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COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTION PLAN

BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA

AND

UNDP - GUYANA

2012 - 2016

The Framework

The Government of Guyana and the UNDP-Guyana are in mutual agreement to the content of this document and their responsibilities in the implementation of the country programme.

Furthering their mutual agreement and cooperation for the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and the United Nations Conventions and Summits to which the Government of Guyana and UNDP are committed, including: Convention on Economic, Cultural and Social Rights, Convention on the Civil and Political rights, Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, UN Convention on Biological Diversity, UN Convention to Combat Desertification, and the UN Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Building upon the experience gained and progress made during the implementation of the previous Country Programme (CP) 2006 to 2011, this CP will focus on three thematic areas: Environment and Sustainable Development, Inclusive Growth, and Inclusive Governance. The new CP has been designed to: (i) further integrate poverty reduction, environment, disaster risk reduction and democratic governance; (ii) achieve improved financial efficiencies and programme effectiveness; (iii) focus on developing capacity for the generation, use, and analysis of information for sustainable development planning and policy making at the national level and (iv) ensure mandatory capacity assessments of implementing partners, and support implementation of capacity strengthening plans. UNDP CO will also place greater emphasis on using a results-based management approach in designing its projects.

Entering into a new period of cooperation 2012 to 2016, UNDP over the next five years will contribute to further developing national, institutional and policy capacities to pursue human development priorities and sustain the achievements of national development plans, as well as develop its own capacity to deliver national support.

The Government having declared its interest in the One UN Approach and will work with the UNCT towards its realization in the next programme cycle.

Declare that these responsibilities will be fulfilled in a spirit of close cooperation and have agreed as follows:

Part I. Basis of Relationship

1.1 WHEREAS the Government of Guyana (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country ([Standard Basic Assistance Agreement] (SBAA), which was signed by both parties on 3rd May 1977. Based on [Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA] [paragraph 1 of the Standard Annex: Supplemental Provisions to the Project Documents: The Legal Context (“Supplemental Provisions”), attached to and forming part of this CPAP], UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision this Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) together with an Annual Work Plan (AWP) (which shall form part of this CPAP, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the [SBAA] [or other appropriate governing agreement]. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner”, as such term is defined and used in the CPAP and AWP.

Part II. Situation Analysis

- 2.1 The UNDP Guyana, through this CPAP, will respond to the persistent development challenges affecting Guyana as outlined in the Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) 2010, the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) and the National Competitiveness Strategy (NCS). This CPAP will deliver development assistance to address the pernicious challenges through the practice prism of UNDP Global Strategic Plan (2008 – 2013): Poverty Reduction and Achieving the MDGs, Democratic Governance and Environment and Sustainable Development.
- 2.2 Poverty Reduction and Achieving the MDGs – Today, the Guyanese economy is larger than ever before with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) now measured at USD\$2.2 billion, and an annual real growth of 4 percent on average over the past four years. External reserves now stand at US\$780 million compared with US\$277 million at the end of 2006. External debt has been reduced from 72 percent to 47 percent of GDP and the fiscal deficit from 7.2 percent to 4 percent of GDP in 2010, while the percentage of Central Government expenditure financed with its own domestic revenues has increased from 60 to 81 percent. (National Budget Speech, 2011).
- 2.3 According to the latest Guyana MDG Report (2011), the proportion of people living in extreme poverty has declined from 28.7 percent in 1993 to 19 percent in 2006. The overall unemployment rate fell from 11.7 percent in 1992 to 10.7 percent in 2006. The female unemployment rate declined from 18.1 percent in 1992 to 13.9 percent in 2006, and the percentage of youth who constitute the employed labour force increased from 8.7 percent to 15.8 percent over the same period.
- 2.4 In order to meet the MDG target for poverty reduction which entails halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty, the current rate of 19 percent as at 2006 must be further reduced by 4 percentage points by 2015. In this regard, key policies and strategies to address poverty reduction will include employment creation with a low carbon focus, catalytic infrastructure investment and continued investments in social sector including health, education, housing and water, children and youth. These will be achieved within the context of the existing overarching strategic frameworks encompassed in the National Development Strategy, the Poverty Reduction Strategy, the National Competitiveness Strategy and the Low Carbon Development Strategy.
- 2.5 According to the last census, Amerindians comprise 9.2 % of the population. The Government has identified secure land tenure for Amerindians as one of the key strategies for poverty alleviation in this group. This has led to the demarcation and the

granting of state land through communal titles to Amerindian communities which now have title to 14% of Guyana's land mass. Further, Government has invested in the key social sectors: health, education, housing and water, in their overall quest to reduce poverty.

- 2.6 An increased focus on sectoral strategic plans and the formulation of these plans where such do not exist has been a Government of Guyana priority over the last several years. Currently, key social sector agencies are updating or developing strategic plans for their respective sectors and are undertaking the strengthening of the M&E systems, to ensure greater effectiveness to the delivery of services and hence, development results in line with the Paris Declaration.
- 2.7 Democratic Governance - Guyana is a secular state, with a multi-ethnic, multi-religious society, and boasts a unique, inclusive governance model. In the 2001 PRSP, the Government recognised the need for further governance reforms. Those reforms were deemed necessary for the consolidation of democracy, promotion and protection of human rights, and the enhancement of a culture of inclusive and transparent governance.
- 2.8 This Inclusive Governance Model has been enshrined in the revised 2003 constitution and supported by parliamentary and legislative reforms. As the country continues to consolidate its democracy, it still faces many governance challenges.
- 2.9 The parliamentary and legislative reforms provided for, among others "meaningful consultations"¹ with the Leader of the Opposition on the appointment of specified constitutional posts, the appointment and establishment of the five constitutional Rights Commissions through a parliamentary consensual mechanism after consultation with and receiving the nominations from mandated civil society bodies. The Women and Gender Equality Commission, the Rights of the Child Commission and the Indigenous Peoples Commission have been appointed. The Ethnic Relations Commission is also in place. Efforts are now focusing on assisting the newly established Rights Commissions to develop the technical and organizational capacity in accordance with their constitutional mandates.
- 2.10 Environment and Sustainable Development - Guyana is very vulnerable to the impact of climate change as was demonstrated by extensive flooding in 2005 and 2006. It was estimated that the 2005 disaster cost about fifty nine percent (59%) of the Gross Domestic Product (ECLAC, 2005). While much improvement in disaster risk

¹ The revised Guyana constitution of 2003 refers to 'meaningful consultation' with the Leader of Parliamentary Opposition.

management is evident, efforts continue to strengthen and enhance disaster prevention and to improve national capacity for coordination and response.

2.11 The Government has launched the LCDS which addresses climate change concerns by avoiding deforestation and creating a low carbon, climate resilient economy as the basis for environmental, social and economic transformation of the country. The LCDS juxtaposes environmental responsibility and accelerated economic growth as complementary rather than conflicting objectives. It does this by mobilising financial payments for climate services provided by Guyana's vast standing forests. As a consequence, incentivising forest preservation, and utilising the proceeds of those payments to finance an investment programme in infrastructural and social initiatives to achieve accelerated economic growth along a low carbon path.

Part III. Past Cooperation and Lessons Learnt

- 3.1 This CPAP is designed to build on the experiences of past programming captured in the 2009 Assessment of Development Results (ADR) and the Poverty-Environment Outcome Evaluation (2010). It is aligned with the four UNDAF thematic areas identified by the Government for UN programming viz: Environment and Sustainable Development, Inclusive Growth, Inclusive Governance and Human and Social Development.
- 3.2 The ADR found that, in general, strong inter-linkages between the different thematic areas during programme period 2001 – 2009 contributed to overall programme effectiveness. UNDP's work on poverty and livelihoods contributed to and provided benefits to vulnerable communities and beneficiary groups over the last eight years. The thematic approach focusing on Democratic Governance, Environment and Energy and Disaster Recovery and Risk Reduction has proven to be useful and relevant, allowing for a more focused and coordinated approach leading to measurable evaluations. There has been a consistent focus on community based poverty reduction work with Amerindians, women and the rural poor.
- 3.3 Both the Poverty - Environment Outcome evaluation and the ADR have noted that the Country Office (CO) needs to focus its programme components and project portfolio in order to make better use of limited resources, exploit cross-project synergies and improve cumulative impact.
- 3.4 Key achievements include: (i) the Government met its reporting obligations under the multilateral environmental agreements (ii) the signing of transfer agreement with World Bank to access bilateral financing from Government of Norway for national projects under the LCDS (iii) development of a financial mechanism to promote conservation and sustainable development of the Guiana Shield eco-region, (iv) better media monitoring and reporting which contributed to a climate of peace, ethnic security, and civility especially around the period of national and regional elections, (v) progress made on the development of a Medium Term Expenditure Framework, (vi) supporting the design and implementation of the National M&E strengthening programme, (vii) 2007 and 2011 MDG Progress Reports, (viii) progress on an Aid Effectiveness and a proposal for UN Coherence and Effectiveness and (ix) by-laws and community natural resources management plans in hinterland communities, improved community level social cohesion and livelihood for youth and improved public trust.

3.5 Cognisant of lessons learnt in previous years programming, this CPAP will seek to achieve the following: (i) further integration of poverty, environment and sustainable development, disaster risk reduction and democratic governance to achieve improved financial efficiencies and enhanced programme effectiveness, (ii) develop capacities for generation, use, and analysis of information for sustainable development planning and policy making at the national level, (iii) mandatory capacity assessments of implementing partners and support implementation of capacity strengthening plans, (iv) increased use of results-based management approach in designing projects and (v) ensure that programming priorities direct planning and budgeting activities.

Part IV. Proposed Programme

- 4.1 This CPAP was developed in close consultation with the Government and key in-country development partners. In January 2011, the UN System in Guyana held a strategic retreat to identify UN comparative advantages, select national priorities to which UN assistance will be directed and identify national level results to be achieved over the next five years. These UNDAF Outcomes were shared with the Government on 20 January 2011 for validation. On 9 May, a Strategic Engagement with Government and NGOs was held to review, adjust and finalise the new 2012 – 2016 UNDAF. The UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) which identifies Country Programme (CP) Outcomes within the context of the UNDAF was revised based on substantive inputs from the Government in May 2011. By April 2012, consultations with donors, private sector, and other stakeholders were held to further define priorities and actions to be undertaken under the framework of the 2012 – 2016 CPAP.
- 4.2 This CPAP operationalises the CP for the next five years which is underpinned by the following assumptions: (i) technical and operational capacities of national counterparts will be used at an optimum level to achieve the planned CP outputs; (ii) strong UN inter-agency level coordination, and when necessary, joint programming activities will complement UNDP programming results. The aggregate of each agency's outputs contribute to the achievement of UNDAF outcomes; (iii) political environment will remain stable and amenable to UNDP interventions; and (iv) CP is aligned with the funding priorities of bilateral and multi-lateral development partners which will facilitate further mobilisation of non-core resources.
- 4.3 The CP was designed with the following key strategic considerations: (i) UNDP will build on the work and experiences of the last CP by further aligning our work with the LCDS which would facilitate greater poverty, environment and democratic governance integration. This would ensure that development programming is aimed at addressing the needs of the most vulnerable populations and communities such as women, Amerindians, and youth especially in peri-urban and rural communities; (ii) poverty programming will aim at both upstream and down-stream levels to address structural barriers for developing Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and increase access of communities to financial and technical resources necessary for developing and sustaining economic enfranchisement initiatives; (iii) using UNDP's comparative advantage as an impartial broker of development assistance, democratic governance efforts will focus on capacity development for inclusive governance by strengthening

the capacities of newly established constitutional rights commissions, (iv) supporting Parliament to better document Parliamentary proceedings and improve the public's access and contribution to the legislative process and (v) supporting the Government efforts to strengthen the national M&E systems for greater programme effectiveness (vi) improved coordination in the environment and natural resources sector, including the newly formed Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment, by strengthening strategic planning, data collection, information management and reporting for decision-making. These strategies have informed the mix of projects to be implemented and will also allow UNDP to identify additional opportunities outside of the CP.

4.4 Component 1: Poverty Eradication and Achieving the MDGs.

Country Programme Outcome # 1: 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.

Outputs:

Output 1: Strategic plans and MDG Acceleration Plan developed

UNDP's support will focus on strengthening local capacity to develop strategic plans and programmes and to monitor and evaluate the results for the achievement of the MDGs within the context of the wider national goals.

More specifically, UNDP will provide support in developing a MDG Acceleration Plan focused on identifying necessary policies and programmes to help Guyana achieve its MDG targets by 2015, with a key focus on removing bottlenecks that affect the achievement of MDG that are not on target.

With the target year for the MDGs being 2015, the holding of a National Census, as scheduled for later 2012, provides the only opportunity to Government to effect a comprehensive data collection exercise of the whole population before 2015. This would allow the government to track and update progress on all eight (8) goals, particularly Goals 1 to 7, while determining whether or not the country is on track to achieve the stated goals. Nonetheless, this will be directly dependent on the data collected from the National Census in 2012.

This will include targeted support to improve national monitoring and evaluation systems aimed at improved collection and use of high-quality data necessary for planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on MDG progress.

The Government of Guyana, through the Ministry of Finance is currently implementing a Five Year Action Plan for strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems aimed at central government agencies. Two pilot sectors health and education have been identified and work is ongoing in training a critical mass of government officials across the central government in key concepts in monitoring and evaluation. Support for strengthening of data collection and analysis to support development of indicators is key to the effective roll out of strengthened M&E systems. In this regard, the Government's clear objective in pursuing the development of capacity for the generation, use and analysis of information for sustainable development and policy-making will be centered on the continued support and development of the national statistical system with the

Bureau of Statistics as the focal point. Through this evidence-based approach to policy making, decisions will be supported by an enhanced statistical data collection and analytical capacity to expand the Bureau's organizational capacity in the various regions of Guyana.

UNDP's support will also emphasise the use of performance based budgeting tools and capacity which have already been acquired under previous UNDP support to the Government. In this regard, UNDP support for monitoring and evaluation will draw on and further strengthen the existing capacities at Ministry of Finance and other key line ministries that have trained personnel and M&E units developed under previous UNDP funded M&E and MDG projects.

UNDP's support for Aid Effectiveness will be directed to achieving the implementation of the Paris Declaration Survey and the full utilization of the Aid Information Management System (AIMS) to support better aid mobilisation and, coordination to address financial, technical and other gaps in MDG achievement.

Over the next five years, the CP will intensify its focus on the issue of Gender and HIV, which will directly contribute to achieving MDG Goals 3 and 6 respectively.

Output 2: Policy and Programme to provide financing and business development support to SMEs in place

The Government continues to support building on the progress made in developing a public-private partnership for MDGs with additional financial and technical support to the National Working Group to build linkages at the sectoral level to reduce poverty and improve coordination between the public and private sector in regards to unemployment and job creation and support to SMEs.

Consistent with the LCDS development framework, UNDP will work with the Government to provide support to the Private Sector to identify business opportunities for doing business with the rural poor, investment in Sustainable Land Management and development of green commodities. The UNDP Green Commodities Facility (GCF) is working to scale up UNDP's existing initiatives with companies, governments and others intended to help shift markets to drive the production and sale of green commodities, such as coffee, tea, cocoa, fish, etc.

As Guyana implements its Reduced Emissions from Degradation and Deforestation (REDD)+ Investment Fund (GRIF), partner entity² UNDP will support the Government of Guyana in timely accessing available financing for community level economic development projects aimed at strengthening village level economic activity and addressing the economic needs of the most vulnerable groups.

4.5 Component 2: Democratic Governance:

Country Programme Outcome #2: Strengthened public trust and confidence in national institutions, communities, non-governmental organisations at the community and national levels, improved institutional capacity of human rights commissions and improved functioning of Parliament.

Outputs:

Output 1: Strategic Plans, Operational Tools for three Rights Commissions and GECOM

UNDP will work with the Government to support strengthening and further institutionalisation of the: Women and Gender Equality Commission, Ethnic Relations Commission and the Indigenous Peoples Commission. This will be aimed at further developing planning and operational capacities to undertake their constitutional mandates.

UNDP will work with the Government to support GECOM to further strengthen its capacity to develop and implement strategies to improve voter confidence and reduce opportunities for dissatisfaction.

Output 2: ICT Infrastructure and operational capacity enhanced to record parliamentary proceedings and facilitate public engagements

UNDP and UNICEF will jointly work with the Government to support the Parliament of Guyana developing ICT and operational capacity to document Parliamentary proceedings such as national debates, and improve the support staff capacity to assist the Parliamentary Sectoral and Standing Committees. This support will focus on the upgrading of the Parliament website to allow for access to parliament records and interaction with the public as well as access by Parliamentarians to their committees work.

² UNDP was invited by the Government to be a partner entity of the GRIF, and to ensure that its environmental, social and fiduciary safeguards are applied in developing projects identified in the LCDS.

Output 3: National, Regional and Local level Programmes strengthened to support social cohesion and vulnerable groups

UNDP will assist the Government to support the promotion of human rights, social cohesion and protection of vulnerable groups.

4.6 Component 3: Environment and Sustainable Development

Country programme Outcome #3: Improved functional capacity of key natural resources and disaster risk management institutions

The scope and variety of programming in the energy and environment thematic areas have increased over time, indicating their increasing socio-economic importance in Guyana.

Outputs:

Output 1: National Institutions have capacities to develop energy policies and access environmental financing for energy services and other development needs.

Given the recent developments in the implementation of the LCDS, the CO CPAP will support the strengthening of the planning and policy framework and improved collaboration between the Hinterland Energy Unit (HEU) and the Guyana Energy Agency (GEA). This will contribute to the creation of suitable conditions providing for clean energy use, encourage active, facts-based dialogue in a national energy forum, support the HEU to acquire and maintain information on hinterland energy initiatives and recent developments in energy technology, and, strengthen south-south cooperation in the field of renewable energy and research. In prior energy initiatives undertaken by the country office, there has been a consistent focus on community-based poverty reduction work with Amerindians and women.

UNDP will continue to support Guyana in accessing environmental financing through Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other environmental funds. A GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) was approved in 2010 for Guyana. UNDP Country Office in Guyana will provide management support to the GEF SGP so that local communities can readily access the funding facility for their development.

UNDP as a partner entity of the GRIF will support interventions to develop institutional systems that are aligned to international environmental, social and fiduciary safeguards and to provide timely access to its funding to develop the capacities of key national institutions to work in partnership with civil society, and indigenous and local

communities, inter alia, to complete land titling of Amerindian communities and to promote the development of rural village economies.

Output 2: National Institutions have the systems, equipment and skills to develop and operate a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System.

Through partnership with international agencies, national agencies and local communities, support will be provided to develop national capacities for the implementation of a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) road-map and enable the creation of a well-functioning national MRV infrastructure.

Additionally, UNDP in partnership with other United Nations agencies, IDB, the World Bank and other partners, will support advocacy and South-South cooperation through the Guiana Shield Facility (GSF) regional project, which focuses on the conservation and sustainable management of the Guiana Shield ecosystems.

Output 3: National Environment Data Clearing House to support strategic planning, and decision-making in the Environment and Natural Resources Sector.

Consistent with the LCDS development framework and the establishment of Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment in 2011, UNDP's support is directed to building capacity for generation, use and analysis of information for sustainable development planning. UNDP will build on earlier support in environment and natural resources management by strengthening strategic planning, data collection and information for decision-making, advocating for more collaborative and coordinated approaches for environment and natural resources funding and management.

Output 4: Guyana Civil Defence Commission has capacity in Disaster Preparedness and Response including national vulnerability and risk assessments

UNDP in partnership with other development partners will continue to build capacity of the disaster management agency in preparedness and response, and support national vulnerability and risk assessments. In addition, UNDP will support CDC in developing a national disaster volunteer network.

Part V. Partnership Strategy

5.1 This CPAP is designed on the premise that the achievement of the UNDP CP Outcomes will contribute directly to the achievements of the UNDAF Outcomes. The achievement of UNDP CP Outputs will not singly lead to the achievement of UNDAF Outcomes and therefore UNDP will work within the context of the UN Country Team to ensure that the necessary mechanisms for programme coordination, and when necessary, joint programming are in place.

UNDAF Outcomes	UNDP CP Outcomes³
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	COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOME #1: Strengthen 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.
Strengthened public participation, trust, and confidence in national governance institutions, including the five Rights Commissions, the Parliament, and GECOM.	COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOME #2: Strengthened public trust and confidence in national institutions, communities, non-governmental at the community and national levels, improved institutional capacity of human rights commissions and improved functioning of Parliament
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	COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOME #3: Improved functional capacity of key natural resources and disaster risk management institutions
National development plans, policies, programmes and legislation (where required) formulated, implemented, monitored, and evaluated to achieve the MDGs, with special attention to key populations at higher risk and the progressive realization of human rights.	COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOME #1: Strengthen 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.

Table 1: UNDAF Outcomes and the contribution of UNDP to each Outcome

5.2 Country Programme Outcomes and Partners contribution

UNDP principal approach to partnerships will be to identify partners whose projects and programmes will generate outputs that when aggregated with UNDP Outputs, result in the achievement of institutional and behavioral changes that contributes to a change in the development conditions in Guyana. In this regard, the following opportunities, and likely key partner contributions have been identified:

³ UNDP Country Programme contributes to all four UNDAF Outcomes.

Partners' Contribution to Outcome 1:

- Under the National Competitiveness Strategy (NCS) funded by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Government will receive support to strengthen human and infrastructure capacity of the Small Business Bureau and Council.
- GRIF – the IDB and the Government will collaborate to implement the Small and Micro-Enterprises Project to remove current bottle necks to setting-up and sustaining SMEs.
- Women of Worth Initiative – implemented by the Government through the Ministry of Labour, Human Services and Social Security aimed at providing social assistance to single parents and female headed house-holds.
- Private Sector – identify business opportunities for green ventures, Sustainable Land Management and Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) opportunities. Also identify opportunities for policy level collaboration and community level partnerships to develop green, low carbon type business opportunities that create employment and business opportunities for vulnerable groups and communities.
- Empretec Guyana among others such as the Small Business Association and the Small Business Development Finance Trust Inc. are Guyanese non-governmental organisations that provide business development services support to small and medium enterprise owners.
- USAID funded Guyana Skills, Knowledge for Youth Employment (SKYE) is a new USAID project which is being developed with the primary objective of reducing youth violence through the strengthening of economic participation and civic engagement.
- The National Working Group on public/private partnership on the implementation of the MDGs and other bodies such as the farmers' associations.
IDB support for strengthening M&E across central government.

Partner's Contributions to Outcome 2:

- It is expected that USAID will continue to provide support to the Government in the area of democratic governance through the SKYE Project.
- UNICEF – has committed financial support for national youth and children parliament and the Rights of the Child Commission.
- The European Union (EU) has funding available to support Governance and strengthen Parliament.
- UN Women working with Ministry of Labour, Human Services and Social Security to develop an action-plan to end violence against women and provides support to the Women and Gender Equality Commission.

- UN Framework Team for Preventative Action will provide financial support to hire a policy advisor at UNDP and to implement governance initiatives.

Partner's Contributions to Outcome 3:

- The Governments of Norway and France, and the World Bank have allocated financial resources to support national REDD+ initiatives. With funding realised from the Government of Guyana/Norway, the GRIF was developed to be initially capitalized with USD250 million.
- EU is financing the enhancement of the Guyana Forestry Commission's capabilities in the use of radar and optical data for forest area assessment for a period of three years (2010 – 2013).
- IDB supports institutional strengthening for MRV, preparation of REDD readiness plan, support for developing disaster indicators.
- The Guyana Mangrove Restoration Project is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture with EU funding. This is part of the Government's effort to strengthen sea-defense infrastructure as part of the national disaster risk reduction efforts.
- World Bank provides support through the Forest Carbon Partnership Fund (FCPF). Initially USD200K will be provided for REDD preparation plan.
- Government of Norway is providing support to establish national reference levels for carbon emissions.
- Iwokrama is an implementing partner with EU funding for the Community Owned Best Practices for Sustainable Resource Adaptive Management in the Guiana Shield (COBRA) project, which aims at assessing the resilience of indigenous communities to climate change.
- JICA is providing support for development of an Early Warning System and rehabilitation of the East Demerara Water Conservancy.
- Guyana Red Cross Society provides support for community level disaster preparedness and response.

5.3 Over the life of this CPAP, there would be several existing mechanisms through which partners could engage in dialogue with the Government for the achievement of this CP outcome.

Disaster Risk Reduction Coordination Platform – UNDP will continue to participate as the representative of the UN on the existing national coordination platform for disaster risk reduction comprised of the Government, UN, IDB and NGOs. Further, this platform will be used as an opportunity to share the outputs from UNDP supported interventions and receive inputs.

Programme Coordination Group – at the level of the UNDAF, UNDP is a member of the Programme Coordination Group. This group meets monthly and is a forum for collaboration, and joint planning among UN agencies.

GRIF Steering Committee (SC) – comprises of the Government of Guyana and Government of Norway with the World Bank as Trustee and, IDB, UNDP, INGOs and indigenous NGOs as observers. The main purpose of the GRIF SC is to review and approve projects to be funded under GRIF. UNDP participates as an observer and will use this mechanism to achieve better coordination among other agencies represented on SC.

National Working Group – is a public-private mechanism that was established to facilitate Private Sector engagement with Government on MDGs. UNDP will continue to work with this group to achieve private sector engagement in projects in the area of inclusive growth.

5.4 UNDP and UNICEF have jointly developed and will jointly fund a Parliamentary Support Project which will improve the capacity of the Guyanese Parliament to document its work and improve public consultations and contributions.

Part VI. Programme Management

- 6.1 The programme will be nationally executed under the overall coordination of Ministry of Finance. Government ministries, NGOs, UN agencies including UNDP will implement the programme activities. The Ministry of Finance will nominate the Government Co-operating Agency directly responsible for the Government's participation in each UNDP assisted AWP. The AWPs describe the specific results to be achieved and will form the basic agreement between UNDP and each Implementing Partner on the use of resources. The reference to "Implementing Partner(s)" shall mean "Executing Agency (ies)" as used in the SBAA.
- 6.2 In programme design and implementation, UNDP works closely with key partners. The country programme builds on the United Nations reform principles, especially simplification and harmonization, by operating in line with the harmonized common country programming instruments such as the UNDAF results matrix, Delivering as One (DaO) efforts, joint monitoring and evaluation, and programme resources frameworks in the CPAP and the AWPs.
- 6.3 To the extent possible UNDP and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed CPAP and signed AWPs to implement programmatic initiatives⁴. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents would be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the CPAP, and AWPs. UNDP will sign the project documents with partners in accordance with corporate practices and local requirements. In line with the UNDG Joint Programming Guidance Note, the scope of inter-agency cooperation is strengthened through joint programmes and geographical convergence.
- 6.4 All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the AWPs agreed between the Implementing Partner and UNDP.
- 6.5 Cash transfers for activities detailed in AWPs can be made by UNDP using the following modalities:

⁴ In some exceptional cases, it may be necessary to prepare a project document outside the CPAP. While the use of project documents outside the CPAP should be avoided, if necessary, such project documents could be prepared (for example, in crisis situations not envisaged before). In such cases, the AWP format will be used as project document ensuring that it reflects the mandatory clauses such as the legal context, management arrangements and for cash transfer.

1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:
 - a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
 - b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);
 2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;
 3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.
- 6.6 Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UNDP shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.
- 6.7 Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be reprogrammed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and UNDP, or refunded.
- 6.8 Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by UNDP may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate.
- 6.9 Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.
- 6.10 Resource mobilisation efforts will be intensified to support the Results and Resources Framework (RRF) and ensure sustainability of the programme. Mobilisation of other resources in the form of cost sharing, trust funds, or government cash counterpart contributions will be undertaken to secure funding for the programme.

Part VII. Monitoring and Evaluation

7.1 Monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP will be undertaken in line with the CPD Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan, UNDAF results matrix and UNDAF monitoring and evaluation plan. An M&E Framework/Plan more specifically focused on monitoring and overseeing the results that are being supported directly by UNDP will be prepared and implemented within the UNDAF. The Government and UNDP will be responsible for setting up the necessary M&E mechanisms, (including those needed to monitor outcomes), tools and conducting reviews in order to ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP, and with the view to ensuring efficient utilization of programme resources as well as accountability, transparency and integrity⁵. The Implementing Partners will provide periodic reports on the progress, achievements and results of their projects, outlining the challenges faced in project implementation as well as resource utilization as articulated in the AWP. The reporting will be in accordance with the procedures and harmonized with UN agencies to the extent possible.

7.2 Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with UNDP for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UNDP. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by UNDP or its representatives,
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following UNDP's standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring,
3. Special or scheduled audits. UNDP, in collaboration with other UN agencies (where so desired: and in consultation with the Ministry of Finance will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash⁶ assistance provided by UNDP, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

7.3 To facilitate assurance activities, Implementing Partners and UNDP may agree to use a programme monitoring and financial control tool allowing data sharing and analysis.

⁵ For more details: [Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers \(HACT\)](#)

⁶ Large amounts of cash refer to funding of USD100,000 and more.

7.4 The Audit Office of Guyana may undertake the audits of government Implementing Partners. If the Auditor General chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by UNDP, UNDP will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.

7.5 Assessments and audits of non-government Implementing Partners will be conducted in accordance with the policies and procedures of UNDP.

Part VIII. Commitments of UNDP

- 8.1 Within the framework of this CPAP, UNDP will provide technical and financial support to the Government to support national development initiatives.
- 8.2 UNDP is committed to provide its core regular resources, subjected to availability of funds and to achievement of quality programmatic results and financial efficiencies.
- 8.3 In some cases, it will be necessary to mobilise additional financial resources to support projects. In this regard, UNDP is committed to mobilise other resources, subject to donor interest.
- 8.4 UNDP will ensure coherence between the CPAP/AWP, UNDAF results matrix and MDGs, including M & E reporting. Through annual reviews and periodic progress reporting, responsibilities between UNDP, the Government and the Implementing Partners will be emphasized.
- 8.5 In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, UNDP shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by UNDP and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner in five working days provided that all necessary documentation has been submitted and is correct.
- 8.6 In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UNDP in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, UNDP shall proceed with the payment within five working days provided that all necessary documentation has been submitted and is correct.
- 8.7 UNDP shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.
- 8.8 Where more than one UN agency provides cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN agencies.
- 8.9 UNDP Regular and Other resource funds are exclusive of funding received in response to emergency appeals.

Part IX. Commitments of the Government

- 9.1 The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) of 3 May 1977. The Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations agencies to UNDP's property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants. In addition the Government will accord to UNDP and its officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of UNDP, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the SBAA.
- 9.2 Mechanisms for participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation on the progress of the country programme involving civil society and other development partners will be implemented. The Government is also committed to organize periodic programme review, planning and joint strategy meetings and where appropriate, coordination of sectoral and thematic development partners groups to facilitate the participation of donors, civil society, private sector and UN agencies. In addition, the Government will facilitate periodic monitoring visits by UNDP staff and/or designated officials for the purpose of monitoring, meeting beneficiaries, assessing the progress and evaluating the impact of the use of programme resources. The Government will make available to UNDP in a timely manner any information about policy and legislative changes occurring during the implementation of the CPAP that might have an impact in co-operation.
- 9.3 A standard Fund Authorisation and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the Annual Work Plan (AWP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that UNDP will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorised to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.
- 9.4 Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities as agreed in the AWP's only.
- 9.5 Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP's, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP within six months after receipt of the funds.

Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures is not consistent with international standards, the UN agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

- 9.6 In the case of international NGO and IGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP within six months after receipt of the funds.
- 9.7 To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from UNDP will provide UNDP or its representative with timely access to:
- All financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UNDP;
 - All relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.
- 9.8 The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and UNDP. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore
- Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
 - Provide timely statements of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the auditors and UNDP so that the auditors can include those statements in their audit report and submit it to UNDP.
 - Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.
 - Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UNDP on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed).

Part X. Other Provisions

10.1 Where a Government agency is the Implementing Partner of a particular project under this CPAP, consistent with the [Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)] [the Supplemental Provisions] , the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, each Implementing Partner 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 Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

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 the Implementing Partner's obligations under this CPAP, and its constituent AWP's. .

Each Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document (CPAP and AWP) 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/further to each Project Document".

The foregoing shall also apply to Projects under this CPAP where the Implementing Partner is an Inter-governmental organization that has signed a standard basic executing agency agreement with UNDP.

Where UNDP or other UN Agencies serve as Implementing Partners, they shall (a) comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations safety and security management system, and (b) undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds/UNDP funds received pursuant to a 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). This 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 unto under each Project Document.

10.2 This CPAP enters into force on the date signed by both Parties and in the case the CPAP is signed on different dates, then it shall enter into force on the date of the later signature. The CPAP shall continue in force until 2012 – 2016.


10.3 This CPAP supersedes any previously signed CPAP between the Government of Guyana and UNDP and may be modified by mutual consent of both parties on the recommendations of the joint strategy meeting.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Country Programme Action Plan on this day [day, month, and year] in [name of city, name of country].

For the Government of Guyana

For the United Nations Development Programme Guyana

Signature:



Signature:



Name: Ashni Singh

Name: Khadijah Musa

Title: Minister of Finance

Title: Resident Representative

Annex 1: CPAP Results and Resources Framework (2012-2016)

CPD outcome #1: 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.								
Relevant UNDP Strategic Plan result: Poverty Eradication, MDGs and IADGs								
Outcome-level indicators, baselines and targets for UNDP contribution to UNDAF/CPD outcomes	Country programme outputs	Implementation modality(ies) and implementing partner(s)	Indicative Resources by Outcome (per year, US\$)					
			Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Total
<p>Indicators: (i) # of SMEs registered (ii) # of policies developed and strengthened; (iii) # of vulnerable individuals trained via programmes designed to support their economic empowerment, (iv) # of policies developed and strengthened, (v) # of village economy development projects, (vi) Existence of policy guidelines to support SME development in Guyana</p> <p>Baselines (January 2012): (i) Not Available, (ii) Not available, (iii) Not available, (iv) Not available, (v) 0 villages, (vi) There are no policy guidelines on issues such as access to finance and business development support for SMEs in Guyana. A Small Business Act was passed in Parliament in 2006.</p> <p>Targets: (i) 2000 SMEs registered, (ii) Not available, (iii) Not available, (iv) 186 villages, (v) A draft policy on issues of financing and access to credit for SMEs which address barriers to youth, women and indigenous populations developed by Small Business Council</p>	<p>Output 1: Strategic Plans and MDG Acceleration Plan developed</p> <p>Annual Targets 2012 – MDG Acceleration Plan, Paris Declaration Survey conducted, AIMS institutionalized, Capacity of 6 CSOs strengthened to develop programming that addresses the gender dimension to HIV and AIDS including the vulnerability of single mothers.</p> <p>2013 – Strategic Plans for 2 ministries, M&E Systems strengthened to collect MDG data, Aid Coordination Platform operational,</p> <p>2014 – MDG Progress Report, Strategic Plans for 2 additional ministries,</p> <p>Gender Marker Rating and Motivation^{[1],2}</p>	<p>Implementing modality:</p> <p>NIM -Ministry of Finance, Bureau of Statistics, DIM – UNDP for HIV and Gender</p>	250	230	300	300	210	1,290
	Other Resources			1,959	3,141	3,000	-	-

[1] **Gender Rating:** 3- Gender equality is a principal objective of the output; 2- Gender equality is a significant objective of the output; 1- Outputs that will contribute in some way to gender equality but not significantly; 0- Outputs that are not expected to contribute noticeably to gender equality. Include a one sentence motivation as to the reason for the chosen rating.

	<p>Output 2: Policy and Programme to provide financing and business development support to SMEs in place</p> <p>Annual Targets</p> <p>2012 - Consultations with government and other relevant stakeholders on policy issues for SMEs.</p> <p>2013 – NWG coordinate Government and PS partnership for job creation and support to SMEs. Sensitisation and Awareness among the Private Sector on Green Commodities Facility and other green business, funding and technical support opportunities, SLM Medium Term Investment Plan presented to PS</p> <p>2014 - 186 ADF community level projects funded from GRIF. A draft policy on issues of financing and access to credit for SMEs.</p> <p>2015 – Training Programme for Private Sector on developing Green Business Plans.</p> <p>Gender Marker Rating and Motivation – 1</p>	<p>Implementing modality.</p> <p>NIM OP – NWG, MoAA – Second Phase: ADF, Ministry of Trade and Tourism – SMEs, Private Sector Commission - Green Commodities Initiative</p> <p>DIM UNDP – First Phase: ADF</p>	
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CPD outcome #2: Strengthened public trust and confidence in national institutions, communities, non-governmental organizations at the community and national levels, improved institutional capacity of human rights commissions and improved functioning of Parliament.

Relevant UNDP Strategic Plan result: Democratic Governance

Outcome-level indicators, baselines and targets for UNDP contribution to UNDAF/CPD outcomes

Indicators: (i) # of constitutional rights commissions that have developed capacity to effectively carry out their mandates, (ii) Existence of an ICT infrastructure to facilitate public consultations, (iii) # of constitutional commissions with strategic and operational plans.

Baseline (January 2012): (i) Only one of the five human rights commissions has an active work Plan, (ii) Develop and interactive website accessible to MPs for internal communication and information sharing and to the public (ii)None of the HR Commissions has strategic and operational plans.

Target (2016): (i) Three new rights commissions will develop their programmes and carry-out their mandates, (ii) Parliament has ICT infrastructure to document its work and engage the public in its work-programme, (iii) 3 Human Rights Commissions with Strategic and Operational Plans.

Country programme outputs

Output 1: Strategic Plans, Operational Tools for three Rights Commissions and GECOM

Annual Targets
2013 – Strategic Plans for 3 Human Rights Commissions, Support to GECOM for Local Government elections

2014 – Operational Tools for 3 Human Rights Commissions

2015 – Support to GECOM's MMU for National and regional elections

Gender Marker Rating and Motivation - 1

Output 2: ICT Infrastructure and operational capacity to record parliamentary proceedings and facilitate public engagements

Annual Targets

2012 – ICT Infrastructure to prepare Hansards (website, etc)
2013 – improved procedures, to ensure MPs and staff have the tools they require to function effectively ,

2015 - Parliament has long term plan for its capacity development.

Gender Marker Rating and Motivation - 2

Implementation modality(ies) and implementing partner(s)

Implementing Modality:
NIM
Implementing Partners: Women and Gender Equality Commission, Ethnic Relations Commission and Indigenous Peoples Commission, GECOM

Parliament

Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development, CSOs

DIM-UNDP

Indicative Resources by Outcome (per year, US\$)

Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Total
167	210	190	210	240	1,017

Regular Resources

167 210 190 210 240 1,017

Other Resources

230 368 800 350 - 1,748

Output 3: National, Regional and Local level Programmes strengthened to support social cohesion and vulnerable groups	Annual Targets	2013 – A web-based platform to increase interaction between youth and policy makers on youth related issues.	2014 – Capacity development training on local governance	2016 – Community level reconciliation pilot project	Gender Marker Rating and Motivation – 2	2013 – 2014	2015	2016
<p>Annual Targets</p> <p>2013 – A web-based platform to increase interaction between youth and policy makers on youth related issues.</p> <p>2014 – Capacity development training on local governance</p> <p>2016 – Community level reconciliation pilot project</p> <p>Gender Marker Rating and Motivation – 2</p> <p>2013 – 2014</p> <p>2015</p> <p>2016</p>	<p>2013 – A web-based platform to increase interaction between youth and policy makers on youth related issues.</p> <p>2014 – Capacity development training on local governance</p> <p>2016 – Community level reconciliation pilot project</p>	<p>2013 – A web-based platform to increase interaction between youth and policy makers on youth related issues.</p> <p>2014 – Capacity development training on local governance</p> <p>2016 – Community level reconciliation pilot project</p>	<p>2013 – A web-based platform to increase interaction between youth and policy makers on youth related issues.</p> <p>2014 – Capacity development training on local governance</p> <p>2016 – Community level reconciliation pilot project</p>	<p>2013 – A web-based platform to increase interaction between youth and policy makers on youth related issues.</p> <p>2014 – Capacity development training on local governance</p> <p>2016 – Community level reconciliation pilot project</p>	<p>2013 – A web-based platform to increase interaction between youth and policy makers on youth related issues.</p> <p>2014 – Capacity development training on local governance</p> <p>2016 – Community level reconciliation pilot project</p>	<p>2013 – A web-based platform to increase interaction between youth and policy makers on youth related issues.</p> <p>2014 – Capacity development training on local governance</p> <p>2016 – Community level reconciliation pilot project</p>	<p>2013 – A web-based platform to increase interaction between youth and policy makers on youth related issues.</p> <p>2014 – Capacity development training on local governance</p> <p>2016 – Community level reconciliation pilot project</p>	

CPD outcome #3: Improved functional capacity of key natural resources and disaster risk management institutions

Relevant UNDP Strategic Plan result: Energy, Environment and Disaster Risk Management

Outcome-level indicators, baselines and targets for UNDP contribution to UNDAF/CPD outcomes	Country programme outputs	Implementation modality(ies) and implementing partner(s)	Indicative Resources by Outcome (per year, US\$)					
			Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	
			Regular Resources					Total
<p>Indicators: (i) Early Warning System in Place by 2016, (ii) Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Strategy in place and implemented, (iii) # of recommendations from multilateral environmental agreements used for planning Low Carbon development initiatives, (iv) Existence of a resource mobilization plan for cleaner energy sources, (v) Existence of a best practice compendium on energy policies (vi) # of national institutions that are viewed as effective contributors to a national MRV System</p> <p>Baseline (January 2012): (i) A draft of an Early Warning System has been developed, but there is functional early warning system, (ii) There is no comprehensive national Disaster Risk Management Plan, (iii) n/a, (iv) There is no national resource mobilization plan for cleaner energy sources, (v) There is no national policy or legislation on clean energy, (vi) Guyana Forestry Commission is the only national institution currently actively involved in MRV</p> <p>Targets (2016): (i) A functioning Early Warning System, (ii) National DRM Strategy operational, (iii) All recommendations, (iv) A national resource mobilization plan linked to Guyana's clean energy access goal (v) Review of best practices in developing clean energy policies, (vi) GFC, Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission, Environmental Protection Agency and other relevant institutions with adequate capacity to implement a national MRV.</p>	<p>Output 1: National Institutions have capacity to access environmental and climate financing for energy services and other development needs.</p> <p>Annual Targets 2012 – Capacity Development Plan for MoAA – for Amerindian Land Tiling Project 2012 - Updated Hinterland Electrification Strategy which includes resource mobilisation strategy 2012 – GEF Small Grants Programme established 2012 Capacity assessment for developing policies and strategies (2012) 2012 Training in testing new technologies using ICT, monitoring equipment 2013 Framework for Action for responding to Climate Change vulnerabilities 2013 - Analytical review of best practices in developing clean energy policies</p> <p>Gender Marker Rating and Motivation - 1</p>	<p>Implementing modality :NIM Implementing partner(s) Office of Prime Minister Guyana Energy Agency Ministry of Amerindian Affairs</p> <p>State the implementing modality DIM/Regional Implementing Partner: UNDP Guyana</p> <p>State the implementing modality NIM Implementing Partner: Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Climate Change, GLSC, Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment</p>	450	290	190	140	140	1210

<p>Output 2: National Institutions have the systems, equipment and skills to develop and operate a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System</p> <p>Annual Targets 2012 – GFC staff have the knowledge and equipment for GIS and Remote Sensing for Landscape level monitoring</p> <p>2013 – GFC staff have capability to author technical reports for donors and MEAs, National Report for REDD+</p> <p>2014 – Aligned Community level MRV with national MRV 2014 – GFC is an active member in the network for Forest Monitoring and Enforcement Gender Marker Rating - 1</p>					
<p>Output 3: National Environment Data Clearing House to support strategic planning, and decision making in the Environment and Natural Resources Sector</p> <p>Annual Targets 2013 - National Reports to the MEAs 2014 - Draft State of the Environment Report 2015 - Data and information management system for decision-making Gender Marker - 1</p>					
Other Resources					
748	4,000	4,800	1,750	650	11,948

	<p>Output 4: Guyana Civil Defence Commission has capacity in Disaster Preparedness and Response including national vulnerability and risk assessments</p> <p>Annual Targets 2012 - DRM Policy 2012 - Multi-Hazard Plan 2013 - National Volunteer Network 2013 - National Public Awareness Campaign 2013 - Regional/ Community Disaster Preparedness Plans</p> <p>Gender Marker - 1</p>						
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<p>2011 - DRM Policy Implementation Emergency Action 2012 - Multi-Hazard Plan 2013 - National Volunteer Network 2013 - National Public Awareness Campaign 2013 - Regional/ Community Disaster Preparedness Plans</p>	<p>2011 - DRM Policy Implementation Emergency Action 2012 - Multi-Hazard Plan 2013 - National Volunteer Network 2013 - National Public Awareness Campaign 2013 - Regional/ Community Disaster Preparedness Plans</p>	<p>2011 - DRM Policy Implementation Emergency Action 2012 - Multi-Hazard Plan 2013 - National Volunteer Network 2013 - National Public Awareness Campaign 2013 - Regional/ Community Disaster Preparedness Plans</p>	<p>2011 - DRM Policy Implementation Emergency Action 2012 - Multi-Hazard Plan 2013 - National Volunteer Network 2013 - National Public Awareness Campaign 2013 - Regional/ Community Disaster Preparedness Plans</p>	<p>2011 - DRM Policy Implementation Emergency Action 2012 - Multi-Hazard Plan 2013 - National Volunteer Network 2013 - National Public Awareness Campaign 2013 - Regional/ Community Disaster Preparedness Plans</p>	<p>2011 - DRM Policy Implementation Emergency Action 2012 - Multi-Hazard Plan 2013 - National Volunteer Network 2013 - National Public Awareness Campaign 2013 - Regional/ Community Disaster Preparedness Plans</p>	<p>2011 - DRM Policy Implementation Emergency Action 2012 - Multi-Hazard Plan 2013 - National Volunteer Network 2013 - National Public Awareness Campaign 2013 - Regional/ Community Disaster Preparedness Plans</p>	<p>2011 - DRM Policy Implementation Emergency Action 2012 - Multi-Hazard Plan 2013 - National Volunteer Network 2013 - National Public Awareness Campaign 2013 - Regional/ Community Disaster Preparedness Plans</p>
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