

United Nations Development Programme

Country: Guyana

Project Document

Project Title:	Amerindian Land Titling¹Project
UNDAF Outcomes(s):	(1) National policies, strategies, and plans for disaster risk reduction (DRR), management of natural resources, and access to clean energy and services developed, implemented, monitored, and evaluated. (2) Improved economic and social policies and programmes to enable the creation of a climate-resilient economy in the context of the Low Carbon Development Strategy
Expected Country Programme Outcome:	Improved functional capacity of key natural resources and disaster risk management institutions Strengthened institutional and regulatory capacities of government, civil society organizations to enable access to sustainable financial and business development services for the economic poor, women and indigenous populations.
Expected Output(s):	Absolute Grants and Certificates of Title issued to eligible Amerindian communities and village extensions for villages that submit requests.
Implementing Partner²:	Ministry of Amerindian Affairs
Responsible Parties:	Guyana Land & Surveys Commission, Office of the President

Brief Description

Guyana's Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) emphasizes the importance of protecting Indigenous land rights and opening windows of opportunities for Amerindians, especially those who depend on forest resources as a means of livelihood. The objective of this project is to facilitate the Amerindian Land Titling process.

Amerindians comprise 9.1 percent of Guyana's population and currently own approximately 13.9 percent of the land, up from 6 percent in the early 1990s. The Government of Guyana has set the policy objective of addressing all Land Titling issues by 2015, for Amerindian villages where two thirds of the adult population request this to be done based on the principles of free, prior and informed consent. Historically, high cost has been a barrier to achieving this policy objective. The Government intends to allocate substantial funding from the Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund (GRIF) via this project to remove this barrier.

Through engagement and consultation and based on requests from villages or communities, the project seeks to enable Amerindians to secure their lands and natural resources with a view towards sustainable

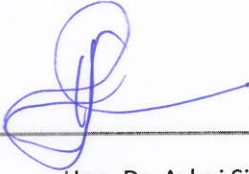
¹ See Glossary of Terms for full definition and Annex 1 for a description of the titling process

² Corresponds to Implementing Entity under GRIF terminology


social and economic development. It is expected that titling of communities will strengthen land tenure security and the expansion of the asset base of Amerindians, enabling improved long term planning for their future development. It is also expected to enhance the opportunities for villages to 'opt-in' to the REDD+ and the LCDS, should they wish to do so.

Programme Period:	<u>2012-2016</u>
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan):	<u>Environment & Sustainable Development</u>
Atlas Award ID:	_____
Start date:	21 October 2013
End Date:	20 October 2016
PAC Meeting Date	<u>15 August 2012</u>
Management Arrangements:	<u>National Implementation (NIM)</u>


Total resources required:	USD 10,755,990.
Total allocated resources:	<u>USD 10,755,990.</u>
• Regular:	<u>USD 0.00</u>
• Other:	
○ Donor	<u>Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund</u>
○ Government:	USD 0.00
Unfunded budget:	USD 0.00

Agreed by Ministry of Finance: 

 Hon. Dr. Ashni Singh, Minister 21 October, 2013

Agreed by Ministry of Amerindian Affairs: 

 Hon. Pauline Sukhai, Minister 21 October, 2013

Agreed by UNDP: 

 Khadija Musa 21 October, 2013

Part 1: Situation Analysis

1. Prior to Guyana's independence in 1966, several ordinances were passed by the colonial administration related to the definition of Amerindian lands, including those of 1902 and 1910. The subsequent Amerindian Act of 1951 made provision for three categories of Amerindian lands, namely Districts, Areas and villages. While these measures restricted access by non-Amerindians to these lands, they failed to provide security of tenure to their Amerindian inhabitants.
2. In a step towards settling the issue of Amerindian land rights an official investigative body known as the Amerindian Lands Commission (ALC) was established in 1967, the year following independence. The Commission's 1969 Report contained detailed recommendations for each of the communities identified as being in existence prior to 1966. These land titling recommendations covered substantially less area than was being claimed by Amerindian communities.³
3. In 1976, the Amerindian Act of 1951 was amended to provide village land title to 64 Amerindian communities. In 1991, 10 additional communities were provided Absolute Grants under the State Lands Act, bringing the total number of communities with Grants of State land to 74, covering 6% of Guyana's territory⁴.
4. The Amerindian Act of 1951 under which lands were granted was heavily criticized because it provided the Minister and Chief Officer with extensive powers to reduce and confiscate lands granted and occupied by Amerindians⁵.
5. To address this, the Government of Guyana (GoG) took actions to reform the administrative and legislative framework for Amerindian land ownership. In 1995, agreement was reached with the Amerindian Toshias (legally elected village leaders) and representative village councilors, and a two-pronged approach for addressing land claims was formulated:
 - i. Demarcation of the existing 77 villages with Absolute Grant to their village lands⁶; and
 - ii. Addressing the request for titles by communities without legally recognized land and examination of extensions requested by titled villages.
6. The reform to the 1980 Constitution and the revision of the 1951 Amerindian Act significantly altered the legal framework relating to the country's indigenous peoples. At the end of the constitutional reform process in 2003 the Constitution was amended to include the following in the fundamental rights section "*Indigenous peoples shall have the right to the protection, preservation and promulgation of their languages, cultural heritage and way of life.*" In parallel, the policy framework was reformed, a three – year process which culminated in the Amerindian Act # 6 of 2006. This was formulated through extensive community consultations with Amerindian villages and communities, examination by a Ministerial

³ Total land claims recorded at the Second Conference of Amerindian Leaders, in 1970, covered over 43,000 square miles, or over half of the country.

⁴ Guyana Low Carbon Development Strategy. May 2010.

⁵ Guyana Low Carbon Development Strategy. May 2010.

⁶ 73 have been demarcated as of January 2011.

committee comprising various stakeholders, local and foreign legal experts, further public consultations by a Parliamentary Select Committee, debated in Parliament and finally passed by a majority vote.

7. The Act recognises the rights of indigenous peoples to secure communal tenure of the land and natural resources that they have traditionally occupied and used. It makes provisions for matters of land management, allocation, leasing, titling, demarcation and extension. It further allows Village Councils “*to hold – for the benefit and use of the village – all rights, titles and interest in or over village lands and to manage and regulate the use of, and occupation of, village lands.*”⁷ The Act provides for safeguards to promote good governance and accountability of the elected leaders and explicitly protects the collective nature of decision making by villages.
8. The Act makes provision for a formal mechanism to govern applications for land titling including for extension of existing titles by villages and communities. The Act is clear on the distinction between a village and a community. Only villages have legal titles to the land they occupy i.e. when a community is granted title it becomes formally recognized as a village.
9. The process of applying for titling and issuance of Absolute Grants as outlined under the Amerindian Act 2006 and the State Lands Act Cap 62:01 is described in Annex 1.
10. The steps followed by the Minister upon receipt of the application for land title is detailed in the Act to the extent of strict time limits along each step. The Act clearly places the onus and the cost of gathering evidence to support a claim on the State. One advantage of the land claim mechanism as outlined in the Act to the communities/villages, is that the State can use non traditional sources of information (unlike what is required by the common law judicial proceedings) such as oral testimonies, local sketches and drawings and any other form the Minister reasonably believes to be appropriate to validate the claim. At the end of the investigation the Act mandates the Minister to “*take into account all the information obtained in the investigation and consider the extent to which the Amerindian Village or community has demonstrated a physical, traditional, cultural association with or spiritual attachment to the land requested*”.
11. Under the Constitution of Guyana, right to inheritance is guaranteed and the indigenous peoples have the right to protection, preservation and promulgation of their languages, cultural heritage and way of life. In his extensive legal review of the land rights of Guyana’s indigenous peoples, Bulkan concludes that the revised Amerindian Act provides greater protection of the rights of Amerindians since it sets out clearly defined and concrete obligations on the part of the government. He further posits that the procedure established is simple, flexible and meticulously outlined while the requirements laid down are set at the barest minimum.⁸
12. Amerindian villages have communal and legal ownership of the village lands, i.e., the land is collectively owned by the Village, under the administration of an elected Village Council, headed by a Toshao. Each village elects a Toshao to represent the village, and all Toshaos meet regularly through the National

⁷ Amerindian Act of 2006 Part III

⁸ Christopher Bulkan. May 2008. The Land Rights of Guyana’s Indigenous Peoples: A Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. York University. Ontario Canada

Toshaos' Council (at least every two years, but in recent years NTC has met every year), and elect a chairperson to represent the Council. The Village Council gives representation to the village and provides leadership and guidance on all aspects of Village administration and land use, occupation and resource management. The Council coordinates with the Village on the allocation and use of the land to both residents and non-residents including leases to non-residents and private companies. The Amerindian Act no. 6 of 2006 allows Amerindian Village Councils to lease communal lands up to 10% of the titled area. The Village also decides on how much land will be used for mining, forestry and hunting and residential occupancy.

13. To date, Amerindians collectively own 13.9% of Guyana's land mass. As of 2010, there are 96 Amerindian villages that have received an Absolute Grant of land, of which 77 have been demarcated. Titling of Amerindian lands is processed by the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs (MoAA), in accordance with the Amerindian Act of 2006 and other relevant legislation, including the State Lands Act, and the Land Registry Act, and summarized in Annex 1 of this document.
14. Titling of communities is carried out upon the receipt by the MoAA of a written application from the community or village. If a village wishes to have the area of its titled lands extended, it can apply to the MoAA with - justification for an extension as required by the Amerindian Act 2006 and the application is addressed in much the same way as a request for titling. As specified in the Amerindian Act 2006 (Sections 59, 60), any application for titling of a community or an extension of village lands must be authorized by at least two thirds of the adult members of the community or village.
15. Amerindian land rights continue to be a priority for the Government of Guyana (GoG). The ownership and protection of Indigenous land rights and the creation of livelihood opportunities for the Amerindians are major components of Guyana's Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS). The LCDS is the result of a long and on-going dialogue, during which extensive consultations were held with Amerindian communities as well as broader Guyanese society.
16. The LCDS sets out the vision through which economic development and climate change mitigation will be enabled through the generation of payments for forest and eco-system services. The LCDS recognizes the important role that Amerindians play in protecting and sustainably managing the forests. It also recognizes the importance of security of land-tenure and legal recognition of the lands provided to Amerindian peoples, and the role this security plays in economic and social development. Titling of Amerindian communities, therefore gives them security of land tenure, thus enabling villages to manage their land and natural resources with a long-term view, as well as providing opportunities for social, economic and cultural development.
17. Underpinning the LCDS and its consultative process is the importance of Free, Prior & Informed Consent (FPIC). FPIC refers to the collective right of peoples—particularly Indigenous Peoples – to give or withhold consent regarding decisions that may affect the rights and interests associated with their lands, territories, and resources. It must be noted that the Amerindian Act of 2006 is a product of rigorous and thorough consultations with all communities. A simplified guide to the Act "*The Amerindian Act Made Easy*"⁹, was produced by the MOAA and distributed to all villages to ensure that all were aware of and

⁹ Available on MoAA website at: http://www.amerindian.gov.gy/documents/AmerindianAct_Briefing.pdf

understood the implications of the new Act. FPIC is enshrined in the Act and in the process for titling, which is community-driven and must be supported by at least two thirds of the adult members of the community.

18. Titling of Amerindian lands requires a commitment of a considerable amount of funds due to the remote and isolated location of many communities and logistical challenges of the land demarcation process.
19. The GoG, which pays the entire cost of the demarcation and titling process, has had limited financial resources to apply to the timely execution of the surveying of Amerindian lands. Furthermore, the existing communication strategy needs to be improved to ensure that Amerindian communities are informed and aware of the benefits of demarcation and titling. In the event of a dispute, there is no established alternative dispute resolution mechanism. However, the Amerindian Act provides for communities that are not satisfied with the outcome of their application to challenge the decision in court.
20. The Amerindian Act of 2006 has been noted for its recognition of indigenous land rights through full and absolute collective title, constitutionally guaranteed against a taking by the State, for its recognition of the collective identity of Amerindian communities, as well as for giving statutory recognition to the spiritual relationship which Amerindians have with the land in the mechanism for settling land claims¹⁰.
21. According to the Chapter 22 of the National Development Strategy (2001-2010), at the time when titles were granted in 1976, aerial surveys were done to establish the boundaries of communities and 90% of the areas granted to Amerindian communities were described by natural boundaries¹¹. The cost of conducting ground surveys is, however, very high. Demarcation of boundaries is therefore crucial to the security of land tenure for Amerindians, and it is the aim of this project to complete cadastral surveys for all villages.

¹⁰ M. Janki, 2009. Draft paper on Indigenous Peoples Rights and the Environment: issues and the future. High Level Expert Meeting on the New Future of Human Rights and Environment: Moving the Global Agenda Forward Co-organized by UNEP and OHCHR

¹¹ National Development Strategy (Guyana 2001-2010) Chapter 24

Part 2: Strategy

22. The project operationalizes the development framework of the GoG as reflected in the Low Carbon Development Strategy.
23. The GoG and UNDP have agreed to implement the Project Document in accordance with the UNDP safeguards and standards as stated in Annex 2, cognizant of the regulatory and legal provisions governing Amerindian rights, land titling and demarcation in Guyana.
24. The project is designed to advance the process of titling the outstanding Amerindian lands currently awaiting demarcation and titling, building on an existing titling process (further detailed in Annex 1). GRIF funds will be made available to complete the titling process, including consultations with the communities, and cadastral surveying of the land. In addition, the project will enhance awareness on the process of titling through an improved communication strategy that will ensure that information is available to communities in a language and a format that are easily understood. The project will also include the strengthening of existing mechanisms to deal with land disputes with the aim of developing a collaborative, transparent dispute resolution mechanism that will ensure engagement of the National Toshias' Council and Indigenous Peoples Commission with the affected communities and allow all eligible communities the opportunity to secure title and ownership to their lands¹².
25. The GoG and the UNDP are strongly committed to the effective engagement of all relevant stakeholders in the process of land titling, demarcation, and related project activities.
26. A dialogue with the Amerindian communities has already been initiated for their effective involvement. The continuation of this process will be tracked and recorded as part of an on-going stakeholder engagement plan. The provisions stated in the Constitution of Guyana, the Amerindian Act 2006 and the LCDS will be the basis for the process of engagement of local stakeholders in project implementation.
27. Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) holds the promise of strengthening the legitimacy, efficacy, ownership, sustainability and longevity of actions on the ground under this project. The process followed at the community level for land titling embodies FPIC and members of the community are engaged in an inclusive, consultative process before submitting an application in writing to the Minister. The application must be authorized by at least two thirds of the adult members of the community. The subsequent investigation and verification process undertaken by the MOAA and engagements between community and the GoG also follows FPIC, as mandated by the law.
28. A Capacity Assessment of the Implementing Partner (IP)¹³ will be conducted by a UNDP Capacity Assessment Team. The objective of this assessment is to identify the capacity development needs of the IP, so that project management responsibilities can be adequately performed by the IP. Specifically, this assessment is intended to identify the administrative, technical, policy and other related capacity needs

¹²The GoG is guided by the principles of free, prior and informed consent and will not compel any Amerindian communities to request title or to demarcate their lands nor will any pressure be brought to bear on communities to "opt in" to REDD+ and the LCDS. (Refer to the LCDS for an explanation of the "Opt-in" process).

¹³Corresponds to Implementing Entity in the GRIF Operations Manual.

of the IP. The result of this assessment will be a capacity development action plan that will identify the key internal actions that are necessary to ensure that the IP has the functional capacities expected to deliver the deliverables as outlined in this Project Document and working knowledge in the application of the UNDP safeguards as listed in Annex 2. Further, a key result of this assessment will be the establishment of a project implementation unit within the MoAA and the training of staff in the requisite skills required to carry out the deliverables in this Project Document. In addition, a Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) financial capacity assessment was conducted to help UNDP identify the most relevant cash transfer modality. The Auditor General's Office of Guyana carried out this assessment in 2011.

Description of Outcomes and Outputs

Outcome 1: Secured Land Tenure for Amerindian villages and communities

Output 1: Land titles issued and demarcation process completed for all Amerindian villages that submit requests

29. This output will be achieved through the following activities:

- i. Demarcation of outstanding villages with Absolute Grants and issuance of Certificates of Title within the duration of the project;
- ii. Issuance of Absolute Grants to all eligible Amerindian communities that submit requests to the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs;
- iii. Absolute Grants for extensions issued to villages that have submitted requests to the MoAA; and
- iv. Demarcation of the extensions of villages that have submitted requests to the MoAA, and issuance of Certificates of Title.

Outcome 2: Increased use of existing and alternative mechanisms to resolve land titling disputes

30. The existing process for land titling involves a number of consultation sessions within the communities, between the communities and the MoAA, and in instances with other stakeholders. This would allow for the resolution of any potential land disputes as they arise at various stages in the process of land titling. The existing mechanism used during the consultative phases of titling will be strengthened by identifying, at each level of the process, opportunities for strengthening the negotiation and engagement process.

31. The MoAA staff and Amerindian Community Council, Toshao and councillor who are involved in consultations with villages will receive training in negotiation and conflict resolution techniques to enable them to better deal with issues that may arise during discussions and to amicably settle any conflict that arises therein. In cases in which consultations with communities and other stakeholders do not result in agreement, trained mediators will be brought in to mediate the discussions objectively, cognizant of the regulatory and legal provisions governing Amerindian rights, land titling and demarcation in Guyana in order to seek a resolution in a consultative, transparent and culturally appropriate manner. These mediators will also benefit from training in dispute resolution and arbitration.

Output 2: Increased access to existing and alternative mechanisms for resolving land titling disputes

32. This output will be achieved through the following activities:

- i. Identification of the relevant stakeholders, mapping of the various intervention points and an analysis of the regulatory and administrative mechanisms in the Titling process;
- ii. Building capacity of stakeholders, including MoAA Staff and Village Councils, in negotiation and mediation, and other forms of conflict resolution and knowledge on the land titling process;
- iii. Documentation of the resolution of future land titling issues; and
- iv. Preparation of a handbook/guideline/principle for negotiation/arbitration land issues.

Outcome 3: All relevant stakeholders better informed about Amerindian rights and the land titling mechanism.

Output 3: Communication strategy, including a handbook describing the process of titling, demarcation and on the social and economic impacts of secure land tenure

33. This output will be achieved through the following activities:

- i. Review and revision of the current communication strategy for land titling and support its implementation; and
- ii. The development and distribution of a handbook that provides information on Amerindian rights and the land titling process in a manner that is appropriate and easily understood. These will be made freely available to all communities.

34. Dissemination of information on land titling and demarcation through various media and appropriate communication means to key stakeholders as identified by stakeholders and expanded to include all relevant stakeholders at the community, regional and national levels, including mining and logging concessionaires, churches, and others who may have claims of the land in question.

35. An existing stakeholder engagement strategy is currently employed by the MoAA. The continuation of this process will be tracked and recorded as part of an on-going stakeholder engagement plan. The provisions stated in the Constitution of Guyana, the Amerindian Act 2006, the LCDS and the Stakeholder Engagement Strategy (*see Annex 3*) will be the basis for the process of engagement of local stakeholders in project implementation. The process of stakeholder engagement would ensure that Indigenous communities are consulted at all stages of the land titling process and will work jointly with the Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission (GLSC) to undertake the surveying and demarcation activities.

36. The social impacts of secure land tenure on Amerindian communities will be assessed and monitored in close collaboration with the beneficiaries of the project. Specific attention across the stakeholder chain will be paid to matters such as gender, livelihoods, and economic opportunities, social and multicultural dimensions.

Part 3: Results and Resources Framework

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework: *UNDP Outcome 3* - Improved functional capacity of key natural resources and disaster risk management institutions

Outcome indicators as stated in the UNDP Country Programmes Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: *Outcome Indicators*- Early warning in place by 2016; Comprehensive DRM strategy in place and implemented; Number of recommendations from Multilateral Environmental Agreements reports used for planning low carbon initiatives and strategies

Applicable Key Result Area (from UNDP 2008-2013 Strategic Plan): Environment and Sustainable Development

Partnership Strategy: UNDP will use its comparative advantage in brokering partnerships where and when necessary. UNDP will also make available to its partners the wealth of knowledge accumulated from its own experiences as well as that of others through its network of country offices.

Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Amerindian Land Titling Project

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>Output 1: Land titles issued and demarcation process completed for all Amerindian villages that submit requests</p> <p>Baseline (2011): .96 Absolute Grants have been issued .77 Villages have been demarcated .The Ministry of Amerindian Affairs project management office does not currently manage land titling activities and have limited capacity to undertake project management responsibilities. A Special Projects Unit will be developed to undertake land titling</p> <p>Indicators: .Number of village maps produced and certified by sworn land surveyors (demarcation for new applications and extensions)</p>	<p>Target: 45 Absolute Grants issued for villages, communities that have submitted extensions</p> <p>Year 1: 13 communities receive Absolute Grants</p> <p>Year 2: 16 villages issued Absolute Grants for extensions</p> <p>Year 3: 16 villages issued Absolute Grants for extensions</p> <p>Target: 68 communities/villages to be demarcated</p> <p>Year 1: 23 new villages demarcated 3 village extensions demarcated</p> <p>Year 2: 4 new villages demarcated 16 village extensions demarcated</p> <p>Year 3: 6 villages demarcated 16 village extensions demarcated</p>	<p>Activity Result: Absolute Grants (new grants and for village extensions)</p> <p>Action: Consultations and field verification of qualified applications Action: Approval of application Action: Application submitted to GLSC Action: Advertisement in Newspaper & Official Gazette Action: GLSC verification and preparation of special provision plan (map) Action: Issuance of Absolute Grant</p> <p>Activity Result: Demarcation (new grants and for village extensions)</p> <p>Action: Procurement of Land Surveyor and technical team Action: Procurement of equipment and materials for cadastral survey Action: Conduct cadastral survey of land claim Action: Preparation of maps Action: Issuance of Certificate of Title with boundary delimitation</p>	<p>MoAA GLSC UNDP</p>	<p>6,547,000</p>

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>Output 2: Increased access to existing and alternative mechanisms for resolving land titling disputes</p> <p>Baseline: -Mediators are not used in resolving -Amerindian Land Titling Issues</p> <p>Indicators: -# of persons trained with mediation skills for land related disputes - # of resolved land titling disputes that have been referred to trained mediators</p>	<p>Target: 210 persons trained in mediation</p> <p>Year 1: -120 persons trained as mediators -4 Training Workshops in Conflict Resolution including for representatives from all Village Councils and/Amerindian Community Development Councils.</p> <p>Year 2: -90 persons trained as mediators -3 Training Workshops in Conflict Resolution including for representatives from all Village Councils and/Amerindian Community Development Councils.</p>	<p>Activity Result: Review of the regulatory and administrative mechanisms conducted</p> <p>Action: procurement of consultants Action: conduct consultations Action: preparation of report Action: validation of report</p> <p>Activity Result: A cadre of skilled mediators</p> <p>Action: procurement of consultant Action: preparation of training material Action: conduct training workshops</p>	<p>MoAA UNDP</p>	<p>418,250</p>
<p>Output 3: Revised Communication Strategy, including a handbook describing the process of titling, demarcation and on the social and economic impacts of secure land tenure</p> <p>Baseline: -96 communities have applied and received Absolute Grants -There currently exists a draft communication strategy</p> <p>Indicators: -# of communities that participate in the land titling process -Extent to which revised strategy includes all appropriate and relevant forms of communication</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <p>Year 1: -Revised Communication strategy tailored to include appropriate and relevant communication methods to increase awareness on Amerindian Land Titling</p> <p>Year 3: -68 villages reached</p>	<p>Activity Result: Detailed information on the land titling process available to all stakeholders</p> <p>Action: procurement of consultants Action: communications campaign Action: preparation and pre-testing of handbook Action: translation of handbook and other communication material Action: printing and distribution of handbook</p> <p>Activity Result: A better understanding of the social and economic impacts of land tenure</p> <p>Action: procurement of consultant Action: consultations Action: preparation of report</p> <p>Activity Result: FPIC achieved through consultations</p> <p>Action: hire independent verifier Action: train person to observe consultation process in the communities/villages Action: reports on consultative processes and lessons learnt</p>	<p>MoAA UNDP</p>	<p>993,000</p>
Project Management				2,001,000
UNDP General Management Support				796,740
GRAND TOTAL				10,755,990

Part 4: Annual Work Plan

Year: 1

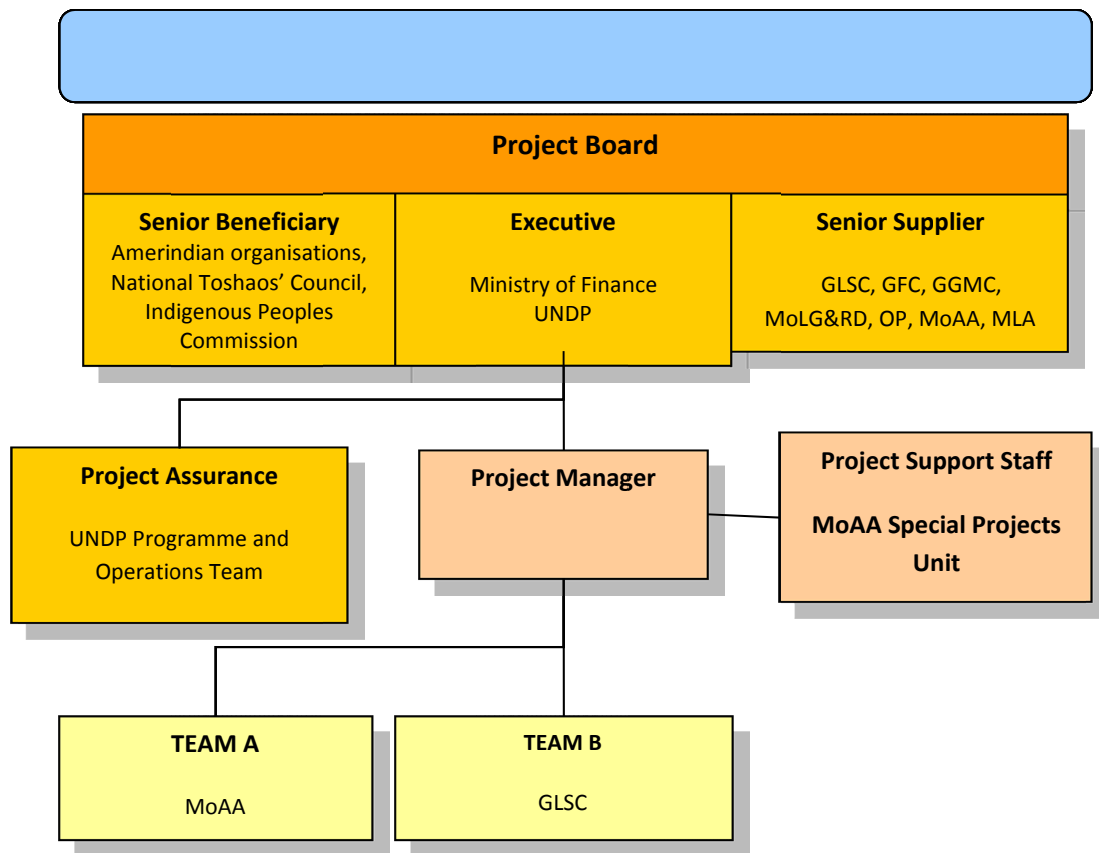
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<p>Output 1: Land titles issued and demarcation process completed for all Amerindian villages that submit requests</p> <p>Baseline (2011): -96 Absolute Grants have been issued -77 villages have been demarcated -The Ministry of Amerindian Affairs project management office does not currently manage land titling activities and have limited capacity to undertake project management responsibilities. A Special Projects Unit will be developed to undertake land titling</p> <p>Indicators: -Number of village maps produced and certified by sworn land surveyors (demarcation for new applications and extensions)</p>	<p>Activity Result 1.1: Absolute Grants (new grants and for village extensions) Action: Consultations and field verification of qualified applications Action: Approval of application Action: Application submitted to GLSC Action: Advertisement in Newspaper & Official Gazette Action: GLSC verification and preparation of special provision plan (map) Action: Issuance of Absolute Grant</p>					MoAA GLSC	GRIF	71400-Contractual Services (Individuals)	50,000
								71600-Travel	150,000
								72300- Materials & Goods	20,000
								74200- Audiovisual & Print Production Costs	30,000
								75700- Training, Workshops, Conferences	49,000
	Sub-total								299,000
	<p>Activity Result 1.2: Demarcation (new grants and for village extensions) Action: Procurement of Land Surveyor and technical team Action: Procurement of equipment and materials for cadastral surveys Action: Conduct Cadastral survey of land claim Action: Preparation of Maps Action: Issuance of Certificate of Title with boundary delimitation</p>					MoAA GLSC	GRIF	71300- Cadastral Surveys	1,690,000
								71400-Contractual Services (Individuals)	50,000
								71600-Travel	40,000
								72200- Equipment & Furniture	124,000
								72300- Materials & Goods	20,000
								74200- Audiovisual & Print Production Costs	11,000
								75700- Training, Workshops, Conferences	10,000
	Sub-total								1,945,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount		
<p>Output 2: Increased access to existing and alternative mechanisms for resolving land titling disputes</p> <p>Baseline: -Mediators are not used in resolving Amerindian Land Titling Issues</p> <p>Indicators: -# of persons trained with mediation skills for land related disputes -# of resolved land titling disputes that have been referred to trained mediators</p>	<p>Activity Result 2.1: Review of the regulatory and administrative mechanisms conducted</p> <p>Action: Procurement of consultants Action: Conduct consultations Action: Preparation of report Action: Validation of report</p>					MoAA UNDP	GRIF	71200 -International Consultant	40,000		
									71600-Travel	15,000	
										74200- Audiovisual & Print Production Costs	2,000
										75700- Training, Workshops, Conferences	40,000
	Sub-total									97,000	
	<p>Activity Result2.2: A cadre of skilled mediators</p> <p>Action: Procurement of consultant Action: Preparation of training material Action: Conduct training workshops</p>					MoAA	GRIF	71200 -International Consultant	50,000		
									71600-Travel	20,000	
										74200- Audiovisual & Print Production Costs	27,000
										75700- Training, Workshops, Conferences	45,000
	Sub-total									142,000	
<p>Output 3: Revised Communication Strategy, including a handbook describing the process of titling, demarcation and on the social and economic impacts of secure land tenure</p> <p>Baseline: -96 communities have applied and received Absolute Grants</p>	<p>Activity Result 3.1 : Detailed information on the land titling process available to all stakeholders</p> <p>Action: Procurement of consultants Action: Communications campaign Action: Preparation and pre-testing of handbook Action: Translation of handbook and other communication material Action: Printing and distribution of handbook</p>					MoAA UNDP	GRIF	71200 -International Consultant	60,000		
										71400-Contractual Services (Individuals)	60,000
										71600-Travel	65,000
										74200- Audiovisual & Print Production Costs	117,000

-There currently exists a draft communication strategy									
Sub-total									302,000
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Indicators: .# of communities that participate in the land titling process -Extent to which revised strategy includes all appropriate and relevant forms of communication	Activity Result 3.2: FPIC achieved through consultation Action: Hire independent verifier Action: Train person to observe consultation process in the communities/villages Action: Reports on consultative processes and lessons learnt					MoAA UNDP	GRIF	71600-Travel 72100-Contractual Services (Companies) 74200- Audiovisual & Print Production Costs 75700- Training, Workshops, Conferences	40,000 25,000 7,000 45,000
Sub-total									117,000
Project Management	Action: Procure project staff Action: Set up project office and operating costs Action: Project Board Meetings Action: Monitoring & Evaluation Action: UNDP Technical support, including regional service centre					MoAA UNDP	GRIF	71400-Contractual Services (Individuals) 71600-Travel 72100-Contractual Services (Companies) 72200- Equipment & Furniture 72400-Communication & Audio Visual Equipment 72500- Supplies 72800-Information Technology Equipment 73500 Reimbursement Costs 74500- Miscellaneous Expenses 75700- Training, Workshops, Conferences	111,000 95,000 100,000 80,000 20,000 15,000 10,000 264,000 2,000 20,000
Sub-total									717,000

General Management Support		289,520
TOTAL		3,908,520

Part 5 - Management Arrangements



- a. This project will use the national implementation modality (NIM) through the MoAA. The required Capacity Assessment of the MoAA will be done, and capacity building activities for land titling will be incorporated into the project.
- b. UNDP will be the Partner Entity and the recipient of funds from the GRIF.
- c. Amerindian Village Councils and Amerindian Community Councils will be fully engaged in the land titling and demarcation process as part of the FPIC process.
- d. The Executive will agree on representatives for the Project Board.
- e. The MoAA will be supported by a full-time Project Manager (PM) and a Project Associate (PA).

Roles and Responsibilities

37. Executive: The Executive is comprised of the Ministry of Finance and UNDP and its decisions will be made by consensus. The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The Executive has

to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring a cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier. The Executive is responsible for overall assurance of the project as will be described. If the project warrants it, the Executive may delegate some responsibility for the project assurance functions.

38. Senior Beneficiary: Individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Amerindian Organisations, the National Tshaos' Council and the Indigenous Peoples Commission will act as the Senior Beneficiary. The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness the role will not be split between too many people.
39. Senior Supplier: The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. This includes technical guidance on designing, developing, facilitating, procuring and implementing the project. The Office of the President, the Ministry of Local Government & Regional Development (MoLRG&RD), the Guyana Lands & Surveys Commission, the Guyana Forestry Commission, the Guyana Geology & Mines Commission and the Ministry of Legal Affairs will act as Senior Supplier for this project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role.
40. Project Manager: The PM is recruited by MoAA and approved by the Executive. The PM has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the project board within the constraints laid down by the Board and in coordination with the MoAA Projects Office. The PM's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results (outputs) specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality, consistency with UNDP's safeguards and standards and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The PM shall coordinate exchange of information among the Amerindian Land Titling project and other projects developed under the GRIF. This includes ensuring open channels of communication with similar programmes/projects in the country to facilitate synergies and upstream policy engagements.
41. Project Support: The Project Support role provides project administration, management and technical support to the Project Manager as required by the needs of the individual project or Project Manager. It is necessary to keep Project Support and Project Assurance roles separate in order to maintain the independence of Project Assurance.
42. Project Assurance: Project Assurance is the responsibility of the Project Board. In addition, UNDP will augment this role to ensure that its fiduciary, environmental, social safeguards and standards are maintained. Further, the project assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed.

Project Board

43. The Project Board (PB) is responsible for making management decisions, in particular when guidance is required by the Project Manager. The PB plays a critical role in project monitoring and evaluation by ensuring the quality of these processes and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement,

accountability and learning. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflict within the project or negotiates a solution to any problem with external bodies. The PB approves the Annual Work Plan, and can also consider and approve the quarterly plans. Its role will be to provide guidelines for general actions to the Project Manager, approve annual reports and annual operational plans, recommend or endorse substantive changes in the Project Document, follow up on midterm and terminal evaluations and suggest changes in activities without losing sight of strategic objectives.

44. To ensure the project's results, Board decisions must meet standards assuring best cost-benefit, integrity, transparency, and achievement of the best results and the competitiveness of the initiatives. Membership of the Board may be revised as a result of the midterm evaluation. In order to ensure project results, the PB's decisions will be made in accordance to standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition and ensure the integrity of UNDP's safeguards and standards included in Annex 2. Representatives of stakeholders and rights-holders will be included in the Board as appropriate.
45. The PB will be convened and supported logistically by the PM and will meet at least two times a year. These meetings will be financed by the project. The PB will provide overall guidance for the project throughout its implementation. Specifically the PB will be responsible for: (i) achieving co-ordination among the various government agencies; (ii) guiding the programme implementation process to ensure alignment with national and local planning processes and sustainable resource use and conservation policies, plans and conservation strategies; (iii) ensuring that activities are fully integrated between other developmental initiatives; (iv) overseeing the work being carried out by the implementation units and local committees, monitoring progress and approving reports; (v) overseeing the financial management and production of financial reports and, (vi) monitor the effectiveness of project implementation.

Part 6 - Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

46. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP procedures and will be provided by the project team and the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) with support from the UNDP Headquarters and/ or Regional Service Centre (RSC) in Panama.

Project Inception Phase

47. A Project Inception Workshop will be conducted with the full project team, beneficiary Amerindian organisations, relevant national counterparts, and UNDP. A fundamental objective of this Inception Workshop will be to assist the project team to understand the project's goal and objective, as well as finalize preparation of the project's first annual work plan on the basis of the logframe matrix. This will include reviewing the logframe (indicators, means of verification, assumptions), imparting additional detail as needed, and on the basis of this exercise, finalizing the Annual Work Plan (AWP) with precise and measurable performance indicators, and in a manner consistent with the expected outcomes for the project.
48. Additionally, the purpose and objective of the Inception Workshop (IW) will be to: (i) introduce project staff to the UNDP team which will support the project during its implementation, (ii) detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP- staff vis à vis the project team; (iii) provide a detailed overview of UNDP reporting and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements, the Annual Review Report (ARR), as well as evaluations. Equally, the IW will provide an opportunity to inform the project team on UNDP project related budgetary planning, budget reviews, and mandatory budget rephasings. The IW will also provide an opportunity for all parties to understand their roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff and decision-making structures will be discussed again, as needed, in order to clarify for all, each party's responsibilities during the project's implementation phase. Agreement on mechanisms for disbursements, financial reporting and information obligations and the date of the first annual audit. The aide-memoire of the IW is a key document that must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize agreements and plans decided together during the workshop.
49. The PM will fine-tune the progress and performance/impact indicators of the project in consultation with the full project team at the IW with support from UNDP. Specific targets for the first year implementation progress indicators together with their means of verification will be developed at this Workshop. These will be used to assess whether implementation is proceeding at the intended pace and in the right direction and will form part of the Annual Work Plan. Targets and indicators for subsequent years would be defined annually as part of the internal evaluation and planning processes undertaken by the project team.

Monitoring responsibilities and events

50. A detailed schedule of project review meetings will be developed by the project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Project Board Meetings and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

51. **Day-to-day monitoring** of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the Project Manager based on the project's Annual Work Plan and its indicators. The Project Manager will inform the Executive of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation and day-to-day problems of an administrative or managerial nature, so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.
52. **Periodic monitoring** of implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP-CO through quarterly meetings with the IP, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities.
53. **Periodic Monitoring through site visits:** UNDP Country Office will conduct visits to project sites based on an agreed upon schedule to be detailed in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Additional visits may be carried out as necessary. Any other member of the Project Board can also accompany. A Field Visit Report/Back to Office Report (BTOR) will be prepared by UNDP and circulated. Annual Monitoring will occur through the Project Board Meetings (PBM). This is the highest policy-level meeting of the parties directly involved in the implementation of a project. The project will be subject to PBMs at least two times a year. The first such meeting will be held within the 12 months of the start of full implementation.
54. The Project Manager in consultations with UNDP will prepare a UNDP Annual Review Report (ARR) and submit it to the PB. The ARR will be used as one of the basic documents for discussions in the PB meeting. The Project Manager will present the ARR to the Project Board, highlighting policy issues and recommendations for the decision of the PB. The Project Manager also informs the PB of any agreement reached by stakeholders during the ARR preparation on how to resolve operational issues. Separate reviews of each project component may also be conducted if necessary.
55. The terminal PB meeting is held in the last month of project operations. The Project Manager is responsible for preparing the Terminal Report and submitting it to the PB. It shall be prepared in draft at least two months in advance of the terminal PBM in order to allow review, and will serve as the basis for discussions in the PBM. The terminal meeting considers the implementation of the project as a whole, paying particular attention to whether the project has achieved its stated objectives and contributed to the broader environmental objective. It decides whether any actions are still necessary, particularly in relation to sustainability of project results, and acts as a vehicle through which lessons learnt can be captured to feed into other projects under implementation of formulation.

Project Reporting

56. The Project Manager with the support of Ministry of Amerindian Affairs Special Projects Unit (SPU) will be responsible for the preparation and submission of the following reports that form part of the monitoring process.

Inception Report (IR)

57. A Project Inception Report will be prepared immediately following the Inception Workshop. 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 will include the

dates of specific field visits, support missions from the UNDP or consultants, as well as time-frames for meetings of the project's decision making structures. 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 months time-frame.

58. 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.
59. When finalized, the report will be circulated to participants of the IW who will be given a period of fourteen days in which to respond with comments or queries. Prior to this circulation of the IR, UNDP will review the document.

Annual Project Report (APR)

60. The APR is an annual monitoring process mandated by UNDP. The UNDP M&E Unit provides the scope and content of the APR. This has become an essential management and monitoring tool for project managers and offers the main vehicle for extracting lessons from ongoing projects.

Quarterly Progress Reports:

61. Short reports outlining main updates in project progress will be provided quarterly to the PB by the Project Manager. The UNDP CO will pay specific attention to the monitoring of the risks identified in this project document and to the effectiveness of the mitigation measures proposed. Any significant issue will be immediately reported to the PB and a new risk management plan will be elaborated and discussed with the PB. The activities of the fourth quarter will be included in the Annual Project Report.

UNDP ATLAS Monitoring Reports

62. **A Combined Delivery Report** summarizing all project expenditures is mandatory and should be issued quarterly by UNDP.
63. The following logs should be prepared by the Project Manager: (i) The Issues Log is used to capture and track the status of all project issues throughout the implementation of the project. It will be the responsibility of the Project Manager to track, capture and assign issues, and to ensure that all project issues are appropriately addressed; (ii) the Risk Log is maintained throughout the project to capture potential risks to the project and associated measures to manage risks. It will be the responsibility of the Project Manager to maintain and update the Risk Log, and (iii) the Lessons Learned Log is maintained throughout the project to capture insights and lessons based on experiences and behaviours. It is the responsibility of the Project Manager to maintain and update the Lessons Learned Log.

Project Terminal Report

64. During the last three months of the project the Project Manager will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize all activities, achievements and outputs of the Project, lessons learnt, objectives met, or not achieved, structures and systems implemented, etc. and will be the definitive statement of the Project's activities during its lifetime. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the Project's activities.

Project Publications

65. Project Publications will form a key method of crystallizing and disseminating the results and achievements of the Project. These publications may be scientific texts on the activities and achievements of the Project, in the form of journal articles, multimedia publications, etc. Project resources will need to be defined and allocated for these activities as appropriate and in a manner commensurate with the project's budget.

Independent Evaluations

66. The project will be subjected to at least two independent external evaluations as follows:

Mid Term Evaluation

67. An independent Mid-Term Evaluation will be undertaken at exactly the mid-point of the project lifetime. The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made towards the achievement of outputs and outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learnt about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document. The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP. The management response and the evaluation will be uploaded to UNDP corporate systems, in particular the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

Final Evaluation

68. An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the terminal Project Board meeting, and will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management; it will also look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development, gender mainstreaming, poverty reduction and the achievement of global environmental goals. The Final Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP. The Terminal Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities and requires a management response which should be uploaded to the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

Audit

69. The project will implement audit(s) according to UNDP rules and Procedures.

Learning and knowledge sharing

70. Results from the project will be disseminated through existing information sharing networks and fora. In addition, the project will participate, as relevant and appropriate, in networks. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learnt. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learnt that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects.

Part 7: Legal Context

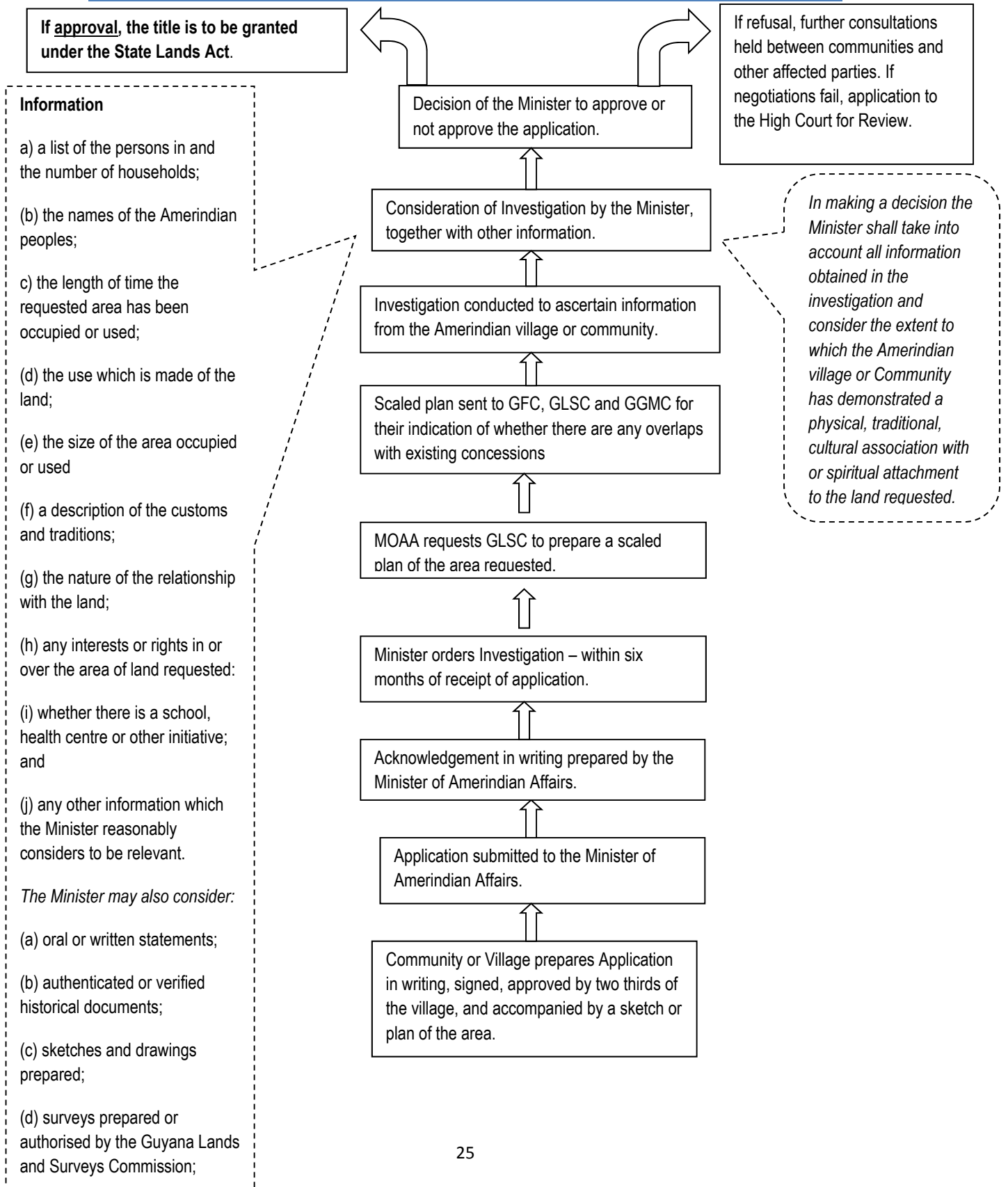
71. This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the GoG and UNDP, signed on May 3, 1977.
72. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the executing agency¹⁴.
The executing agency shall:
 - a. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - b. assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
73. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.
74. The executing agency agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.
75. Given this Project Document is funded through a third party cost-sharing mechanism (GRIF Contribution through the World Bank acting as Trustee), UNDP will provide funding to this project only to the level of funds actually disbursed into the UNDP Account through the cost-sharing mechanism.

¹⁴ In this case the Implementing Partner

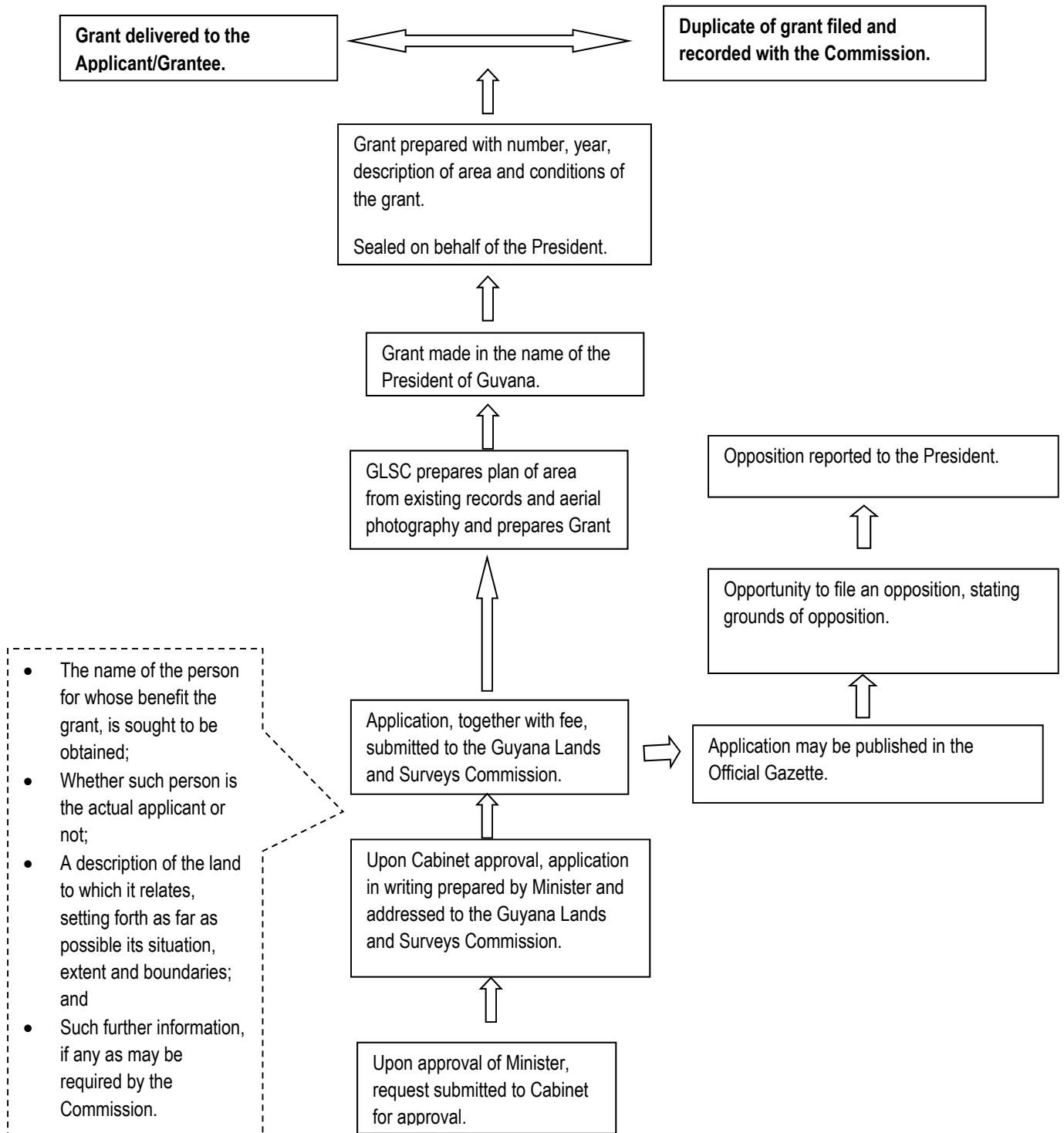
List of Annexes

Annex 1	Amerindian Land Titling Process
Annex 2	UNDP Safeguards & Standards
Annex 3	Stakeholder Engagement Strategy
Annex 4	Indicative list of stakeholder for Amerindian Land titling – Guyana
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Annex 1 – Amerindian Land Titling Process



(b) PROCEDURE FOR APPLICATION FOR GRANT UNDER THE STATE LANDS ACT



(c) Procedures for titling of Amerindian land

Communities with no titled Lands

76. According to the Amerindian Act, Section 60:

An Amerindian community may apply in writing to the Minister of Amerindian Affairs for a grant of state lands provided –

- i. it has been in existence for at least 25 years;
- ii. at the time of application and for the immediately preceding five years, it comprised at least 150 persons.

77. The application must include –

- i. the name of the Amerindian community;
- ii. the number of persons in the community;
- iii. the reason for the application;
- iv. a description of the area requested;
- v. a resolution authorizing the application and passed by at least two thirds of the adult members of the Amerindian community.

78. The application must be signed by at least four members of the adult community, and if the community has a Community Council, at least four signatories must be members of this Council.¹⁵

Communities that have titled lands and are requesting extensions

79. Under Section 59 of the Amerindian Act, a village may apply in writing to the Minister of Amerindian Affairs for a grant of State lands as an extension to its village lands. The application must include –

- i. the name of the village
- ii. the number of persons in the village;
- iii. the area of land which the village already owns;
- iv. the reason for the application;
- v. a description of the area;
- vi. a copy of a resolution passed by two thirds of the village general meeting, which authorizes the village Council to make the application.

80. An application must be signed by the Toshao, Secretary and two other members of the Village Council.

81. The application must be accompanied by a plan showing the existing village lands prepared by a qualified land surveyor on the basis of a survey authorized by the Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission.

82. The State shall pay for the cost of the survey.

83. Under Section 61:

Within one month of receiving the application for a grant of state lands or for an extension, the Minister of Amerindian Affairs shall respond in writing acknowledging receipt.

84. Within six months, an investigation will commence to obtain the following information:

¹⁵ Note: Not all communities that qualify for title lands may have Community Councils.

- i. a list of persons in the community or village and the number of households;
- ii. the names of all persons;
- iii. the length of time the village or community has occupied or used the area requested;
- iv. the use which the village /community makes of the land;
- v. the size of the area occupied or used;
- vi. a description of the customs or traditions of the village/ community;
- vii. the nature of the relationship that the village or community has with the land;
- viii. any interests or rights in or over the area of land requested;
- ix. whether there is a school, health centre or other initiative by the Amerindian village/community or Government;
- x. any other information which the Minister reasonably considers to be relevant.

85. The Minister may accept information comprising –

- i. oral or written statements from the Amerindian village or community;
- ii. authenticated or verified historical documents;
- iii. sketches and drawings prepared by the Amerindian community or village;
- iv. surveys prepared or authorized by the Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission;
- v. photographs;
- vi. reports or documents from anthropologists or archaeologists;
- vii. information in any other form which the Minister reasonably believes is appropriate.

86. During this period of investigation, a number of standard procedures are followed:

87. The Minister writes to the Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission (GLSC) requesting:

- a. That the sketch or description of the area provided by the community be converted into a preliminary sketch plan and description of the proposed area;
- b. That the GLSC provide the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs with the names of any lessee in the requested area, if any;

88. The Minister sends the preliminary sketch plan and description produced by the GLSC to the Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) and the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC), requesting that they indicate any comments or concerns that they may have with the requested area. If there exist any forest or mining concessions or other conflicting land uses within or contiguous to the requested area, the relevant Commission must indicate this.

89. The Minister¹⁶ visits the community to hold a consultation which is attended by the community members, as well as representatives of the GLSC, and if necessary¹⁷, GFC and GGMC and any other stakeholders who may reasonably claim to have an interest in the area of land requested.

90. The purpose of the consultation is to discuss the application and any issues or disputes that may exist over the requested area of land, to share information about the titling process and to verify the area under request.

¹⁶ In cases where there are no disputes or other concerns over the area of land requested, another Officer of the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs may attend the consultation in place of the Minister.

¹⁷ If there are no mining or logging concessions or interests in the requested area of land, GFC and GGMC need not attend the consultation session.

91. After discussion with the community and other relevant stakeholders, the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs re-submits the preliminary sketch plan and description to GLSC indicating any changes to be made to the proposed boundaries.
92. The preliminary sketch plan and description are amended accordingly by the GLSC and returned to the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs.
93. The Minister makes a decision on the community or village request:
 - a. If, in the view of the Minister, the application is straight forward, the request is submitted to the Cabinet Sub-Committee on Amerindian Affairs and Natural Resources for no-objection.
 - b. If further negotiations are required, the Minister will commence negotiation with the community. Once negotiations are completed and an agreement is reached, the request is submitted to the Cabinet Sub-Committee on Amerindian Affairs and Natural Resources for no-objection.
94. Under Section 62 of the Amerindian Act, the Minister of Amerindian Affairs will make a decision within six months of the investigation being completed. In making a decision the Minister shall take into account all information obtained in the investigation and consider the extent to which the Amerindian village or community has demonstrated a physical, traditional, cultural association with or spiritual attachment to the land requested.
95. Section 63 of the Amerindian Act states that: "If an application is approved, title shall be granted under the State Lands Act".
96. Under the State Lands Act, Section 3, the President may make absolute or provisional grants of any State lands of Guyana, subject to such conditions as he thinks fit or as are provided by the regulations for the time being in force. The State Lands Act also specifies that the issuance of a grant of State lands requires that the tract of land being granted must be surveyed by a surveyor (Section 18(1)), unless the area has previously been surveyed (Section 19(1)) or if the land is bounded by creeks or other well-defined limits (Section 19(2)).
97. In practice, therefore, the granting of title to Amerindian lands involves two distinct steps: 1) the issuance of an Absolute Grant of land to the community by the President; and 2) the demarcation and subsequent issuance of a Certificate of Title to the community.
98. The issuance of an Absolute Grant involves the following procedures:
 - i. Upon the receipt of no-objection from the Cabinet Sub-Committee on Amerindian Affairs and Natural Resources, the request for title is submitted to Cabinet.
 - ii. Cabinet approves the request.
 - iii. Cabinet decision is issued to the GLSC and the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs.
 - iv. The Minister of Amerindian Affairs writes to the GLSC requesting that the grant be prepared.
 - v. A Special Provision Plan, which is a map produced from aerial photography and using existing records, and the Absolute Grant, are prepared by GLSC.
 - vi. The Commissioner of Lands and Surveys endorses Grant, which is then sent to the Office of the President for the signatures of the Head of the Presidential Secretariat and the President.
 - vii. The Grant, along with a certified copy of the Special Provision Plan, is then issued to the community by the President.
99. The issuance of a Certificate of Title involves the following procedures
 - i. After having received a Grant from the President, the community may request to have their lands demarcated.

- ii. The community writes to the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs requesting that their lands be demarcated.
- iii. The Ministry of Amerindian Affairs writes to the GLSC to inform them of the request and that funds have been allocated for the surveying, and ask that the process for surveying commences.
- iv. GLSC advertises for surveyors¹⁸ or uses in-house surveyors.
- v. A surveyor is contracted to conduct the cadastral survey.
- vi. The GLSC advises the Minister of the contractor's readiness to commence the survey.
- vii. The Ministry of Amerindian Affairs informs the community that a surveyor has been selected to conduct the survey and introduces the surveyor to the community.
- viii. A consultation takes place between the community, the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs and the GLSC in order to discuss the demarcation process.
- ix. At least three members of the community are employed as part of the team that conducts the cadastral survey. The Special Provision Plan, on which the Grant is based, is used to determine which boundaries must be demarcated on the ground. If all or part of the area is bounded by creeks or other natural or well-defined boundaries, it is not necessary to demarcate these stretches of the boundary.
- x. If the area lies on an international border, a buffer zone of 300 yards along the border must be observed.
- xi. A cadastral survey is carried out in accordance with the State Lands Act, the Land Surveyors Act, the Land Registry Act, and any other Act which may be relevant, and in accordance with GLSC's standard operating procedures.
- xii. The cadastral survey is completed and a Land Registration Plan, which is a map showing the accurate boundaries of the area after demarcation and registered in the Land Registry, is prepared by the GLSC. The Land Registration Plan must be certified correct by the Village Council.
- xiii. A first registration letter is prepared by the Cadastral Section of the GLSC¹⁹ and sent to the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs. This letter indicates that the Grant and Special Provisions Plan will be lodged with the Registrar of Lands under the Lands Registry Act, in order to be replaced with a Certificate of Title.
- xiv. The Ministry of Amerindian Affairs adopts the letter and sends it to the Registrar of Lands for preparation of the Certificate of Title.
- xv. The Registrar of Lands prepares the Certificate of Title, based on the Land Registration Plan, in favour of the Village Council, and sends it to the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs.
- xvi. The Certificate of Title is issued to the community by the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs.

100. Under Section 63 of the Amerindian Act, in the case of a village, title is granted to the Village Council to be held for the benefit of the village. In the case of an Amerindian community, the Minister shall by order establish a Village Council to hold title on behalf of the applicant community, and upon the grant of a title the Amerindian community becomes a village.

101. The Amerindian Act recognises that there may be cases in which the community and the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs cannot come to an agreement on the area of land that the community can reasonably request title to. It therefore makes provision for a community to challenge the decision of the Minister, under Article 64 which states:

¹⁸ Under the Land Surveyors Act, surveying of the land must be done by a licensed surveyor who has been certified by the Board of Examiners in Guyana.

¹⁹ Under Section 46 of the Land Registry Act Cap 5:02.

102. “An Amerindian village or community which is dissatisfied with the Minister’s decision [...] may apply to the High Court for review of the decision”.

Annex 2: UNDP GUYANA Social, Environment and Fiduciary Safeguards and Standards for the Preparation and Implementation of GRIF-UNDP Projects

Introduction

103. The UNDP project cycle approach covers the entire project life cycle from idea generation to formulating a project, preparing a Project Document, implementing the activities in the project, monitoring and evaluating the project, and realizing project outputs and their intended contribution to programme outcomes.
104. At each stage, the Project Management section of the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP) provides information to ensure that appropriate UNDP policies are followed, key stakeholders are properly involved, appropriate project management structure exists, outputs and activity deliverables are monitored, and the project is well managed.
105. The policies and procedures anchor accountability, risk management, and results-based management (RBM) concepts in the organization's business processes to enable good planning and a results focus.

General Standards

106. UNDP's programming process at the country level must remain within the overall UN system's programming process, normally called the 'CCA/UNDAF' process. Following are the common policy points that guide the CCA/UNDAF:
- National ownership that is inclusive of all stakeholders in all stages of the process;
 - Alignment with national development priorities, strategies, systems and programming cycles;
 - Inclusiveness of the UN system, with full involvement, as required, of specialized and non-resident agencies;
 - Integration of five programming principles, tailored to the country context:
 - i. the human rights-based approach,
 - ii. gender equality,
 - iii. environmental sustainability,
 - iv. results-based management, and
 - v. capacity development;
 - Mutual accountability for development results.

Specific Standards

107. Compliance with the safeguards and standards used by UNDP and UN-REDDⁱ for any REDD+ related project;
108. Compliance with the [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#) and other relevant UN human rights instruments;
109. Definition of the consultation process to be used throughout the project cycle with the stakeholders and beneficiaries;
110. Definition of the mechanism to obtain, in certain circumstances, the free prior and informed consent of beneficiaries and stakeholders, especially of the indigenous peoples;

- 111. Definition of the mechanism to ensure that all relevant stakeholder groups are identified and enabled to participate in a meaningful and effective manner, following customary ways of decision-making;
- 112. Definition of mechanisms to address conflicts and grievances;
- 113. Ensure that special attention is given to most vulnerable groups;
- 114. Ensure that transparent information is available and accessible to all parties concerned. There should be records of consultations and a report on the outcome of the consultations that is publicly disclosed in a culturally appropriate form.

Design Standards

- 115. Comprehensive analysis of the baseline situation.
- 116. In accordance with the Results-Based Management approach, define a detailed log frame, indicating baseline situation, targets, indicators to be used and assumptions, and define the M&E arrangements.
- 117. Assess the potential social and environmental impacts of the project and in particular potential adverse impacts on the stakeholders' long-term livelihoods; and propose mitigation actions.
- 118. Analyze and elaborate in a participative way on:
 - a. The potential risks associated with the project (potential impact and probability of occurrence), including financial, operational, political, regulatory, strategic and organizational risks.
 - b. The barriers and possible solutions.
 - c. The cost effectiveness of the proposed process and analyze possible alternatives.
 - d. The social and environmental sustainability of the project.
 - e. The cost and appropriate timeline for consultation/participatory processes.
- 119. Carry out technical / administrative / capacity assessment of the Implementing Partner.
- 120. Carry out Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) Assessment.
- 121. Carry out Fiduciary Risk Assessment.
- 122. Agree on the corresponding cost recovery (direct and indirect cost).

Operational Standards

- 123. Comply with UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules;
- 124. Project to be subject to internal and external audits;
- 125. Comply with UNDP Procurement principles and standards: (1) Best Value for money, (2) Fairness, Integrity, Transparency, (3) Effective international competition (where applicable) and (4) the interest of UNDP.
- 126. Ensure the continuity of the consultation process, how to monitor progress, how to address conflicts and possible grievance, and identify measures to be taken if needed.

Specific Principles and Guidelines

- 127. UNDP assisted projects are subject to the application of specific principles and guidelines included in UN/UNDP policies, which will be applicable in a general manner to GRIF-UNDP Guyana projects, such as:

1. Draft UN-REDD Social & Environmental Principles and Criteria
2. UNDP and Indigenous Peoples: A Policy of Engagement;
3. Integrating Human Rights with Sustainable Human Development: A UNDP Policy Document;
4. United Nations Development Group Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples Issues;
5. Draft FCPF & UN-REDD Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness with a Focus on the Participation of Indigenous Peoples and Other Forest Dependent Communities (November 2010);
6. Draft UN-REDD Programme Guidelines for Seeking Free, Prior and Informed Consent from Indigenous Peoples and other Forest Dependent Communities (June 2011)
7. Draft UN-REDD Programme Guidance Notes on Environmental Assessment & Environmental Screening (November 2010);

Annex 3: Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

Introduction

128. The Government of Guyana and UNDP will work assiduously to ensure that informed inputs are given by all stakeholders in the development of the Amerindian Land Titling Project. This engagement strategy is complementary to the consultations that have already been undertaken by the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs. In this regard, it builds on the extensive consultation process of the Guyana Low Carbon Development Strategy and the Free, Prior and Informed consent provisions embodied in the Amerindian Act.
129. Stakeholders are defined as those groups that have a stake/interest/right in the land titling process and those that will be affected either negatively or positively by land titling activities. They include relevant government agencies and indigenous peoples. The importance of including these stakeholders in the land titling process is reflected in the UNFCCC text on stakeholder participation and there is a recognition among decision-makers that the complexity of implementing land titling activities makes engaging multiple stakeholders a necessity. Engaging stakeholders in discussions regarding impacts on their interests and livelihoods will be important in designing, and implementing land titling programmes that speak to indigenous peoples' needs and recognise their rights.
130. The UN-REDD Programme and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) have produced joint "[Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness](#)", which describes (i) principles for effective participation and consultation; (ii) operational guidelines; and (iii) practical "how-to" guidance on planning and implementing consultations. This document takes the principles and guidance from the joint UN-REDD/FCPF guidelines, incorporates lessons from other countries, and analyzes these to generate a practical strategy for application. This information is organized according to various steps of consultation outlined in the Guidelines on Stakeholder Engagement in REDD+ Readiness. This analysis is supported by annexes and attachments providing more detailed examples as well as links to further resources.

Proposed Elements of a Consultation Process

Define the desired outcomes of consultations

131. For each series of consultations, specific ToR will be drawn up identifying the purpose of the consultation, the number and locations of consultation events, the anticipation participants (by stakeholder groups), and providing a budget and anticipated schedule. These ToR will be communicated widely through any established appropriate networks and on the GRIF web-site.

Define the issues to consult on

132. The key issues to be discussed will be decided and reviewed by the PB. Each quarterly work-plan will identify the issues requiring stakeholder consultations in the coming quarter, but the PB will also attempt to plan two quarters ahead. For each issue, specific ToR will be developed.

Identify stakeholders

133. The land titling project may affect the following stakeholder groups:
- i. Government ministries, departments and agencies

- ii. Local administrations,
- iii. Indigenous Peoples
- iv. Civil society
- v. Academia
- vi. Industry

134. An indicative list of the stakeholder groups which may be affected by the land titling project is provided in Annex 4

135. For those groups, for which, representation is not self-evident (for example, CSO, academia) a process of self-selection of representatives will be supported. The self-selection process will be undertaken at least 3 weeks in advance of each series of consultations. The results of the self-selection process will be communicated widely through appropriate networks and on the GRIF web-site.

Select the consultation and outreach methods

136. For each consultation process, the appropriate outreach methods will be identified in the ToR. Normally this will include:

- i. National newspapers, as appropriate
- ii. Radio and TV broadcasts
- iii. Distribution of information (posters, brochures) as appropriate
- iv. GRIF web-site
- v. Community mobilisation using existing communication channels

Conduct the consultations

137. The consultation process will normally consist of meetings using a format and in a setting designed to promote open discussion. This implies, *inter alia*:

- i. A location, time and duration that is convenient for stakeholders' participation
- ii. The presentation of information in a manner designed to be comprehensible by stakeholders
- iii. Appropriate participation, i.e. jointly identifying with community a list of stakeholders who need to be present for consultation opportunities

Analyze and disseminate results

138. All documents related to the consultations (including ToR for the consultations, background documents on the subject of the consultation, logistical arrangements for the consultations) will be sent to participants in the consultation at least 2 weeks before the consultation, and posted on the GRIF web-site.

139. The results of the consultations (consisting of minutes of the consultation, analyses and reports) will be sent to all participants in the consultation, and posted on the GRIF web-site.

Annex 4: Indicative list of stakeholders for Amerindian Land Titling - Guyana

Stakeholder Group	Members
Indigenous peoples	Indigenous Peoples Commission National Toshias' Council (NTC) The Amerindian Action Movement of Guyana (TAAMOG) National Amerindian Development Foundation (NADF) Amerindian Peoples Association (APA) Guyana Organisation of Indigenous Peoples (GOIP)
Local Administration	Regional Democratic Councils (RDCs for regions 1, 7, 8 and 9) Amerindian Village Councils (AVCs) Amerindian Community Councils
Government ministries, departments and agencies	Ministry of Amerindian Affairs Office of the President <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LCDS Project Management Office - Presidential Office on Governance - Head of Presidential Secretariat Ministry. of Finance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bilateral and Multilateral Affairs Unit - Project Cycle Management Unit Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development Ministry of Legal Affairs Deeds Registry Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment Guyana Lands and Survey Commission Guyana Forestry Commission Guyana Geology and Mines Commission Protected Areas Commission
Non-Governmental Organisations/ Civil Society	LCDS Multi-Stakeholder Steering Committee Conservation International* Guyana Human Rights Association World Wildlife Fund* Iwokrama Guyana Gold and Diamond Miners Association Guyana Forest Products Association
Academia	University of Guyana
Industry	Regional Chambers of Commerce

*International Organisations

Annex 5: Special Clauses:

140. The schedule of payments

	Project	UNDP GMS	Total
Year 1	USD3,619,000	USD289,520	USD3,908,520
Year 2	USD3,227,250	USD258,180	USD3,485,430
Year 3	USD3,113,000	USD249,040	USD3,362,040
Total	USD9,959,250	USD796,740	USD10,755,990

141. The value of the payment, if made in a currency other than United States dollars, shall be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the United Nations operational rate of exchange prior to the full utilization by the UNDP of the payment, the value of the balance of funds still held at that time will be adjusted accordingly. If, in such a case, a loss in the value of the balance of funds is recorded, UNDP shall inform the Government with a view to determining whether any further financing could be provided by the Government. Should such further financing not be available, the assistance to be provided to the project may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.
142. The above schedule of payments takes into account the requirement that the payments shall be made in advance of the implementation of planned activities. It may be amended to be consistent with the progress of project delivery.
143. UNDP shall receive and administer the payment in accordance with the regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.
144. All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars.
145. If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized (whether owing to inflationary factors, fluctuation in exchange rates or unforeseen contingencies), UNDP shall submit to the government on a timely basis a supplementary estimate showing the further financing that will be necessary. The Government shall use its best endeavors to obtain the additional funds required.
146. If the payments referred above are not received in accordance with the payment schedule, or if the additional financing required in accordance with paragraph [1] above is not forthcoming from the Government or other sources, the assistance to be provided to the project under this Agreement may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.
147. Any interest income attributable to the contribution shall be credited to UNDP Account and shall be utilized in accordance with established UNDP procedures.
148. In accordance with the decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board:
The contribution shall be charged:
- 8% cost recovery for the provision of general management support (GMS) by UNDP headquarters and country offices
 - Direct Project Cost (DPC) for implementation support services provided by UNDP.

149. Costs related to the provision of technical support by UNDP's HQ or Regional Service Centre, or other such support required by the project, will be considered direct costs and charged to the project budget. The same rule will be applied to the implementation support services (ISS) by the UNDP country office.
150. Ownership of equipment, supplies and other properties financed from the contribution shall vest in UNDP. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by UNDP shall be determined in accordance with the relevant policies and procedures of UNDP.
151. The contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP."

Annex 6: Risk Log

Project Title: Amerindian Land Titling and Demarcation			Award ID:		Date:	
#	Type / Description	Date Identified	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Status
1	Environmental: Extreme rainfall which causes flooding preventing cadastral surveys from occurring	August 2012	This is seasonal P = 3 I = 3	Take this risk into account during the planning of activities. Consult with communities as to their availability and seasonal activities.	GLSC	
2	Other: Communities do not request demarcation or withdraw from the process since there is a perception of reduction in the size of the grant at demarcation	August 2012	The number of villages demarcated drastically reduced. P = 3 I = 5	Develop communication and engagement strategy so that the villages receive timely information and are involved in the demarcation process.	MoAA, UNDP, GLSC	
3	- Lack of coordination	August 2012	P=3 I=4	The set up and the functioning of the GRIF Secretariat. Finalisation of the GRIF Operational Manual	GRIF Secretari	

				Regular meetings and sharing of information among the stakeholder and relevant government institutions	at	
5	- Financial Risk: Inability to access adequate resources in a timely manner.	August 2012	P=2 I=4	Track very carefully the use of the funds and request release of funds in a timely manner.		
6	Operational: Capacity of the implementing agencies to delivery in a timely manner.	August 2012	P=4 I=5	Review and revise project delivery projections to make more consistent with the realities of project implementation. Capacity assessment has been agreed to; it is now a matter of setting timelines; slow delivery may also relate to access to skills and bureaucratic procurement processes, therefore a Roster approach of prequalified specialist is important.		

Annex 7: Proposed Programme of Activities

Absolute Grant

YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
COMMUNITY/VILLAGE	COMMUNITY/VILLAGE	COMMUNITY/VILLAGE
Batavia	Karasabai Extension	Red Hill Ext
Sawariwau	Mainstay Extension	Santa Rosa Ext
Tassarene	Bethany Extension	Arau Extension
Kangaruma	Awarewaunau Ext	Potarinau Ext
Kambaru	Mashabo Ext	Karaudarnau Ext
Karisparu	Capoey Ext	Monkey Mountain Ext
Kariako	Wakapao Ext	Maruranau Ext
Four Miles	Akawini Extension	Manawarin Ext
Tuseneng	St. Monica Extension	Hobodia Extension
Katoonarib	Moco-Moco Extension	Kurutuku extension
Parabara	Yupukari Extension	Taruka Extension
Eclipse Falls Top	Karrau Extension	Bumbury Extension
Rockstone	Sand Creek Extension	Kwebanna Extension
	Nappi Extension	Aishalton extension
	Little Kanaiballi Ext	Katoka Extension
	Hotoquai Ext	Sawariwau extension

Demarcation

YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
COMMUNITY/VILLAGE	COMMUNITY/VILLAGE	COMMUNITY/VILLAGE
Kamana	Arau	Jawalla (incl Quenabang)
Manawarin	Chinoweng	Kako
Waramuri	Chenapou	Paruima
Kurukabaru	Kaikan	Phillipai
Taruka	Karasabai Extension	Waramadong
Sawariwau	Mainstay Extension	Warawatta/Kamarang
Massara Ext (Tract A and C)	Bethany Extension	Red Hill Ext
Yakarinta Extension	Awarewaunau Ext	Santa Rosa Ext
Kato Extension	Mashabo Ext	Arau Extension
Batavia	Capoey Ext	Potarinau Ext
Tassarene	Wakapao Ext	Karaudarnau Ext
Kangaruma	Akawini Extension	Monkey Mountain Ext
Kambaru	St. Monica Extension	Maruranau Ext
Kariako	Yupukari Extension	Manawarin Ext
Karisparu	Karrau extension	Hobodia Extension
Four Miles	Sand Creek Extension	Kurutuku extension
Tuseneng	Nappi Extension	Taruka Extension
Rivers View	Little Kanaiballi Ext	Bumbury Extension
Rupunau	Hotoquai Ext	Kwebanna Extension
Baramita	Moco Moco Extension	Aishalton extension
Konashen		Katoka Extension
Paramakatoi		Sawariwau extension
Katoonarib		
Parabara		
Eclipse Falls Top		
Rockstone		

Annex 8: Glossary of Terms

AMERINDIAN VILLAGE: “A group of Amerindians occupying or using village lands²⁰”, where village lands refers to the lands owned communally by a village under an Absolute Grant granted to a Village Council to hold for the benefit of the village.

AMERINDIAN COMMUNITY: “A group of Amerindians organised as a traditional community with a common culture and occupying or using the State lands which they have traditionally occupied or used”²¹, but which does not have title to its land.

ABSOLUTE GRANT: An Absolute Grant of State lands to an Amerindian community is prepared by the Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission (GLSC) and issued to a community upon Cabinet approval of the community’s application for a grant of State Lands. It is signed by the President of Guyana and absolute and permanent ownership of the land to the Village Council, which is becomes a legally recognized body on upon issue of the Grant. It includes the name of the village and a description of the land.

LAND REGISTRATION PLAN: A Land Registration Plan is an accurate map showing the boundaries of an area of land which is prepared by the GLSC after the land has been surveyed by a qualified surveyor.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS PLAN: A Special Provisions Plan is a map showing the boundaries of an area of land, which is prepared by the GLSC under the Special Provisions Act using aerial photography and existing records based on a description or sketch of the land.

²⁰ Part I Section 2 Amerindian Act 2006

²¹ Part I Section 2 Amerindian Act 2006

Annex 9: List of Acronyms

AWP: Annual Work plan

FPIC: Free, Prior and Informed Consent

GoG: Government of Guyana

GGMC: Guyana Geology and Mines Commission

GLSC: Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission

GRIF: Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund

HACT: Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers

LCDS: Low Carbon Development Strategy

MoAA: Ministry of Amerindian Affairs

MoLG&RD: Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development

OP: Office of the President

PAC: Project Appraisal Committee

PB: Project Board

PM: Project Manager

REDD+: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme