 months from the beginning of project implementation
APR/PIR	UNDP Guyana Country Office, GLSC, Project Support Unit, UNDP/GEF Task Manager <sup>3</sup>	None	Every year, at latest by June of that year
Tripartite Meeting and Report (TPR)	UNDP Guyana Country Office, GLSC, Project Support Unit, UNDP/GEF Task Manager	None	Every year, upon receipt of APR
Mid-Term External Evaluation	Project Support Unit, UNDP/GEF Headquarters, UNDP/GEF Task Manager, UNDP Guyana Country Office, GLSC	\$15,000	At the mid-point of project implementation
Final External Evaluation	Project Support Unit, UNDP/GEF headquarters, UNDP/GEF Task Manager, UNDP Guyana Country Office, GLSC	\$20,000	At the end of project implementation, Ex-post: about two years following project completion
Terminal Report	UNDP Guyana Country Office, UNDP/GEF Task Manager, Project Support Unit	None	At least one month before the end of the project
Surveys	Project Support Unit, UNDP CO, GSU, UNDP/GEF Task Manager	\$4,000	At the mid-point of project implementation and the end of the project
Audit	GLSC, UNDP Guyana Country Office, Project Support Unit	\$1000 per year for 3 Yrs;	Yearly
Visits to field sites	UNDP Guyana Country Office, Executing Agency	\$5,000	Over 3 Year Period
Lessons learnt	UNDP-GEF, GEFSEC, Project Support Unit, GLSC	\$1,000 per year for 3 Yrs;	Yearly
<b>TOTAL COST</b>		<b>\$50,000</b>	

<sup>3</sup> UNDP/GEF Task Managers is a broad term that includes regional advisors, sub-regional coordinators, and GEF project specialists based in the region or in HQ.

## RESPONSE TO GEF SECRETARIAT REVIEW

GEFSEC Comment	Response	Location where document was revised
<p><b>15 OCTOBER 2007</b> The MSP management budget seems to exceed the agreed limit of 10%. Please present a project management budget that covers 10% of the GEF grant. The project management budget needs to be co-financed at a ratio of 1:1 (prorated with the overall financing ratio between GEF and co-financing sources).</p>	<p>The project management allocation from the GEF grant was reduced to \$50,000, equivalent to 10% of the total GEF grant of \$500,000. Total co-financing comes to \$505,000 so the requisite ratio is maintained</p>	<p>Project Strategy, Outcome 4, page 26 Financial Plan, Table 9, page 34; paragraphs 121 and 122, page 34; Table 11, page 35</p> <p>SECTION II: Strategic Results Framework Table 14: Strategic Results Framework Table, p 43</p> <p>Table 15. Project Workplan, p 48</p> <p>Table 16. Total Budget and Workplan, p. 50</p>
<p><b>15 OCTOBER 2007</b> The GEF contribution to international consultants for the TA part of the MSP seems to be very high (\$1949/week). Please provide information on the usual UN rates for international consultants for Guyana.</p>	<p>International consultancy rates are not country-specific. The rate cited for international consultants of \$432 per day is actually below international consultant rates which may ascend to \$500 per day. Should the Government of Guyana determine the need to hire an international consultant, they will need to contend with established international rates for international consultants.</p>	
<p><b>10 DECEMBER 2007</b> The MSP cannot be presented to the CEO for approval yet since UNDP has not presented the usual international consultancy rates for the country. Please submit for clarification</p>	<p>The Resident Representative of Guyana, Mr Aboubacry Tall, has provided a letter in which he attests that: the daily rate used for calculating the cost of international consultancy rates is US\$550. He goes on to note that "there are no fixed or specific international consultancy rates for Guyana. However, our office has paid international consultants' fees ranging from US\$550 - US\$750 per</p>	

	<p>day..." He adds that he wishes to assure the GEF Secretariat "that the rate used for the calculation in [this project] is not only within the range that the office pays international consultants for their services, but it is at the lowest end of the range".</p> <p><b>The letter is enclosed below, on page 44, for ease of reference.</b></p>	
	<p>In addition to modifications made to the project document in response to the GEF Review Sheet, the Government of Guyana also considered it necessary to make several changes to align the project proposal more closely with the NAP development process. The changes are highlighted in yellow and detailed in the next column</p>	<p>Changes have been made to the Outputs under Outcome 1, resulting revised Outputs 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3. These changes are reflected in paragraphs 75 and 76, as well as in Table 14 – Strategic Results Framework and Table 15 – Project Work Plan.</p>



December 13, 2007

Ref: Guyana LDC-SIDS SLM MSP

Dear Ms Caballero,

**Subject: Guyana LDC-SIDS Sustainable Land Management MSP  
International Consultancy rates**

With reference to the GEF Secretariat's comments on the still high international consultancy rates, please be advised that the daily rate used for calculating the cost is US\$550.

Please note that there are no fixed or specific international consultancy rates for Guyana. However, our office has paid international consultants fees ranging from US\$550 – US\$750 per day. The most recent examples are US\$750 per day for the mid-term review of the GEF regional Caribbean Renewable Energy Programme and US\$600 for the evaluation of a national Environment and Sustainable Development project.

We wish to assure you that the rate used for the calculation in the abovementioned project is not only within the range that the office pays international consultants for their services but it is at the lowest end of the range.

We trust that this information is sufficient for the submissions of the MSP to the GEF.

With kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Aboubacry Tall', is written over a horizontal line.

Aboubacry Tall  
Resident Representative

Ms. Paula Caballero  
Regional Technical Advisor  
International Waters & Land Degradation  
UNDP-GEF  
Panama RCU

## SECTION II: STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK

TABLE 14. STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK TABLE

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators			Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p><b>Goal:</b> To promote global and local benefits through enhanced ecosystem health, integrity, stability and functions in the context of Guyana’s plans for sustainable economic development.</p>					
Conceptual Framework	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p><b>Objective of the project:</b> to establish an enabling environment to combat land degradation through a participatory process, capacity building, mainstreaming of SLM into national development strategies and processes, broad stakeholder participation and resource allocation for SLM.</p>	<p>Number of organizations participating in SLM at the national, regional and local level</p>	<p>Limited capacity for SLM exists and is confined to 1 regulatory agency with no planning system for SLM or financial mechanisms for SLM integration</p>	<p>By 2010, capacity built in over 25 organizations with over 100 persons benefiting from skills training</p>	<p>Training workshops and seminars completed</p>	<p>Adequate political and social stability in the country.</p>
			<p>By 2010, SLM incorporated into 1 national, 2 regional and 5 local land planning systems and being implemented on-the-ground</p>	<p>Plans endorsed by stakeholders and available</p>	<p>Key stakeholders at the national, regional and local level maintain their support and involvement during project implementation.</p>
<p><b>Outcome I: Increased individual and institutional capacity for planning SLM at the national and regional level</b></p>	<p>Number of National, regional and local organizations applying SLM within their institutional and operational context</p>	<p>0 organizations applying SLM</p>	<p>By 2010, 5 organizations are applying SLM within their institutional and operational context</p>	<p>Project M&amp;E Reports</p> <p>Annual work plans of respective organisations</p>	<p>The risk is that organizations may not be able to retain trained personnel</p>

<u>Output 1.1:</u> Land degradation in Guyana is assessed using a widely accepted methodology	Report on Land Degradation and other Information Reports completed	No determination of extent of land degradation across Guyana	By 2008 Situation Analysis of Land Degradation completed	Situation Analysis Report completed and available  Requests for information from diverse stakeholders	None
<u>Output 1.2:</u> Key watersheds are analyzed and better understood	Report on watersheds assessment and analysis completed	No comprehensive study or analysis has been done for the key watersheds in Guyana	By 2008 Analysis of watersheds completed	Analysis Report completed and available	None
<u>Output 1.3:</u> Government Agencies are trained in relevant early warning systems and natural resource valuation	Number of organizations involved in the developing and executing of the training  Number of persons trained that are working in their respective organizations  Number of organizations applying training into organizational activities	Limited in-house training done within GLSC but not specific to SLM, early warning systems or natural resource valuation	By 2009, six training sessions and workshops in early warning systems and resource valuation completed  By 2009, resource valuation in a pilot area completed.  By 2009 over 100 personnel from national, regional and local organizations benefited and participated in SLM training	Schedule of Training and Curriculum prepared Training Manuals and Reports available for each seminar/workshop  Pilot valuation report completed.  Stakeholder survey demonstrates that trainees are benefiting from and applying training	Organizations will maintain commitments for staff involvement to involving and allow staff to participate in training programmes

<b><i>Outcome 2: Mainstreaming and harmonization of SLM into the development framework</i></b>	SLM principals and NAP priorities integrated into national and sector strategies	No mainstreaming or harmonizing of SLM into policies and plans	By 2009 SLM incorporated into 1 National Strategy, 5 Action Plans and 5 Community Plans	Policies, strategies and plans which incorporate SLM	Political will by Govt to mainstream SLM is maintained at current levels.
<b><i>Output 2.1: Government staff demonstrate awareness of SLM concerns at the policy, institutional and regional and local government level</i></b>	Number of government actions/decisions which demonstrate awareness of SLM	Some awareness exist through activities of the NCSA and the development of the NAP for UNCCD	By 2009, over 100 central, regional and local government personnel are aware of SLM and incorporating into their policies and programs	Results of Project Annual Review Form  Mid Term Evaluation	GLSC along with other partner organizations will be able to retain trained personnel  The willingness of government personnel to be involved in SLM activities is assumed
<b><i>Output 2.2: Improved policy and legal instruments for SLM</i></b>	New and modified Policy and legislative instruments approved	No policy regarding SLM or LUP in place No legislation specific to SLM or LUP exists though there is a body or related laws	By 2009, a comprehensive analysis of existing policies and laws as they relate to SLM completed, together with consultative workshop and focused stakeholder dialogue	Report from workshop and stakeholder dialogue prepared and available  Policy Review prepared and available	
<b><i>Output 2.3: SLM integrated and NAP priorities harmonized into national development strategies and action plans to achieve MDGs</i></b>	Number of national strategies, action and sectoral plans which incorporate SLM criteria	No national strategies or plans include SLM criteria	1 National Strategy (PRSP) and 5 action/national Plans incorporates SLM by 2009	Reports from strategy meetings involving policy representatives and institutions  Annual PRSP Report indicates SLM activities  Copies of plans which incorporates SLM and criteria	Political commitment in incorporate SLM into strategies and plans is maintained  Effective inter institutional cooperation and coordination at the national level to review, update and in some cases finalise plans taking on board SLM criteria is achieved and maintained

<b>Output 2.4:</b> SLM integrated into land use planning at the national and local planning level	Number of agreements among sector and local government organization and GLSC for coordination and cooperation in land planning 2 regional authorities and 5 communities incorporate SLM in their planning approach	SLM criteria not included in LUP at national or local level.  1 National Land Use Policy drafted and 2 Regional Land Use Plans approved by Government	National Land Use Policy endorsed by Govt by 2009  National Land Use Plan prepared by 2009  2 Regional and 5 community bodies incorporate SLM in their planning by 2009	National Land Use policy available to stakeholders  National Land Use Strategy document available for stakeholder input  Plans prepared, endorsed and being implemented at the regional and local level	Political commitment to a land use policy is maintained.  Effective inter institutional cooperation and coordination at the national level for information sharing and the planning of land use is achieved and maintained  Political commitment at the regional and local levels in incorporate SLM into development plans
<b>Outcome 3: Resources for SLM implementation mobilized within an investment planning framework</b>	GLSC coordinating the implementation of the Investment Plan  Number of project proposals and concepts presented for funding  Government funding allocations for	No investment planning resource mobilization for SLM	By 2010, strategy and plan for mobilizing resources and investment developed and implemented	Project Concepts and proposal  Incentive strategy published  Investment proposals received from private sector	Govt, bi and multilaterals, private sector and donors prepared to commit resources and invest in SLM
<b>Output 3.1:</b> Identification of funding needs for SLM priorities	Assessment Report presented at stakeholder forum and endorsed	No baseline on funding needs exists	1 Funding Needs Assessment Report prepared by 2010	Funding Needs Assessment Report prepared and available to stakeholders	There is effective involvement of all institutions who have a role to play in SLM priority areas
<b>Output 3.2:</b> Identification of incentives to stimulate investment in SLM	Incentive regime approved and available to investors	No specific incentives for SLM exist	1 Incentives Report prepared by 2010	Incentives Report prepared and available to stakeholders	Willingness on part of Govt and other stakeholder to offer incentives for SLM investments  Willingness of private sector to invest in SLM



<b>Output 3.3:</b> Develop Medium Term Investment Plan for SLM	Final Plan approved by stakeholders and endorsed by Government	No Plan in existence	1 Plan prepared by 2010	Final Plan published and circulated to key stakeholders	Participation and information forthcoming from key stakeholders such as Govt, multilateral, private sector, NGO donors
<b>Outcome 4:</b> <i>Effective project management through learning, evaluation, and adaptive management.</i>	Lessons learned from project widely disseminated	0 evaluations to determine change in management systems	A robust monitoring and evaluation system that will promote for effective adaptive management of the project and for identification of lessons learned that can be widely accepted.	Final project evaluation describes replication aspects.  Systematization document distributed	The SLM project has had positive results to be replicated at both the national and regional level.
<b>Output 4.1:</b> Adaptive management through monitoring and evaluation determines the next development phase of, regional and community development.	Number of recommendations from evaluations incorporated into the regional and community Development Plans by 2009.  Number of events for dissemination of lessons learned to municipalities	Baseline is the condition established by the evaluations before adopting the recommendations.  0 events	All recommendations incorporated in the regional and community planning system within 3 months of receiving recommendations.  5 events executed (1 per year)	Reports to the national steering committee.  Press and publications	Authorities, politicians, and technicians commit to a second phase of regional and community development.
<b>Output 4.2:</b> Project execution through adaptive management	Delivery rate of the project	n/a	At least 70% disbursement rate of annual budget	Audited statements Quarterly Reports PIR	

**TABLE 15. PROJECT WORKPLAN**

Output	Activity	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12
<u>Output 1.1:</u> Land degradation in Guyana is assessed using a widely accepted methodology.	Land degradation assessment exercise is undertaken in a pilot area using the FAO LUS methodology; relevant agency personnel are trained in the methodology.												
<u>Output 1.2:</u> Key watersheds are analysed and better understood	Pilot study is undertaken in a critical watershed to understand its ecological dynamics. Relevant agency personnel are trained in watershed analysis and management.												
<u>Output 1.3</u> Government Agencies are trained in relevant early warning systems and natural resource valuation.	Early warning systems relevant to Guyana are identified and relevant agency personnel trained in the application of such systems. A natural resources valuation is done for a pilot area in collaboration with key agencies.												
<u>Output 2.1:</u> Government functionaries demonstrate awareness of SLM concerns at the policy, institutional, regional and local government level	Engage with and provide SLM information to lead agencies responsible for strategy reporting e.g. PRSSP and plans preparation (focal points) for incorporation												
	Implementation of awareness raising activities - developing of collateral materials (such as brochures, posters, handbooks, CDs); use of media (TV and radio programmes, newspaper articles) and national and local awareness fora												
<u>Output 2.2:</u> Improved policy and legal instruments for SLM	Policy and Legislative Analysis Exercise (stakeholder engagements and workshop)												
	Endorsement of National Land Use Policy by Government												
<u>Output 2.3:</u> Integrate SLM and harmonise NAP priorities into national development strategies and action plans to achieve MDGs	Participate with a view to integrate SLM in the review and further development of policies, strategies and plans												
	Providing support and assistance to the developing of a National Land Use Plan												
<u>Output 2.4:</u> Integrate SLM in land use planning options at the national and local planning level	Providing support to 2 regional and 5 community bodies to incorporate SLM in planning												
<u>Output 3.1:</u> Identification of funding needs for SLM priorities	Funding Needs Assessment Exercise (stakeholder engagements and workshop)												
<u>Output 3.2:</u> Identification of incentives to stimulate investment in SLM	Incentives Identification Exercise (stakeholder engagements and workshop)												

<p><u>Output 3.3:</u> Develop Medium Term Investment Plan for SLM with project concepts, financing ideas, and roles of bi and multi-laterals, private sector, and NGOs donors</p>	<p>Developing Medium Term Investment Plan (wide stakeholder engagements, workshops and consultations)</p>														
<p><u>Output 4.1:</u> Adaptive management through monitoring and evaluation determines the next development phase of, regional and community development.</p>	<p>Preparation of Quarterly Reports and Audits</p>														
<p><u>Output 4.2:</u> Project execution through adaptive management</p>															

**TABLE 16. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN**

<b>Award ID:</b>	<b>00041570</b>
<b>Award Title:</b>	PIMS 3413 Country Name Project Title: <i>Capacity Development and Mainstreaming for Sustainable Land Management</i>
<b>Business Unit:</b>	GUY 10
<b>Project ID:</b>	<b>00047476</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>	PIMS 3413 Country Name Project Title: <i>Capacity Development and Mainstreaming for Sustainable Land Management</i>
<b>Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)</b>	Guyana Lands & Surveys Commission

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
<b>OUTCOME 1:</b> (Capacity Development for SLM)	<b>GL&amp;SC</b>	<b>62000</b>	<b>GEF</b>	71200	International Consultants	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$15,250	\$85,250	a
				71300	Local Consultants	\$20,100	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$50,100	b
				73100	Rent Meeting Rooms	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$40,000	c
				72500	Supplies	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$3,000	\$15,000	d
				71600	Travel	\$22,000	\$15,000	\$9,650	\$46,650	e
				74500	Miscellaneous	\$6,000	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$13,000	
					<b>sub-total GEF</b>	<b>\$114,100</b>	<b>\$91,000</b>	<b>\$44,900</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>	
	<b>Total Outcome 1</b>	<b>\$114,100</b>	<b>\$91,000</b>	<b>\$44,900</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>					
<b>OUTCOME 2:</b> (Mainstreaming SLM)	<b>GL&amp;SC</b>	<b>62000</b>	<b>GEF</b>	71200	International Consultants	\$10,000	\$4,000	\$3,600	\$17,600	a
				71300	Local Consultants	\$5,000	\$2,500	\$2,400	\$9,900	b
				73100	Rent Meeting Rooms	\$7,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$11,000	c
				72500	Supplies	\$3,000	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$6,000	d
				74200	Printing & Publications	\$10,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$16,000	f
				71600	Travel	\$10,000	\$2,500	\$2,000	\$14,500	e
		<b>sub-total GEF</b>	<b>\$45,000</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>\$75,000</b>				
		<b>04000</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	71200	International Consultant	\$4,850	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$14,850	
	74500			Miscellaneous	\$3,650	\$3,500	\$3,000	\$10,150		
				<b>sub-total donor 2</b>	<b>\$8,500</b>	<b>\$8,500</b>	<b>\$8,000</b>	<b>\$25,000</b>		
	<b>Total Outcome 2</b>			<b>\$53,500</b>	<b>\$23,500</b>	<b>\$23,000</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>			

<b>OUTCOME 3:</b> (Medium Term Investment Plan And Resource Mobilisation)	<b>GL&amp;SC</b>	<b>62000</b>	<b>GEF</b>	71200	International Consultants	-	\$5,000	\$14,800	\$19,800	a
				71300	Local Consultants	-	\$2,500	\$5,000	\$7,500	b
				73100	Rent Meeting Rooms	-	\$3,000	\$6,000	\$9,000	c
				72500	Supplies	-	\$2,000	\$4,000	\$6,000	d
				71600	Travel	-	\$3,500	\$4,200	\$7,700	e
					<b>sub-total GEF</b>	-	<b>\$16,000</b>	<b>\$34,000</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>	
					<b>Total Outcome 3</b>	-	<b>\$16,000</b>	<b>\$34,000</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>	
<b>OUTCOME 4:</b> <b>MONITORING, LEARNING, ADAPTIVE FEEDBACK &amp; EVALUATION</b> (as per the logframe and M&E Plan and Budget)	<b>GL&amp;SC/UNDP</b>	<b>62000</b>	<b>GEF</b>	71200	International Consultants	-	\$4,750	\$9,000	\$13,750	a
				71300	Local Consultants	-	\$2,000	\$2,200	\$4,200	b
				71600	Travel	\$9,000	\$3,000	\$3,050	\$15,050	e
				74100	Audit Fees	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$9,000	d
				74500	Miscellaneous	\$7,000	-	\$1,000	\$8,000	
					<b>sub-total GEF</b>	<b>\$19,000</b>	<b>\$12,750</b>	<b>\$18,250</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>	
					<b>Total Outcome 4</b>	<b>\$19,000</b>	<b>\$12,750</b>	<b>\$18,250</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>	
<b>PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT</b>	<b>GL&amp;SC/ UNDP</b>	<b>62000</b>	<b>GEF</b>	71400	Service Contracts-Individuals	\$16,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$50,000	g
					<b>Total Management</b>	<b>\$16,000</b>	<b>\$17,000</b>	<b>\$17,000</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>	
				<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>		<b>\$202,600</b>	<b>\$160,250</b>	<b>\$137,150</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>	

**TABLE 17: SUMMARY OF FUNDS**<sup>4</sup>

<b>GEF</b>	\$194,100	\$151,750	\$129,150	\$475,000
<b>UNDP</b>	\$8,500	\$8,500	\$8,000	\$25,000
<b>Government in-kind</b>	\$33,000	\$33,500	\$28,500	\$95,000
<b>Government-NGO in-kind</b>	\$185,000	\$185,000	-	\$370,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$420,600</b>	<b>\$378,750</b>	<b>\$165,650</b>	<b>\$965,000</b>

**Budgetary Notes:**

- a:** Specialized consultants to be contracted to assist in the training workshops and seminars and the situation analysis exercise. TOR for the consultant will be prepared by Project Manager.
- b:** National consultants will be hired to assist the international consultant in all the outcomes.
- c:** The cost for renting venues for the various consultations
- d:** This includes materials for the workshops under the different outcomes.
- e:** This includes travel for international consultants as well as travel to the various regions for workshops.
- f:** The cost for producing awareness raising materials
- g:** Project management cost i.e., project manager's and administrative assistant's salaries.

<sup>4</sup> Summary table should include all other co-financing (cash and in-kind) that is not passing through UNDP.

**SECTION III: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

**PART 1: GEF Operational focal point endorsement letter**



**Environmental  
Protection  
Agency**

June 24, 2005

Mr. Youssef Mahmoud,  
Resident Representative  
United Nations Development Programme  
42 Brickdam & United Nations Place  
Stabroek, Georgetown  
GUYANA

Dear Mr. Mahmoud,

**Project Initiation Document for Sustainable Land Management**

Please find attached a Project Initiation Document for Capacity Building in Sustainable Land Management (SLM). This proposal is prepared within the framework of the LDC-SIDS Portfolio Project for SLM endorsed by Guyana in 2004.

As GEF/Operational Focal Point, I fully endorsed this request for preparation of a Medium Size Project (MSP) for Sustainable Land Management in Guyana.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

George Persaud  
GEF Operational Focal Point

Attach

C: Chief Executive Officer, Guyana Lands & Surveys Commission  
Mr. Navin Chandarpal, Presidential Adviser, Sustainable Development

IAST Building, U.G. Campus, Turkeyen  
Greater Georgetown, GUYANA  
Tel: (592) 222-8705 / 5784 / 2277 / 5785 / 2442 / 4224  
Fax: (592) 222-2442  
Email: [gep@epa.gov.gy](mailto:gep@epa.gov.gy)  
Website: <http://www.epa.gov.gy>

EPA GUYANA	
File No.	CG/130
Date	27 JUN 2005
SECTION	
RE/DIR	
Coordination	MSP
Programme	PA
FINANC	
UNV	
Procurement/ER	
Other	

## **PART II: CO-FINANCING LETTERS**

Letters from co-finance sources are being prepared and will be submitted to support this proposal. Table 7 has provided details on these sources and the status of the co-finance.

### **PART III: DETAILED INFORMATION**

Detailed information such as capacity needs assessment; information on land degradation status; information on NAP process; analysis of national policy frameworks have been included within the text of this proposal as well as in the supporting Annex.

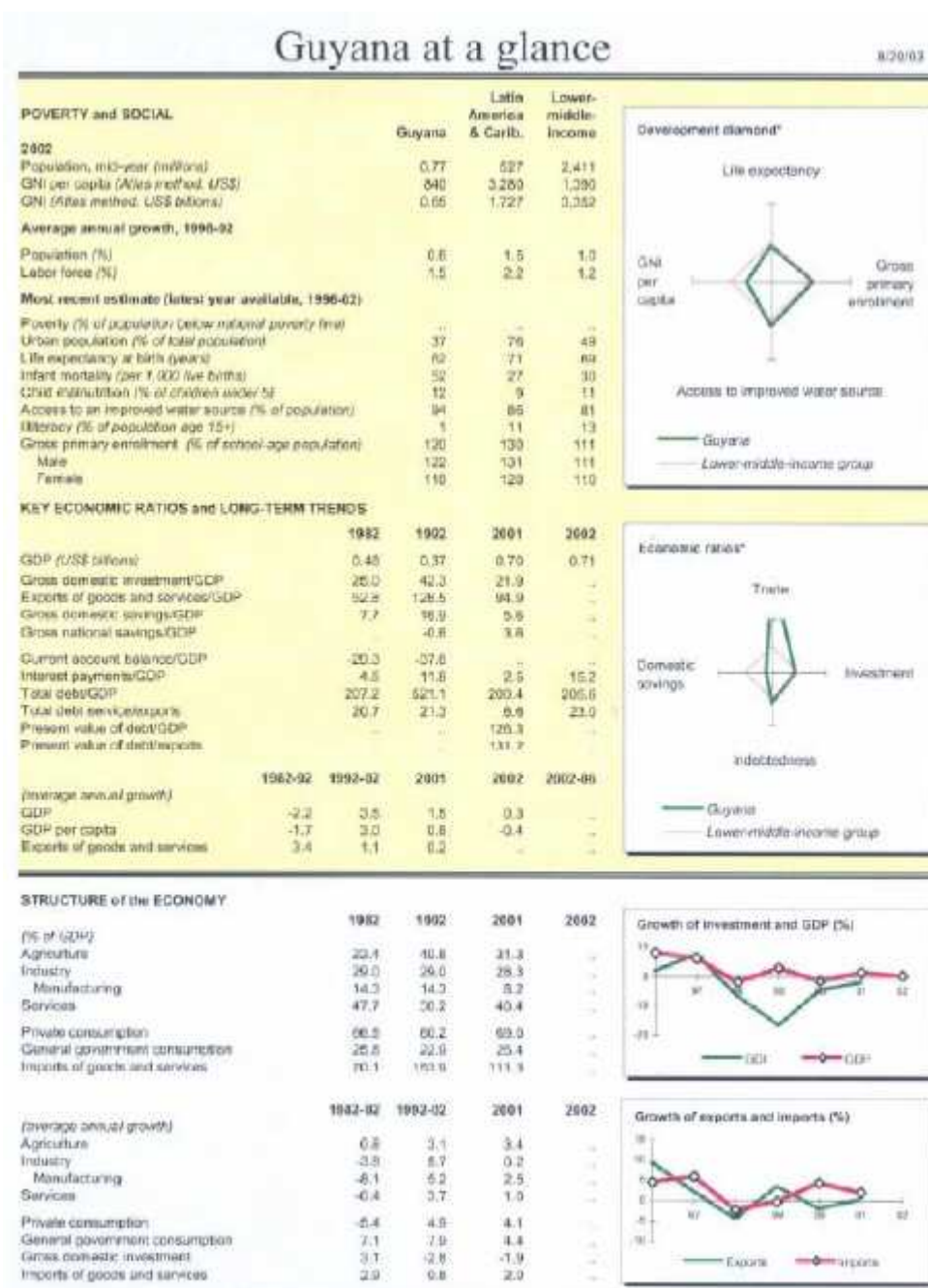
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**ANNEX A MAP OF GUYANA**



# ANNEX B GUYANA AT A GLANCE



## ANNEX C OVERVIEW OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, PLAN AND LEGISLATION

<b>Policies/Plans/Institution/Legislation</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>Policy</b>		
National Development Strategy 2001-2010	2000	Currently being implemented by Ministries and Line Agencies
National Poverty Reduction Strategy	November 2001	In the Implementation Phase
<b>Plans</b>		
National Environmental Action Plan	2001-2005	In the Implementation Phase
National Biodiversity Action Plan	30 November 1999	In the Implementation Phase
Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan	December 2000	To be formally endorsed by Govt
National Forest Plan	April 2000	To be formally approved by Cabinet
Integrated Mangrove Management Plan	November 2001	To be formally approved by Cabinet
Climate Change Action Plan	April 2000	In the Implementation Phase
National Ecotourism Development Plan	21 <sup>st</sup> January 1999	Considered by Cabinet with endorsement of some elements, being implemented by MINTIC and GTA
<b>Legislation</b>		
Guyana Forestry Commission Act	Act 20 of 1979	Being revised
Mining Act	Act 20 of 1989, Act 34 of 1920 and amendments	Regulations being developed
Guyana Geology and Mines Commission Act	Act 9 of 1979	Current
Hydroelectric Power Act	Cap. 56:03, Amended Act 1 of 1972	Current
Geological Survey Act	Cap. 59:02 Act 6 of 1918	Current
Guyana Natural Resources Agency	Act Ord. 37 of 1986	Current
Town and Country Planning Act	Cap. 20:01, Act 25 of 1946 and amendments	Current
State Lands Act	(Cap. 62:01, Act 32 of 1903 and amendments)	Current
State Lands Resumption Act	(Cap. 62:02 Act 30 of 1905 and	Current

	amendments)	
Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes Act	Cap. 62:05, Act 31 of 1914 and amendments	Current
Acquisition of Land	Land Settlement Act; Cap. 62:06 Act 13 of 1957 and amendments	Current
Acquisition of Lands	Act 2 of 1984 [Not Beneficially Occupied]	Current
Title to Land (Prescription and Limitation)	Act (Act 62 of 1952 and amendments)	Current
District Lands Partition and Re-allotment Act	Cap. 60:03, Act 16 of 1926 and amendments	Current
District Government Act	Cap. 19:02, Act 27 of 1910 and amendments	Current
Municipal and District Councils Act	Cap. 28:01 Act 24 of 1969 and amendments	Current
Local Democratic Organs Act	Act 12 of 1980	
Amerindian Act	Cap. 29:01, Act 22 of 1951 and amendments	Being revised
Kaieteur National Park Act	Cap. 20:02 and amendments, Act 41 of 1929, amended by Act 4 of 1972, further amended in 1999 and 2000	Current
National Parks Commission Act	Act 23 of 1977	Current
The Environmental Protection Act,	1996	Regulations developed
The Iwokrama International Centre for Rain Forest Conservation And Development Act	1996	Current
<b>Institutions</b>		
<i>Land and Natural Resource Planning, Management and Regulation</i>		
Guyana Forestry Commission		
Guyana Geology and Mines Commission		
Guyana Energy Agency		

Guyana Natural Resources Agency		
Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission		
Ministry of Fisheries, Crops and Livestock		
Ministry of Agriculture		
<i>Development Planning</i>		
Central Housing and Planning Authority		
Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development		
Regional Democratic Councils		
Neighbourhood Democratic Councils		
Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission		
<i>Environmental Management and Regulation</i>		
Environmental Protection Agency		
<i>Area Management</i>		
Village Councils		
National Parks Commission		
Iwokrama International Centre		

Coordination of natural resources policy is carried out through the Natural Resources Sub-Committee of the Cabinet, and the Natural Resources and Environment Advisory Committee (NREAC). In addition to these permanent Committees there are several other important Committees that function in an advisory capacity on specific national programs.

A number of strategies and action plans for sustainable development and resources use have been developed and are now in various stages of implementation. These, along with the institutions and legislation related to UNCCD are identified below:

### **Policy Framework**

- National Development Strategy (2001-2010)
- National Poverty Reduction Strategy

### **National Development Strategy**

The National Development Strategy represents the highest level of national planning. It is an integrated document outlining the national strategy and policy in a number of priority areas including agriculture, environment, forestry, fisheries, mining, tourism, land management and the eradication of poverty. The Strategy was formulated through a comprehensive national participatory effort and serves as a framework for policy and planning in the respective sectors of the economy.

Chapter 22 deals specifically with land by describing the basic features of land management, issues and constraints along with objectives and a strategy. This is summarised as follows:

### **Land-use Policy**

There is no land-use policy in Guyana at this stage. Although over the years, several attempts have been made to devise comprehensive land capacity classifications for the country, and to utilise these as the basis for land zoning and land allocation, the process is far from complete. The problems that are inherent in the absence of a land-use policy and land-use plans are compounded by the complexity of the land tenure system.

### **Land Tenure**

Apart from the special circumstances of GUYSUOCO's land holdings there are the two following types:

- Publicly owned lands that comprise State Lands and Government Lands. State Lands, formerly called Crown Lands, are controlled by the Commissioner of Lands and Surveys. However, the Guyana Forestry Commission, the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission, and the Lands and Surveys Department administer land that is utilised for forestry, mining, and agriculture, respectively. Each of these three Government agencies may issue titles for different purposes over the same land space. Government lands are those purchased by, or granted to, the Government to be developed for general revenues, such as hospitals, schools, government administrative buildings, and land development

schemes. State and Government Lands are approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, while under the existing legislative framework, Cabinet must approve the sale of State and Government Lands.

- Freehold Private Lands are those lands that have been “alienated” from the State and which are held by private or corporate interests. Freehold land administration is carried out by the Deeds Registry under the Office of the Attorney General of the Supreme Court.

The Guyana Government owns about 90 percent of the national territory. In coastal areas where most of the population is concentrated, roughly half of the farms are freehold properties. The distribution of lands is characterised by the predominance of small farms of 5-15 acres each. This structure of distribution originated during the colonial period when both the size and number of plots that were allocated to former slaves and indentured workers were restricted. In the post colonial years the predominance of small farms has continued to be encouraged by Government policies that limit the size of plots that are leased or granted to individuals by the State to hypothetical minima that could support a family.

For purposes of defining policies for the National Development Strategy, and to understand the land tenure framework that underlies the planning and control requirements of the UNCCD, the following classes of interest in land are recognised:

- *Holders of State leases* who are the legal occupants and possess lease documents that are issued by the Land and Surveys Department
- *Sub-lessees of State leases* who rent lands from principal lessees. Under the present lease arrangements, they are considered illegal occupants of State lands
- *unregularised occupants of State Lands*: those who have applied for lands they occupy while waiting on the applications to be approved
- *squatters on State Lands* who are illegal occupants of State Lands, not including sublessees
- *owners of freehold lands*: those who have purchased from the State or previous holders by way of transport or certificate of title
- *renters of freehold lands*: those who rent under private arrangements from freeholders, both formally and informally
- *unregularised occupants of freehold lands*: those who have claims to the lands they occupy but whose claims are not legally documented. This is often the case on old freehold estates that have been subdivided but for which individual titles have not been issued
- *squatters on freehold lands*: illegal occupants of privately owned lands
- *indigenous communities*: Amerindian communities throughout Guyana, recognised as Amerindian Districts, Areas and Villages
- *the sugar industry*: meaning GUYSUCO and inclusive estates
- *prospective investors*: those who seek to possess lands for agricultural or other purposes

- *the landless*, may be classified as citizens of the lower income bracket, desirous of obtaining land for agriculture but who are deterred by cost factors, the laborious process and other associated arrangements.

### **Issues and Constraints**

Some of the key issues and constraints currently facing land-use planning initiatives in Guyana and impacting on the implementation of the UNCCD are:

- The Government loses a considerable amount of revenue from State Land that could be applied to improving land administration, other related services, and infrastructures.
- The large number of agencies and sub-agencies that are concerned with the allocation of land and the collection of rents and fees from the plethora of land types has led to accusations of unfairness, bribery and corruption and to undoubted inefficiencies.
- The unattractive conditions of State leases include: the duration of leases, which is currently twenty-five (25) years. There is great difficulty in obtaining production financing, since most banks do not accept a lease of 25 years as collateral.
- The illegal occupation of State lands for agriculture and other purposes, especially housing, has increased over the last decade or so. Much of the land squatted on for housing is prime agricultural land for both cultivation and grazing.
- The survey process has greatly slowed and there is little money in the system to pay surveyors.
- There is evidence of significant incidences of underutilised freehold lands due to a lack of sufficient stimulation and incentives for agriculture production; the poor state of maintenance of the drainage and irrigation system in many areas; absentee landlords, who either have gone overseas or have neglected the land for other, possibly urban, careers; and restrictive procedures for land rental, which discourage renting out land that the owner cannot utilise.
- Over time, owing to the workings of legacies, some land holdings have become very fragmented. A peculiar problem has arisen in that the form of agricultural plots has become very long and narrow, in order to assure that each plot retained access to irrigation and drainage canals. In Essequibo some plots are known to have dimensions of 12 feet wide by more than 9,200 feet deep, while in Berbice the extreme dimensions are 12 feet by more than 12,000 feet. Such distorted shapes are highly unsuitable for cultivation.
- Unclear or unmarked boundaries of indigenous settlements have led to encroachment from loggers and miners and a general sense of insecurity regarding rights and ownership of the Amerindian peoples.
- Underutilised land resources under indigenous holdings are sometimes exploited by others (e.g., foreign investors), and all benefits and incomes they produce elude the community and its peoples, resulting in growing feelings of exploitation and mistrust for the Government.



- GUYSUOCO holds a large percentage of coastal lands; although much of it is cultivated a portion has been left idle for some time. This has created a situation where there is idle land that is not available to those who might put it to productive use.
- More than eight thousand farm families possess less than ten acres of land with an average holding of two acres in that group. This clearly is an infra-subsistence level of land holding, and very likely it is the major explanation for the poverty found in rural areas.
- No central data base system exists for the storage, analysis, management and retrieval of data on title and tenure conditions. There is also inadequate data on existing land-use, soil type, temperature, rainfall, slope, land tenure, indigenous settlements, physical infrastructure, social infrastructure and population, etc. The lack of data hinders the planning and implementation of a land-use plan and subsequent development projects, as well as individual choices and decisions in land-use for agricultural and other purposes.
- The absence of environmental regulations on the occupation and utilisation of the land resource, can lead to environmental degradation of the land resource through deforestation, pollution from waste disposal etc.
- The issues of land distribution, in general, and of ancestral lands, in particular, are of extreme importance in Guyana. Indeed, they are considered by many to be as potentially explosive as the racial problem.

### **Sectoral Objectives**

The principal broad objectives for land policy relevant here are:

- To improve the efficiency with which land resources are utilised in production.
- To improve lease arrangements towards providing greater security of tenure.
- To improve access to production financing for agricultural investments, improve the transferability of leased land and its use as collateral, extend security of tenure to sub-lessees of State Lands and to accelerate the process of conversion to freehold.
- To make more effective the management of Guyana's State land resources by putting in place a proper lease management system, with better documentation, and an effective system for collecting lease rentals.
- To re-centralise the Land and Surveys Commission functions towards more efficient land administration.
- To make more timely surveys and improve the quality and coverage of data on land registration and land characteristics, and to modernise data management systems.
- To improve renting conditions of freehold lands, and so make more agricultural land available and increase the average intensity of its use (e.g. by making available the sugar industry's unutilised land for agriculture and other development)..
- To establish clear Amerindian District boundaries both on the ground and in maps.
- To improve access to State lands for agriculture, aquaculture and other development.

- To improve the coordination and communication among all related institutions, in order to attain improved land utilization and to improve the functioning of each institution responsible for land allocation and administration.
- To clarify national land policy, at a broad level in the Strategy and more specifically in subsequent documents.
- To acquire the land use and land capability data necessary for investment.
- To promote the sustainable use of land for agriculture and other purposes by continuous environmental impact assessments.

## **The Strategy**

Some key elements of the strategy are:

- The responsibility of carrying out field inspections for application purposes will be delegated to the Districts' land selection committee. The land selection committee will include in its recommendation report, the present status of the land in question.
- The Guyana Land and Surveys Commission will embark on a special project to eliminate the existing backlog of surveys.
- A new standard agricultural lease will be formulated. This will include the following provisions:
  - Lease terms of 99 or 999 years compared with the present 25-year limit.
  - The ability of lessees to transfer leases freely and fully after ten (10) years of beneficial occupancy, without requiring administrative approval.
  - The ability to use leased land as collateral without seeking approval from Guyana Lands and Surveys as is now the case. Lessees will, however, be required to register the mortgage with Lands and Surveys.
  - The ability to sublet in full and in part any portion of the land that has been leased, without the consent or approval of the lessor, provided that the sublease is pursuant to a written instrument filed with the Commissioner.
  - Lessees who have beneficially occupied the same plot of land for a period of more than fifteen (15) years, will be allowed on conclusion of the leasehold to convert to freehold consistent with established freehold criteria.
- The new policy for managing leases on State lands mandates the introduction of market valued land rents, based upon relatively few aggregate categories of land, which should be determined by the land's capability, its proximity to transportation and the adequacy of its drainage and irrigation. Special rent provisions will be made for the rural poor (defined as families with incomes below the prevailing poverty line). These rentals will also be subject to annual adjustments.
- The current status of each lease will be investigated and the findings recorded in a computerised lease management system.

- Given the existing problem of housing and the trend to regularise the process, squatters on State lands that show marginal or no agriculture capability should be regularised into a formal housing scheme.
- The regional Lands and Surveys offices, will be reorganised and strengthened to carry out an efficient service throughout the country, regionally. The regional offices will be staffed with clerks and land rangers as necessary, to handle applications and inspections for applications, along with the district and regional land selection committees. The regional offices will be linked by a computer/telecommunication network.
- An accurate land register and cadastral maps will be established.
- An assessment of the status of all lands held by GUYSUCO will be made to determine immediate and future needs, and to develop a programme for relocation of lands to other users.
- GLSC will start a central data base where information to guide prospective investors can be accessed, such as land capability maps. The process of applying for land will be improved and opportunities for funding or credit will be sought by providing full documentation on the land to banks.
- Government will carry out an institutional analysis of current land administration, including non-agricultural lands as well, eliminating existing overlaps and giving the responsibility to the institution most related to and involved with each function. Given the historical role as manager of the land resource, and that the Commissioner of Lands and Surveys is the custodian of all lands, the Lands and Surveys Department should be the final clearing house regarding land use.
- The formulation and implementation of a National Plan on Land Use, based on present land use patterns and possible opportunities, should take into consideration physical, environmental, economic, social, cultural and demographic factors from a Guyanese perspective.
- The national land use plan will utilise the concept of sustainability, to protect all lands, in this instance agricultural lands, and it will strive to make that concept operational in as many instances as possible. It will take the lead in defining sustainable land use practices.
- Environmental regulations will be incorporated into all leases or title conditions, regarding proper waste disposal, replanting, etc.
- Environmental impact assessments will be carried out for existing large-scale land uses (agriculture, effect of D&I on soil erosion) and they will be mandatory for any proposed land development scheme, before granting permission, and as a method of monitoring land use regards environmental degradation of the land resource.

A status report on the implementing of the NDS with regard to land management is needed.

- **Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).** The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) is directly linked to the NDS in the areas of economic policy, good governance, infrastructure development and improvement in social services with the objective of reducing poverty. The main goals of the PRS are: (i) sustained economic expansion within the context of a deepening participatory democracy; (ii) access to social services

including education, health, water and housing; and (iii) strengthening, and where necessary, expansion of social safety nets.

The NDS and the PRS complement each other in setting out the country's economic and social development in the short and long term. Both strategies take into account environmental and natural resources management, agricultural production, and improvements in the social sectors, amongst others, which are important to combat land degradation directly and indirectly. They have a common objective which is the reduction of poverty. Alleviation of poverty and reversing land degradation goes hand in hand. Both involve improving food security, educating and training people, strengthening the capacity of local communities, and community participation.

## Planning Framework

- National Environmental Action Plan (2001-2005)
  - National Biodiversity Action Plan
  - Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan
  - National Forest Plan
  - Integrated Mangrove Management Plan
  - Climate Change Action Plan
  - National Ecotourism Development Plan
- 
- **National Biodiversity Action Plan.** The National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Guyana's Biodiversity was completed in 1997 as an initial step to define the national position on biodiversity. The Strategy was preceded by the Country Study on Biological Diversity, which was undertaken in 1992. The National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) of 1999 is a product of national policy to elevate concern for biodiversity to the level of planning and action. It recognizes biodiversity as an important national asset that offers the country manifold economic options. The basis of the productive sectors of agriculture, fisheries, forestry and wildlife is biodiversity, in which the maintenance of diversity offers considerable opportunities and advantages.
  - The NBAP is intended to be consistent with the general direction of the National Development Strategy so that both documents will harmonise in respect of matters relating to place and use of biological resources for development activities. The Plan promotes both the conservation and the responsible use of biodiversity and biological resources. It comprises a number of programme areas under which various actions are identified for execution.
  - Among its objectives is recognized the importance of maintaining high water quality and preventing serious flooding in part by protecting watersheds from erosion or downstream sedimentation and pollution. It recommends that as part of the ecosystem approach to biodiversity management sectoral entities should be encouraged to adopt integrated land and watershed management and prepare integrated management plans.
  - **National Environmental Action Plan.** The National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) of 2001-2005 is a follow-on from the NEAP of 1994 which summarizes the

national environment policy and focuses on coastal zone management, natural resources management including land resources, biodiversity, wildlife, forestry and ecotourism, waste management and pollution control, and mining. It also takes into consideration the role of public awareness and education in addressing environmental problems. The NEAP also identifies and recognizes the roles and functions of relevant stakeholders including private sector and non-governmental organizations in environmental management.

The NEAP states that "in order to conserve and improve the environment, the Government of Guyana will endeavour to:

- Assure all people living in the country the fundamental right to an environment adequate for their health and well-being.
  - Achieve a balance between the use and conservation of the nation's resources to meet the needs of economic development and improved standards of living.
  - Conserve and use the environment and natural resources of Guyana for the benefit of both present and future generations, based on the principle of the exercise of sovereignty.
  - Maintain ecosystems and ecological processes essential for the functioning of the biosphere to preserve biological diversity and to observe the principle of optimum sustainable yield in the use of renewable natural resources and ecosystems, both on land and the sea."
- 
- **Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan.** Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) is an ongoing process that seeks to promote the wise use, development and protection of coastal and marine resources; foster greater collaboration among sectoral agencies and enhance economic development. In 1999 an Integrated Coastal Zone Management committee was established to foster a more integrated approach to coastal zone management by coordinating and facilitating the work of agencies already directly involved in coastal zone management. In 2001 an Action Plan for Integrated Coastal Zone Management was produced. The plan, which has been approved by Cabinet, addresses policy development, analysis and planning, coordination, public awareness building and education, control and compliance, monitoring and measurement and information management.

Guyana's shore zone which serves as the natural line of sea defence is subject to erosion from moving mud formations, mangrove removal and sand removal. However, poor drainage and irrigation system causes periodic flooding. Predicted sea level rise on a global scale of 20cm to 100cm by 2100 and inadequate sea defence structures may lead to serious consequences such as flooding of low lying coastal areas; flooding of coastal settlements and fertile agricultural lands and roadways; destruction of coastal wetlands, including mangroves and other important ecosystem; erosion of the coast land salt water getting into interior rivers, creeks and water conservancies.

Guyana is part of the Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (CPACC) project. The CPACC is a Global Environment (GEF) funded project being implemented in Caribbean countries by the Organisation of American States (OAS). CPACC is

supporting Caribbean countries to cope with the potential adverse effects of global climate change, particularly sea level rise, in coastal areas, through vulnerability assessment, adaptation planning and capacity building.

Other activities undertaken in Guyana are the strengthening of the institutional setup for integrated coastal zone management; the creation of a dynamic public awareness campaign to bring about deeper and more meaningful appreciation of the vulnerability of the coastal zone to sea level rise and climate change; the creation of a database of coastal resources to facilitate improved integrated coastal zone management.

- **National Forest Plan.** The draft National Forest Plan (NFP) of July 1998 takes into consideration the National Forest Policy of 1997 and proposes a range of activities under five programme areas including land use, forest management, research and information, forestry training and education, and forest administration and governance. The overall objective of the National Forest Policy is the conservation, protection, management and utilization of the nation's forest resources, while ensuring that the productive capacity of the forests for both goods and services is maintained or enhanced.

One of the three specific objectives of the Policy is to ensure watershed protection and rehabilitation; prevent and arrest the erosion of soils and the degradation of forests, grazing lands, soil and water; promote natural regeneration, afforestation and reforestation; and protect the forest against fire, pests and other hazards.

The Policy recognizes that the country's forests provide important services to the country's inhabitants: they protect the soil from erosion; they regulate and purify the nation's water supplies; and, perhaps of greatest importance, they ensure environmental stability. It states that forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems, and by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and integrity of the forests.

## **Institutional Framework**

- *Land and Natural Resource Planning, Management and Regulation*
  - Guyana Forestry Commission
  - Guyana Geology and Mines Commission
  - Guyana Energy Agency
  - Guyana Natural Resources Agency
  - Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission
  - Ministry of Fisheries, Crops and Livestock
  - Ministry of Agriculture
  
- *Development Planning*
  - Central Housing and Planning Authority
  - Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development
  - Regional Democratic Councils
  - Neighbourhood Democratic Councils

- *Environmental Management and Regulation*
  - Environmental Protection Agency
- *Area Management*
  - Regional Democratic Councils
  - Village Councils and Neighbourhood Democratic Councils
  - National Parks Commission
  - Iwokrama International Centre

## **Legislative Framework**

29. There is no comprehensive piece of legislation authorising land use planning on a national scale. There are, however, several pieces of legislation, spread over several decades, which address specific land uses. Each piece of legislation concerns itself with a particular activity and collectively they do not form a coherent body of legislation for land use planning and management.

**Table 1** below identifies the key pieces of legislation with bearing on land use planning, land management and UNCCD.

**Table 1**      ***Key Land Planning and Management Legislation***

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Forests Guyana Forestry Commission Act (Act 20 of 1979)</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Guyana Forestry Commission Act (Act 20 of 1979)</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Mining Act (Act 20 of 1989, Act 34 of 1920 and amendments)</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Guyana Geology and Mines Commission Act (Act 9 of 1979)</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Hydroelectric Power Act (Cap. 56:03, Amended Act 1 of 1972)</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Geological Survey Act (Cap, 59:02 Act 6 of 1918)</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Guyana Natural Resources Agency (Act Ord. 37 of 1986)</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Town and Country Planning Act (Cap. 20:01, Act 25 of 1946 and amendments)</i></li> <li>▪ <i>State Lands Act (Cap. 62:01, Act 32 of 1903 and amendments)</i></li> <li>▪ <i>State Lands Resumption Act (Cap. 62:02 Act 30 of 1905 and amendments)</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes Act (Cap. 62:05, Act 31 of 1914 and amendments)</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Acquisition of Land (Land Settlement Act; Cap. 62:06 Act 13 of 1957 and amendments)</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Acquisition of Lands (Act 2 of 1984 [Not Beneficially Occupied])</i></li> <li>▪ <i>Title to Land (Prescription and Limitation) Act (Act 62 of 1952 and amendments)</i></li>   <li>▪ <i>District Lands Partition and Re-allotment Act (Cap. 60:03, Act 16 of 1926 and amendments)</i></li> <li>▪ <i>District Government Act (Cap. 19:02, Act 27 of 1910 and amendments)</i></li> </ul>
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- *Municipal and District Councils Act (Cap. 28:01 Act 24 of 1969 and amendments)*
- *Local Democratic Organs Act (Act 12 of 1980)*
- *Amerindian Act (Cap. 29:01, Act 22 of 1951 and amendments)*
- *Kaieteur National Park Act (Cap. 20:02 and amendments, Act 41 of 1929, amended by Act 4 of 1972, further amended in 1999 and 2000)*
- *National Parks Commission Act (Act 23 of 1977)*
- *The Environmental Protection Act, 1996*
- *The Iwokrama International Centre for Rain Forest Conservation And Development Act 1996*

The following is a brief review of this legislation (*adapted from Bishop A.R 1996, Baseline Document on Land Use in Guyana*).

- **Forests Act (Act 15 of 1953 - Repealed Ordinance 176 of 1929).** Under this Act, the responsible Minister may, by order, declare an area to be a State Forest, and may vary or revoke the order. The Minister may also, after consultation with the Forestry Commissioner make regulations regarding fines, harvesting, marketing, export, and transportation of timber, standards and grading, fees, sawmilling construction, operation and record keeping, transfer of titles and Amerindian rights and privileges.

The Act provides for the Commissioner of Forests to regulate the harvest and sale of forest produce through the issue of various permits, licenses and agreements and further goes on to define the boundaries of State Forests, and prescribes regulations in respect of royalties, transfer of title, felling, conveyance of produce, sawmillers and timber dealers, measurements, woodcutting leases and timber sale agreements.

- **Guyana Forestry Commission Act (Act 20 of 1979).** The Act provides for the establishment and functions of the Forestry Commission. Some of the more pertinent functions are:
  - Formulate and implement forest policy
  - Manage and control the exploitation of forests
  - Regulate the production and marketing of forest products from State Forests or other State Lands
  - Impose and collect royalties, rents, fees, tolls and levies
  - Establish, maintain and manage national parks, wildlife and nature reserves for the purpose of environmental protection, recreation and education, and perform related environmental and ecological studies.
  - Grant permits for felling and removal of timber, and for the occupation of forest lands.
- **Mining Act (Act 20 of 1989, Act 34 of 1920 and amendments).** The Mining Act was first passed in 1920, and amended 18 times over the next 69 years. The Act of 1972



(Cap.65:01) was repealed by the present Act, but provides that any provision of the 1972 Act which is consistent with the present Act remains in force.

The current Act provides for the prospecting and mining licenses for metal and minerals, notably excepting petroleum. Both of these licenses confer the **exclusive** right to perform operations and work necessary for the purpose of the license. The Act also provides for quarrying permits, geological and geophysical surveys, the regulation of dredging, appeals and penalties. Efforts are underway to revise the Mining Act.

- **Guyana Geology and Mines Commission Act (Act 9 of 1979).** The Act established and incorporated the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC). The stated functions are:
  - Promote interest in the production, supply and sale of minerals;
  - Advise on the economic exploitation, utilization and marketing of mineral resources;
  - Explore for, and exploit minerals, and undertake relevant research.

The Minister may give general policy direction to the Commission. In matters of substantial capital outlay, training, education and research, the Commissioner shall act in accord with a general program approved by the Minister.

The Commission may construct roads for transportation with the concurrence of the Minister. The Commissioner is responsible, under the Minister and the direction of the Board, for the enforcement of the Act and Regulations. He is also responsible, under the Minister responsible for mining, for enforcement of the Mining Act and Regulations.

- **Hydroelectric Power Act (Cap. 56:03, Amended Act 1 of 1972).** This Act makes provision for the granting of licenses for the use of water bodies for generating hydroelectric power. The President may grant such licenses and may make regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Act.
- **Geological Survey Act (Cap, 59:02 Act 6 of 1918).** The Act facilitates the making of geological and mineralogical surveys. It gives the Commissioner the right of entry on any land during day-time to make surveys authorized by the Minister, and take away samples. The Act also provides for compensation for injuries to property or owner.
- **Guyana Natural Resources Agency (Act Ord. 37 of 1986).** This Order established the Guyana Natural Resources Agency (GNRA) as a public corporation. Its stated functions include:
  - To plan and secure the development, exploitation, and management of natural resources. Natural resources include forests, minerals, metals, hydroelectric power and petroleum. It does not include land and water.
  - To formulate policy in respect to the development, exploitation and management of all energy resources for approval by the concerned Minister, and implement such policy.
  - To provide the Minister with all assistance required by the Minister.

The Order also provides for the Agency to perform surveys, explorations, processing, research, development, monitoring and marketing related to the discharge of its functions.

- **Town and Country Planning Act (Cap. 20:01, Act 25 of 1946 and amendments).** The Act provides for the (orderly and progressive) development of urban and rural lands and the preservation and improvement of amenities pertaining to such development. Development under the Act is restricted to buildings and roadworks incidental to buildings. The Act is concerned principally with town planning schemes and regional schemes (out of urban areas). Such schemes comprise of buildings, sanitation, coordination of roads, facilities and public services, provision of amenities and the conservation and development of resources. Implementation and enforcement are vested in the Central Housing Planning Authority (CHPA). The Authority, with the approval of the Minister, has the power to make regulations to implement the Act. CHPA, by resolution, may decide to prepare and adopt a scheme. When a draft scheme is prepared, it is submitted to the Minister for approval. The Minister may approve, modify or require a new scheme to be drafted. The scheme is formally in effect on the date of public notification of approval.

The Act provides for cooperation with local authorities, establishment of a register, permit processing for building operations, land acquisition for schemes, compensation, and enforcement of the provisions of a scheme. There is also provision for zoning and the regulation of building and site design, roads, amenities, public services, transport and communications.

- **State Lands Act (Cap. 62:01, Act 32 of 1903 and amendments).** This Act provides for the regulation of State land, rivers and creeks. The Commissioner is authorized to issue licenses for agriculture, the cutting of wood related to agriculture or the taking of any substance or thing found in State Lands except minerals.

The Commissioner is also authorized to give permission to occupy for those purposes, without giving an exclusive right to occupy. Important conditions and limitations are:

- Reservation of minerals - in any grant, lease or sale, minerals remain the property of the state. This does not include stone, gravel, kaolin or other clays.
- Land specified on a license or permit may be taken back and used for public purposes.
- Conditions of a grant remain in force regardless of sale or mortgage to a successor.

The Act also provides for regulations prescribing fees, royalties and rents.

- **State Lands Resumption Act (Cap. 62:02 Act 30 of 1905 and amendments).** This Act provides for the State to resume (take back) lands which have been abandoned by the owner. If State Lands which were formerly alienated appear to the Commissioner of Lands to be abandoned for eight or more years, the Act prescribes procedures for the resumption through Ministerial order.

- **Public Land (Private Roads) Act (Cap. 62:03 Act 8 of 1893 and amendments).** This Act enables persons to construct and maintain roads for mining, wood cutting, etc. on public lands, and to charge tolls.

The Minister may grant permission to construct, and may revoke the permit and resume the land. If the road passes over land occupied by someone else, it will be subject to that person's consent or terms prescribed by the Minister. The Minister may authorize the grantee to fix tolls for the use of the road. The grantee owns the land occupied by the road. An existing road may be regarded as if it were built in accordance with the Act.

- **Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes Act (Cap. 62:05, Act 31 of 1914 and amendments).** The Act facilitates the acquisition of lands for public purposes. The Minister may by order declare a work to be a public work, and may authorize the Commissioner of Lands to enter, examine, test, etc. The subsequent report and plan may be reviewed by the Minister, who may, by order, declare that the land is required for a public work.

The Act prescribes procedures for notification, compensation, arbitration, appropriation, vesting and payment. The provisions of this Act do not apply to the Resumption of State Lands Act.

- **Acquisition of Land (Land Settlement Act; Cap. 62:06 Act 13 of 1957 and amendments).** This Act provides for the acquisition on lands to be used for the purpose of land settlement. Under this Act, "land settlement scheme" means a project which establishes farming settlements or distributes land by sale or lease to individuals for agricultural purposes.

The Minister may, by order, declare a scheme to be a public work, and thereafter the acquisition procedures of Cap. 62:05 applies.

- **Acquisition of Lands (Act 2 of 1984 [Not Beneficially Occupied]).** The Act provides for land which is not beneficially occupied to ensure rational use of such land. Land refers to all land, whether covered by water or not, excluding State Land and Government Land.

The Commissioner is authorized to enter on land to ascertain whether it is beneficially occupied. If the Commissioner recommends that it is not, the Minister may issue notice that if the land is not beneficially occupied within a period not exceeding one year, the land will be acquired by the State. The Minister retains the right to extend or revoke the notice.

If the land does not become beneficially occupied within the prescribed period, the Minister may make an order which vests the land in the State, free of all encumbrances. Compensation provisions of Cap. 62:05 applies to this Act.

- **Lands Department Act (Cap. 59:01 Act 30 of 1903 and amendments).** This Act established the Lands Department. It gives the Commissioner charge of all rivers, creeks and State Lands, except State Forests. The Lands Department (now the Lands and

Surveys Department) is responsible for executing all surveys and maintaining a register of grants and leases.

The Department also has charge over all Government Lands except lands and buildings under the charge of the Ministry of Public Works.

- **Title to Land (Prescription and Limitation) Act (Act 62 of 1952 and amendments).** The Act provides for prescription and limitation in respect of title to land. Notable points are:
  - Title may be obtained by prescription after 30 years of sole and undisturbed possession, use or enjoyment of the land.
  - Action cannot be brought to recover land after the expiration of 12 years from the date when the right to action commenced.
  
- **District Lands Partition and Re-allotment Act (Cap. 60:03, Act 16 of 1926 and amendments).** The Act provides for the partition of lands for the re-allocation of holdings and for the issue of title in order to make more beneficial the occupancy of the land. The Act details the procedures, from petition to review and approval of the Minister. It also details any required surveys and compensation in regard to crops and buildings affected by re-allotments.
  
- **District Government Act (Cap. 19:02, Act 27 of 1910 and amendments).** The Act proclaimed the establishment of local government districts. The responsible Minister was able, by order, to establish, extend or reduce districts. The Act also established District Commissioners who were responsible for the general administration of the district, and who reported to the Minister.  
Sub-legislation created the districts of East Berbice, West Berbice, East Demerara, Upper Demerara, Essequibo Islands, Essequibo District, Northwest District, Mazaruni-Potaro and Rupununi.
  
- **Municipal and District Councils Act (Cap. 28:01 Act 24 of 1969 and amendments).** The Act seeks to make better provisions for local government of Georgetown, New Amsterdam and other towns and areas. It provides for the constitution and meetings of the city, towns and other districts. Subsidiary legislation constituted Corriverton, Rose Hall Town, Linden and other districts.  
  
The Act also provides for Councils to acquire, appropriate, let or sell lands, and for finances and the levy of rates and taxes. The functions of these Councils under the Act are drainage, roads, traffic control, supply of water, animal control, public health, burial grounds, housing and subdivisions, recreation, gardens, fire service, schools and libraries.
  
- **Local Democratic Organs Act (Act 12 of 1980).** The Act provides for the instituting of a national system of local government through the establishment of Local Democratic Organs (LDO). LDO's include cities and towns, and also Councils under the Amerindian Act. The Minister can regulate the relationship of such Councils with other LDO's.

The Act allowed for the division of Guyana into ten regions. Each region is divided into sub-regions, districts, communities, neighborhoods and co-op units. Criteria for division are population, physical size, geographic characteristics, economic resources, existing and planned infrastructure, and the potential for facilitating the most rational management and use of the resources.

The Minister controls the composition, rights, duties and responsibilities of each LDO. LDO duties include:

- Maintain public property and the physical environment.
- Stimulate economic activity and improve production, efficiency, and working and living standards.
- Promote the social, cultural lives of people, and raise their level of civic consciousness.
- Preserve law and order and safeguard rights.

LDO's may make regulations for:

- Revenue generation through rates and taxes.
- Land Acquisition.
- Management and administration of its functions.

The Minister may delegate powers to LDO's and may establish Petty Courts for offenses related to production and theft of agricultural products.

The Act also provides for a Regional Democratic Council (RDC) for each of the ten regions, and prescribes the composition, election of councilors and officers.

The Act also provides for a National Congress of Local Democratic Organs (NCLDO) - its composition and election of members and officers. It also provides for the election of members to the National Assembly from the Congress and the RDC's.

The Minister may rescind or modify the provision of any law that applies to an RDC or the Congress.

All prior laws relating to local government cease to apply. However, certain provisions of the Municipal and District Councils Act (MDCA) are retained.

- **Amerindian Act (Cap. 29:01, Act 22 of 1951 and amendments).** The Act seeks to provide for good government of Amerindian communities. It established Amerindian Districts, Areas and Villages. The Minister responsible may, by order, amend these areas by adding, deleting or otherwise changing the boundaries. The Act also provides for the registration of Amerindians and the appointment of captains.

Under the Act, the Minister may, by order, establish a District or Area Council, while the Minister's Chief Officer may establish a Village Council. District Council may levy taxes for the exclusive benefit of the District. Title and rights to the land are vested in the

Council, except for:

- Rivers, and land 60 feet from low water mark;
- Minerals and mining rights;
- Existing airstrips and buildings.

The Minister may transfer title and rights of private holdings within a District, Area or Village (DAV) to that DAV.

A DAV may make rules, subject to the approval of the Minister, relating to food production, trapping, maintenance of infrastructure, erosion, brushfires and liquor.

The Minister may make regulations for the proper administration of a DAV including education, care and custody of children, public order and the prohibition of certain rites and customs.

The Amerindian Act is presently being revised and is before a Parliament Select Committee.

- **Amerindian Lands Commission Act (Cap. 59:03 Act 23 of 1966).** The Act provides for the establishment and functions of a Commission on Amerindian Lands.

The Commission is appointed by the Minister. The Commissioner of Lands will collaborate with the Commission by making surveys and supplying available plans. The Commission has the power of a High Court to summon and examine witnesses under oath, and call for the production of documents.

The functions of the Commission are:

- Determine the area where any tribe or community of Amerindians was resident on May 26, 1966.
  - Recommend whether persons belonging to such tribes or communities should be given rights of tenure, and if so, the nature of the rights and in whom such rights shall be vested.
  - Determine what freedoms or permissions such tribes or communities had on May 26, 1966, and recommend what corresponding right should be granted and to whom.
- **Kaieteur National Park Act (Cap. 20:02 and amendments, Act 41 of 1929, amended by Act 4 of 1972, further amended in 1999 and 2000).** The Act constitutes a defined area in the vicinity of Kaieteur Falls on the Potaro River as a National Park, and provides for the control of the park and the preservation of the natural scenery, flora and fauna. The Act also provides for the Minister responsible to establish a Kaieteur National Park Board for the control of the Park. The Minister may make regulations to implement the Act, including building, camping and hunting in the Park.
  - **National Parks Commission Act (Act 23 of 1977).** The Act identifies Kaieteur National Park and the National Park as two national parks under the Act. It defines a

park as an area or open space the public can go to enjoy natural beauty or open air recreation.

The Board in the Kaieteur Park Act is the Commission in this Act. The Minister is the Minister of Public Works.

The Act establishes the National Parks Commission with responsibility for the maintenance of public parks. Its responsibilities also include:

- Maintaining and regulating use.
  - Recommending to the National Trust that an area of natural beauty be conserved. Working with local authorities in developing parks for recreational purposes.
  - Providing maintenance services to local authorities according to terms set by the Commission.
  - Retaining the services of professional persons and making payment with the approval of the Minister.
- **The Environmental Protection Act, 1996.** This Act established the basic institutional and regulatory framework within which all activities that may significantly impact on the natural, social, and cultural environments are assessed. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the key Governmental Agency mandated under this Act to make this assessment and to issue environmental permit authorizing the carrying out of any such activity.

Regulations on Hazardous Waste Management, Water Quality, Air Quality and Noise Management were established under the Environmental Protection Act. These pollution management regulations were developed to regulate and control the activities of developmental project during construction and operation.

- **The Iwokrama International Centre for Rain Forest Conservation And Development Act 1996 (Bill No. 7 Of 1995).** This Act provided for the sustainable management and utilisation of approximately 360,000 hectares of Guyana's tropical rainforest dedicated by the Government of Guyana as the programme site for the purposes of research by the Iwokrama International Centre to develop, demonstrate and make available to Guyana and the international community systems, methods and techniques for the sustainable management and utilisation of the multiple resources of the tropical forest and the conservation of biological diversity.

## **ANNEX D TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR PROJECT MANAGER**

### **General Description**

The Project Manager (PM) will report directly to the C.E.O of the Executing Agency, The Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission (GLSC) and work in close coordination with UNDP. The PM will be responsible for ensuring that the project is implemented according to the agreed workplans, timeframe, and budget to achieve the objectives outlined in the project document.

### **Specific Duties**

- 1) Coordinate, manage and monitor the implementation of the project;
- 2) Prepare detailed workplans and budget to ensure activities meet the objectives of the project, in consultation with the EA;
- 3) Manage all activities of the project, within the agreed budget, to achieve the expected outputs of the project, in consultation with the GLSC;
- 4) Prepare Terms of Reference for technical services, consultants, experts, and specifications of materials as required by the project, in consultation with the GLSC;
- 5) Manage consultants and their performance in consultation with the GLSC, and supervise project administrative staff;
- 6) Coordinate consultations with stakeholders under the guidance of the GLSC
- 7) Organise consultation meetings
- 8) Coordinate and oversee the preparation of the outputs of the project; and
- 9) Under the guidance of the GLSC, convene and coordinate meetings of the Project Steering Committee and provide necessary updates to the Committee
- 10) Submit quarterly progress and financial reports, terminal reports and briefing reports as needed and as specified in the contractual arrangements;

### **Qualification and Experience**

The PM should have a Bachelor's degree in management, administration, environmental management or related field with a minimum of 5 years management experience at a senior level, or an advanced degree with 3 years management experience. Knowledge and understanding of the UNCCD, environmental issues in Guyana, good leadership, coordination, communication, and facilitation skills are essential.

### **Terms of Reference for Administrative Assistant**

Under the supervision of the Project Manager the Administrative Assistant will be responsible for administrative, logistical, personnel and financial management matters as it relates to the execution of the project.



### **Specific Duties**

- 1) Be familiar and conversant with the rules procedures, and policies of UNDP and the GLSC as they relate to finances, travel, procurement of goods and services;
- 2) Support the Project Manager in implementing project activities efficiently and effectively;
- 3) Participate in fields activities and other project office activities as advised by the Project Manager;
- 4) Maintain personnel, financial and other files related to the project;
- 5) Prepare list of supplies, equipment for approval and procurement actions;
- 6) Maintain inventory of all project equipment;
- 7) Assist in timely distribution supplies and equipment to project sites;
- 8) Types reports, drafts correspondences, contracts, notes and file appropriately;
- 9) Provide support to the Project Manager and other project personnel in preparing for meetings, visits, travel of project personnel
- 10) Assist in the convening of Steering Committee meetings, other related project meetings and stakeholder engagement activities;
- 11) Perform other duties as required

### **Qualification and Experience**

The Administrative Assistant should have a Diploma in administration, management with 2 years demonstrated administrative ability or high school and secretarial certificates with a minimum of 5 years experience in administrative functions. Fluency in English and proficiency in written and oral communication, computer literacy, the ability to operate standard office equipment and familiarity with principles of accounting and office practice are essential.

## **ANNEX E TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE**

The members of this Committee shall be selected from stakeholder groups by the Executing Agency, the GLSC and UNDP, and the Committee shall be no larger than 9 persons. The Committee will meet at least once every 4 months during the duration of the project. The Committee shall be chaired by the CEO of the GLSC and the Project Manager will serve as Secretary to the Committee.

### **General Responsibilities**

Oversight of the project with regards to financial and operational accountability and general guidance on the direction of interventions based on political, economic and social climate in the country.

### **Specific Responsibilities**

- 1) Understand the objectives of and desired outcomes from the project;
- 2) Understand UNDP's national execution modality;
- 3) Understand, generally, the roles and responsibility of the Execution Agency (GLSC), UNDP, donors, the Project Manager and the stakeholders;
- 4) Review and comment on annual workplans and budgets;
- 5) Make recommendations to the GLSC and UNDP on the allocation of the Project's funds;
- 6) Review and comment on half yearly and annual project reports including financial and expenditure reports;
- 7) Recommend changes that should be made based on internal and external evaluations and achievements of outputs/outcomes; and
- 8) Monitor the implementation of activities and expenditure

The committee members will be provided with copies of the Project Document and Terms of Reference of the Project Manager, evaluation reports, project and financial reports and upon request any other documents related to the project including supporting documentation on expenditure.

### **Limits**

The Project Steering Committee shall not take decisions on the use of funds, termination of contracts or any major changes to the project which will substantially change the agreed objectives of the project. Such decisions based on recommendations by the Project Steering Committee will be taken at tripartite review meetings with UNDP, the Executing Agency and the Project Manager when applicable.



16 January 2008

Dear Mr. Tall,

**Subject:** Medium-Size Project Guyana: *Capacity Building and Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management* - (under the LDC and SIDS Portfolio Project) - PIMS No.3413 - ATLAS BU: GUY10 -Proposal No.: 00041570 - Project No.: 00047476.

I am pleased to delegate to you the authority to sign the above-mentioned *MSP* project document on behalf of UNDP and to commence the implementation of the project when signed by the Government of Guyana. The *MSP*, which amounts to a total of US\$475,000, has received its final approval in accordance with the established GEF procedures. You are also kindly requested to obtain the government signature on the cover page.

Prior to the signature of the project document, the *Annual Work Plan (AWP)* should be generated through ATLAS BU GUY10, Proposal No.: 00041570; Project No.: 00047476, based on the *Total Budget and Annual Work Plan* in the attached project document. This will be in the form of a budget revision to the PDF A previously prepared for this project. A copy of the project document signed cover page and the *AWP* extracted from ATLAS should be sent to Ms. Paula Caballero, Regional Technical Advisor in the Panama RCU, to Mr. Hans Eschweiler, Global Coordinator, LDCs-SIDS Portfolio Project in the Global Support Unit in Pretoria and to Ms. Xiumei Zhang, Finance Officer at Headquarters, with a request for issuance of an *Authorization of Spending Limit (ASL)*. Comments on the *AWP* will be provided within 5 working days by the GEF Regional Technical Advisor and the Global Coordinator as relevant.

Budget revisions should be forwarded to the GEF RCU and to the Global Support Unit with an explanation of the changes proposed. In this connection, please note that UNDP-GEF is not in a position to increase the project budget above the amount already approved by the GEF Council. Therefore, any over-expenditure on this project will have to be absorbed by TRAC.

The number of operational and financial transactions and services expected from your office in support of project execution will vary according to the execution modality. The UNDP country office will receive compensation for actual services delivered through the *Implementation Support Services (ISS)* mechanism.

Mr. Aboubacry Tall  
Resident Representative  
UNDP  
Georgetown, Guyana



As an Implementing Agency of the GEF, UNDP earns a fee from the GEF upon approval of each main project (Full-Size, Medium-Size or Enabling Activities). The fee, which is paid directly by UNDP/GEF to the account of the Guyana Country Office, is used to cover the costs incurred by UNDP, both at Headquarters and in the Country Office, in supporting project development and implementation. The total fee that your office will receive over the lifetime of the project will be US\$25,000 payable in annual installments. The first installment is due upon receipt of the signed main project document cover page in the GEF RCU. The second and all subsequent annual fee installments will depend on the satisfactory delivery of the services described in Annex 2 and thus will be directly linked to project expenditure and delivery. Note that the amount to be received by your office includes the cost of services generated by the preparatory assistance phase under the *GEF Project Development Facility (PDF)* window. Annex 3 provides details regarding CO fee allocation and a payment schedule.

As specified in the project document - and except for PDF As - a detailed project management plan will need to be prepared by the Project Manager in order to support a timely implementation of the activities. The project management plan will specify the actions, timelines and responsibilities for review at the inception workshop. It will be completed and updated throughout the life of the project as relevant in accordance with the various annual reviews such as steering committees; tri-partite reviews etc... The plan will also include all the support activities to be undertaken by the Country Office as listed in Annex 2. It should also highlight the delivery milestones and identify responsible Country Office staff at the programmatic and operational level.

We take the opportunity to draw your attention to the following mandatory requirements for all GEF-funded projects:

- ❖ Any changes contemplated with respect to the project objectives and outcomes will have to be discussed with and approved by the UNDP-GEF Regional Coordination Unit and the Global Support Unit, as they will have to be reported to GEF.
- ❖ All GEF-funded projects are subject to a mid-term and a final evaluation conducted according to Terms of Reference circulated to the RCU as well as the Global Support Unit and approved on a no-objective basis. Projects of short duration and small to moderate in size such as PDF A and Medium-Size may forego the mid-term evaluation while PDF A projects are not subject to any evaluation.
- ❖ All NEX projects with expenditures of \$100,000 or more are subject to mandatory annual audits conducted in accordance with the UNDP guidelines issued by OAPR. UNDP-GEF reserves the right to withhold fee payments and to suspend the project if this requirement is not met in a timely fashion.

In case you need clarification on the GEF Project Cycle and requirements, please consult the UNDP-GEF Programming Manual at <http://intra.undp.org/gef>.



In concluding, I would like to assure you of the GEF Team's and my personal commitment to a successful implementation of the project. The GEF Regional Coordination Unit in Panama and the Global Support Unit in Pretoria are at your disposal for advice and technical support. Should you have any concerns or questions, please do not hesitate to contact me with your feedback on the quality of our services and suggestions for improvements.

Yours sincerely,



Yannick Glemarec  
Executive Coordinator

cc: Mrs. Rebecca Gynspan, Assistant Administrator and Bureau Director, RBLAC  
Ms. Paula Caballero, GEF Regional Technical Advisor, Panama  
Mr. Patsy Ross, Programme Analyst, UNDP, Guyana



Annex 1: CEO endorsement/approval (LDC-SIDS Portfolio Project)



**Global Environment Facility**

1818 H Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20433 USA  
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Internet: www.gefweb.org

September 22, 2004

Mr. Frank Pinto  
GEF Executive Coordinator  
United Nations Development Programme  
One United Nations Plaza  
304 East 45th St.  
FF Bldg., 10th Floor  
New York, NY 10017

Dear Mr. Pinto:

I wish to inform you that the CEO on September 21, 2004, endorsed the project proposal entitled, *Global: LDC and SIDS Targeted Portfolio Approach for Capacity Development and Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management*, for a total amount of GEF financing of \$29.00 million for final approval in accordance with the UNDP procedures.

Please find attached a copy of the project tracking sheet for your records.

Sincerely,  


Ramesh Ramankutty  
Head, Operations and Business Strategy

cc: A. Djoghlaif (UNEP), S. Gorman (World Bank), STAP



Land Degradation GEFSEC Project Tracking System PMIS Project ID : 2441  
OP 15 Project Clearance/Approval UNDP

Global: LDC and SIDS Targeted Umbrella Project For Capacity Building and Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management

Authority	GEF Contribution (\$ million)	Total Cost (\$ million)	Requested Action	Signature	Date
Pipeline Entry					
Program Manager			Recommendation	<i>[Signature]</i> Walter J. Lugo	3-15-04
Team leader			Clearance		
CEO			Approval	<i>[Signature]</i> Leonard Good	3/17/04
PDF B					
Program Manager			Recommendation	<i>[Signature]</i> Walter J. Lugo	
Team leader			Clearance		
CEO			Approval	<i>[Signature]</i> Leonard Good	
Work Program Inclusion	\$29,000	\$59,950			
Program Manager			Recommendation	<i>[Signature]</i> Walter J. Lugo	04/14/04
Team leader			Clearance	<i>[Signature]</i> Mouctar Toure	04/15/04
CEO			Approval	<i>[Signature]</i> Leonard Good	04/15/04
Council Approval					
Need to circulate to Council for			>second review prior to CEO endorsement (4 weeks review period)		Yes
			>CEO endorsement (second review waived)		Yes
Program Manager			Recommendation	<i>[Signature]</i> Walter J. Lugo	8-19-04
Team leader			Clearance	<i>[Signature]</i> Mouctar Toure	8/20/04
Endorsement w/o PDF	\$29,000	\$59,950			
Program Manager			Recommendation	<i>[Signature]</i> Walter J. Lugo	9/24/04
Team leader			Clearance	<i>[Signature]</i> Mouctar Toure	9/21/04
CEO			Approval	<i>[Signature]</i> Leonard Good	9/21/04
Final Approval					
Implementing Agency			Approval		
Cumulative GEF Contribution:					



Annex 2: Project Implementation Activities

**PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES**

Unless otherwise stated, all activities should comply with the UNDP-GEF and the UNDP Programming Manuals

Stage	Responsibilities of UNDP Country Office
<b>Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Review, appraise and provide guidance to proponent on Concept/project idea.</li> <li>▪ Defend Concept/project idea eligibility as needed.</li> <li>▪ Support Project formulation.</li> <li>▪ Support Co-financing negotiations.</li> <li>▪ Defend Proposal eligibility as needed.</li> <li>▪ Participates in policy negotiations as needed.</li> </ul>
<b>Preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support Project Document formulation.</li> <li>▪ Facilitate and participate in Project Document appraisal.</li> <li>▪ Prepare response to GEF Council comments for Project Document endorsement by GEF CEO.</li> <li>▪ Process UNDP signature of project document.</li> <li>▪ Process Government signature of Project Document.</li> <li>▪ Process Executing Agent signature of Project Document as relevant.</li> <li>▪ Finalize agreement with HQs on Project Support Services (tasks and reimbursement).</li> </ul>
<b>Implementation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ <i>Management Oversight</i></li> <li>▪ Project launching.</li> <li>▪ Steering committee meetings .</li> <li>▪ Monitoring the implementation of the workplan and timetable.</li> <li>▪ <u>Field visits</u>: ensure visit to the project site at least once a year; prepare and circulate reports no later than two weeks after visit completion.</li> <li>▪ Problem identification and trouble shooting</li> <li>▪ Project document revision</li> <li>▪ Review, editing and response to reports</li> <li>▪ Technical backstopping as needed</li> </ul>





<b>Implementation (cont'd)</b>	▪ Policy negotiations
	▪ Operational completion activities in agreement with GEF RCU, determining when the project is operationally completed and advising all interested parties accordingly.
	◆ <i>Financial Management &amp; Accountability</i>
	▪ Financial management (verifying expenditures, advancing funds, issuing combined delivery reports, ensuring no over-expenditure of budget).
	▪ Ensuring annual audits of NEX projects are completed and the audited financial statements together with the audit report reach UNDP headquarters (Office of Audit and Performance Review) as needed.
	▪ Timely issuance of the initial Annual WorkPlan (AWP) and subsequent Budget Revisions.
	▪ Operational and financial completion of the activities in agreement with GEF RCU, ensuring that projects are financially completed no more than 12 months after the date of operational completion by ensuring the final budget revision is promptly prepared and approved.
<b>Evaluation</b>	▪ Ensure preparation and completion of Annual Project Reports (APRs) by the due date, two weeks before the tri-partite review (TPR).
	▪ Organize and attend tri-partite review (TPR) meetings and ensuring that decisions are taken on important issues).
	▪ Ensure preparation and completion of the GEF Project Implementation Review (PIR) reports by the due date.
	▪ Arrange evaluations (mid-term, final, post-final, independent etc...), hiring personnel, planning mission) as agreed upon with the GEF RCU and ensuring that GEF-specific requirements with regard to <i>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</i> are met in accordance with the UNDP-GEF Programming Manual.

**Annex 3 Fee allocation and Payment schedule to CO**

PIMS3413-SLM Alias project - 000.47476 GUY10

	GEF fee (GMS) %
PDF	25,000
MSP	475,000
Total PDF & MSP Grant	500,000
Total fee allocated to COs (Note 1)	25,000
1st Release: Fee for formulation 40% (Note 2)	10,000
Following Releases: Fee for implementation 80% (Note 3)	15,000
Total fee	25,000

CO	Fee for Formulation (40%)	Fee for Implementation (60%)	Total Fee	Share % (fee for implementation)	% fee based on delivery (impl. Fee / Total budget)
Guyana	10,000	15,000	25,000	100%	3.000%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3.000%</b>

Example 1 for CO projection purpose - fee release to COs based on delivery

CO	% fee based on delivery (impl. Fee / Total budget)	Scenarios				Total fee for delivery
		2007 Delivery	2008 delivery	2009 Delivery	Total Delivery	
Guyana	3.000%	4,500	9,000	1,500	15,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.000%</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	

Note:

1. Total GEF Fee to COs includes the cost of services related to the preparatory assistance phase under the GEF Project Development Facility (PDF)/Project Preparation Grant (PPG) window.
2. The 1st release of GEF fee to COs will be effected upon receipt of the signed main project (FSP/MSP/EIA) document cover page in the GEF RCU.
3. Subsequent annual fee releases to COs will depend on the satisfactory delivery of the services described in Annex 2 and will be directly linked to project delivery.
4. Annual fee payments to COs related to delivery are normally done after year end closing. For example, annual fee for 2006 delivery is paid in April 2007.

## SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: GUYANA

**UNDAF Outcome(s):**

Poverty Reduced to 28% through stimulation of growth and job creation  
 An increase of at least 10% in the proportion of Guyanese accessing quality services in education, health, water and sanitation and housing with capabilities enhanced to maximize available opportunities

**Expected Outcome(s):**

Value of biodiversity factored into national planning, government and local communities empowered to better manage biodiversity and the ecosystem.  
 Sector specific national and local expertise developed covering disaster-preparedness planning and mitigation of risks and vulnerabilities with specific attention to gender.

**Expected Output(s):**

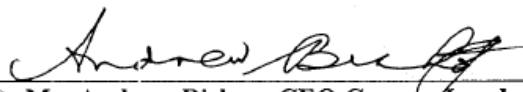
Data on capacity needed to manage the environment and natural resources  
 Capacity built in communities, relevant Ministries, Environment Protection Agencies, other natural resources agencies to manage the environment and natural resources

Implementing partner: Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission.

Other Partners: none

Programme Period: 2007-2010 Programme Component: _____ Project Title: Capacity Development and Mainstreaming for Sustainable Land Management Project ID: 00047476 Project Duration: 3 years Management Arrangement: National Execution
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<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>\$965,000</b>
GEF Trust Fund:	\$475,000
Allocated resources:	\$490,000
• UNDP	\$25,000
• GFC-ITTO	\$350,000
• In kind contributions:	\$115,000
o Government	\$95,000
o GFC-FAO	\$20,000

Agreed by:  Date: Feb 1, 2008  
 (Government): Mr. Andrew Bishop, CEO Guyana Lands & Surveys Commission

Agreed by:  Date: Feb 1, 2008  
 (UNDP) Mr. Aboubacry Tall, Resident Representative