

**United Nations Development Programme
Guyana
Quarterly Report**

Project # & Title: 00088401, Amerindian Land Titling

Date: 03/01//2017

Reporting Period: January-Dec, 2016

Implementing Agency: MoIPA

Responsible Agency: MoIPA

I. Output Assessment

Output (extract output from AWP for reporting period)	Indicators (extract indicators for Outputs being reported on as recorded in AWP)	Quarterly Target (s)(extract from AWP) Q=1	Results Achieved (per output for the reporting period. This should include a description of targets achieved in the quarter)	Delivery Rate (actual expenditures/Disbursement received)*100	Challenges (state difficulties encountered in implementing activities)	Risks & Issues (check risk and issues log and report on risk encountered during the quarter)
<p>OUTPUT 1. Land titles issued and demarcation process completed for all Amerindian villages that submit requests</p>	<p>Indicators: 1.1: Numbers of village maps produced and certified by sworn land surveyors (demarcation for new applications and extensions)</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 Absolute Grants issued for villages, communities that have submitted extensions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 7 communities received Absolute Grants; – 16 villages issued Absolute Grants for extensions 	<p>8 out of 9 Investigation missions were completed namely Sawariwau Ext, Aishalton Ext, Katoka Ext, Hobadia Ext, Bumbury Ext, Manawarin Ext, Kwebanna Ext, Kurutuku Ext,</p> <p>8 Technical meetings were completed for Capoey, Mashabo, Mainstay, Bethany, Wakapoa, Akawini, Sand Creek, Moco</p>		<p>Cumbersome procurement and financial procedures by UNDP resulted in teams having to resort to personal funds and setbacks in procuring funds for trips</p>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 47 communities/villages to be demarcated and titled (COT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 13 new villages demarcated – 7 village extensions demarcated. 	<p>Moco</p> <p>Field visits by ALT surveyor to Kwebanna and Manawarin to assist with descriptions were completed prior to investigation</p> <p>8 villages namely Tassarene, Kangaruma, Rockstone, Eclipse Falls Parabara, Rockstone, Capoey and Mashabo submitted for Approval for Absolute Grants</p> <p>6 Demarcations completed namely Batavia, Kariako, Kato Extension, Tuseneng and Chenoweing</p> <p>Visits to three Amerindian communities, namely Chenapou, Kaikan and Chinoweing were executed to hold consultation on starting the process of</p>		<p>No Approval for Absolute Grant issued. This resulted in decreased outputs in Demarcation which depends on completion of grants</p> <p>Demarcation rolled over from 2015, Some villages objected to their lands being demarcated. So demarcations previously scheduled were put on hold.</p> <p>Villages were not aware of the ALT project and the process of demarcation.</p>	<p>The non - approval of Absolute Grants will slow the project down significantly since other outputs such as demarcation and COT is dependent on the Grants being completed</p>
--	--	---	---	--	--	--

		<p>demarcation of Village lands.</p> <p>A second meeting with the Council of Arau, Chenapou and Kaikan was held to address demarcation. Hon Vice President Sydney Allicock and New Res Rep of UNDP Makiko Tanaka attended and spoke. ALT made a presentation on Demarcation</p> <p>Meeting (Information sharing session) at Kamarang with the Villages of Kamarang, Kako, Waramadong, Phillipai, Jawalla and Paruima, Vice-President Allicock in attendance, ALT made presentation on Demarcation.</p> <p>The Village of Paramakatoi agreed to proceed with demarcation and Pre-demarcation meeting was completed where the surveyors were introduced</p>		<p>These three villages are yet to give consent for demarcation.</p> <p>The villages in the Upper Mazaruni are yet to give consent to demarcation</p> <p>An outbreak of Small pox in the village prevented the start of the survey of Paramakatoi in 2016</p>	
--	--	---	--	---	--

			5 COT's were collected for the Villages of Batavia, Kariako, Tuseneng, Chenoweing and Kato Extension		There are now 10 land titles to be delivered to the villages 5 of which were uplifted since 2015. No reason for non- delivery	
OUTPUT2: Increased access to existing and alternative mechanisms for resolving land titling disputes	Indicator: # of persons trained with mediation skills for land related disputes. # of resolved land titling disputes that have been referred to trained mediators.	Target: 210 persons trained in mediation 232 persons trained as mediators - 4 training workshops in Conflict Resolution including representatives from all Village Councils and/ Amerindian Community Development Councils. - Formation of a Representative Plat form to prepare revised guidelines for ALT and Dispute Resolution	Further work on Conflict Resolution to be done after Guidelines have been completed Initial workshop to set up the Representation Platform was held followed by 3 subsequent workshops involving the Platform. Final Draft of the New Guidelines have been prepared and reviewed by the Platform. Guideline to be presented to the Board soon For adoption.		Use of Conflict Resolution mechanism has not been used in the project so far Recommendations by the platform can see the project being further delayed and cost extended due to the extension of the steps and call for multiple visits to villages to satisfy FPIC	none
OUTPUT 3	Indicator:	Target:	Working Draft		Hand book on	none

Revised Communication Strategy, including a handbook describing the process of titling, demarcation and on the social and economic impacts of secure land tenure..	# of communities that participate in the land titling process Extent to which revised strategy includes all appropriate and relevant forms of communication.	Revised Communication Strategy tailored to include appropriate and relevant communication methods to increase awareness on Amerindian Land Titling	communication Strategy and handbook completed and reviewed. Communication materials were procured and Strategy launched. Materials are being tested during field visits.		Land titling does not live up to expectation and more work needs to be done on it. Communication materials have so far been well received but full implementation needs to be expedited.	none
Project Management:	-Prepare logistics support for field visits -Procure supplies and equipment for effective running of project office -Arrange Board meetings - Arrange Technical meetings -Arrange workshops - Monitoring and Evaluation	8 Field missions and 5 other miscellaneous trips were arranged and executed 8 trips were arranged and executed for various consultants. Office supplies and equipment were procured to facilitate smooth running of ALTPMU Office. 2 Board meetings were arranged 4 workshops arranged -Coordination of Monitoring and Evaluation exercise completed				

II. Capacity Development (Please explain how project activities have contributed to improving institutional policies, systems, strategies and structures. Give specific example of actions

undertaken and the results achieved)

The UNDP concluded the hiring a Project Coordinator, National Data Collection Technician and a Project Associate for the ALTPMU. The guidelines prepared by the Representative Platform seek to enhance the existing procedures of the ALT and satisfaction of FPIC as well as International conventions on Land titling. They also present a proposed procedure for dealing with grievances.

III. Gender Mainstreaming (*how did project serve men and women, identify # of men/women served*)

The project, through the GLSC, conducted 5 demarcations of villages and extensions for the reporting period. The survey teams directly employed approximately 10 males for each exercise the duration of approximately 2 to three weeks for each. Women were active participants during the Investigations and provided valuable inputs to the discussions and justification process for land titles and extensions. Women village leaders and Councillors also led discussions during Council level consultations. In most of the villages women groups were paid to prepare meals for the visiting teams and for meetings thus contributing to village economies. Transportation such as boat hires and vehicle hires were also procured through village sources thus contributing to the village economy. In some cases these payments went straight into the village Council coffers.

IV. Lessons Learnt: (Please describe new understanding or insights gained from project activities that can contribute to improving future project design and implementation. Give specific examples)

There is need for the integration of all spatial information from the GLSC, GFC, GGMC, and PAC so as to have clear understanding of any situation concerning ALT in real time. These would enable enhanced decision making and accelerate the process of finalizing investigation reports. There is a need to ensure that previous commitment to demarcation is still valid before commencement of field work in areas where the time span has lagged significantly. Pre- demarcation visits and meetings contribute significantly to a smooth process and acceptance of demarcation e. g Paramakatoi seems headed in that direction. Communication channels with far flung villages needs to be properly addressed to avoid misinformation and logistics preparation e.g Kurutuku was a very difficult trip to arrange due to lack of contact, arrangements were done through third parties. The preparation of the project list did not apparently consider the village's position on demarcation since at least 6 villages claimed that they never sought demarcation. The Project document should allow some flexibility so that villages that do not want demarcation can be substituted with those that did not make the list but are interested in the process.

V. Innovative Initiatives: (Please describe new/pioneering actions (internal or external) taken during the year that contributed to the project being effective. Effectiveness here can be taken to mean improving practice or processes that aided positive project achievements).

By hiring a project associate that was familiar with the UNDP policies and procedures, the project is geared to execute an accelerated implementation plan. The procedures for extension is initiated by the village submitting an application along with a description and diagram, quite often the village is not able to do this in a way that is easily understood by offering support in the form of the ALT surveyor and use of GPS technology Manawarin and Kwebanna were able to have their descriptions and maps properly done prior to the consultations. The GGMC representative utilised Digital maps on electronic note books equipped with live internet feeds of Google earth images and GIS software greatly assisted the team at Bumbury and Hobadia where the points were not accessible due to large swamps. Such equipment would be useful to the project. The implementation of pre-demarcation visits that seek to introduce surveyors and outline the proposed demarcation exercise as well as identifying potential boundaries has the potential of greatly enhancing confidence in the process and acceptance of the results.

VI. Reports & Publications: *(Please describe any reports or publications to which information from this project would have contributed).*

--

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Indicator component	Actual number	Source of evidence
Number of new full-time equivalent jobs created for women 15 or more years old	1	Project staff list
Number of new full-time equivalent jobs created for men 15 or more years old	3	Project Staff list
Number of additional females benefiting from UNDP's livelihoods interventions	Nil	
Number of additional males benefiting from UNDP's	Nil	

livelihoods interventions		
---------------------------	--	--