



## Project Document

# Knowledge and Capacity Development for Inclusive Green Development Transition in Guyana

### Project Objective & Executive Summary:

*Enable Guyana's transition to an inclusive green economy through the elaboration of its "Green State Development Strategy and Financing Plan".*

Since Rio+20, an increasing number of countries have been developing green economy strategies to guide their national development plans. The Rio+20 conference concluded with an outcome document entitled "The Future We Want", which recognized the existence of a number of "different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development", and identified Green Economy as an important tool for sustainable development. United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) has been supporting Green Economy, in the context of sustainable development and poverty alleviation. It is recognized that inclusive green economy strategies based on low-carbon and sustainable consumption and production approaches can offer pathways to addressing environmental, social and economic challenges in an integrated manner.<sup>1</sup>

This project responds to the specific request of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana to UN Environment to provide methodological and analytical support for the development of a long-term strategy (15 to 20 years) for the transition to a more diversified, green and inclusive economy, while at the same time achieving sustainable development. The Green State Development Strategy (GSDS) will lay the principle foundations for inclusive green economic and social growth, provide a roadmap for achieving sustainable development goals and related targets, and outline a long-term vision for a prosperous and equitable future. The objective of the strategy is to reorient and diversify Guyana's economy, reducing reliance on traditional/resource intensive sectors and opening up new sustainable income and investment opportunities in higher value-adding and higher-growth sectors; while promoting an equitable distribution of benefits to all Guyanese.

The Co-operative Republic of Guyana is committed to a "Green State Development" to ensure the sustainable management of natural resources and balance economic growth with preservation of the country's environmental treasures for generations to come. To this end, a Green State Development Strategy will be elaborated. It will build upon numerous national commitments to sustainable development, such as: the country's National Determined Contribution (NDC), the Low Carbon Development Strategy, Climate Resilience Strategy and Action Plan (CRSAP), Guyana's renewable energy transition plan, Climate change resilience strategy and adaptation plan, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2012-2020) (under revision to mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals, or SDGs), and National Adaptation Strategy for the Agricultural Sector (2009-2018), among others. The Strategy will bring all these efforts into a coherent framework and enabling conditions to allow coordinated policies, institutional arrangements, and programmes to manage the environment and economy as a whole for a better social inclusion and prosperity for all.

<sup>1</sup> See UN Environment Report on "Multiple Pathways for Sustainable Development. 1<sup>st</sup> report:

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1986MultiplePathwaysSustainableDevelopment.pdf>

and, 2<sup>nd</sup>

report: [http://web.unep.org/greeneconomy/sites/unep.org.greeneconomy/files/publications/further evidencesustainabilitypractice\\_2016\\_web\\_0.pdf](http://web.unep.org/greeneconomy/sites/unep.org.greeneconomy/files/publications/further evidencesustainabilitypractice_2016_web_0.pdf)

Guyana’s INDC emphasizes climate change as a key component to mainstream across all sectors for the future development of the country. As a developing country, a coastal low-lying SIDS state, and one of few net carbon sink countries, the contribution of Guyana will mainly be policy-based, including measures focused on the forest and energy sectors, where the majority of their current and historic emissions are produced.


A Framework for the Green State Development Strategy has been produced by the Ministry of the Presidency, with the support of the UN Environment, in coordination with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). The Framework Document provides an overview of the current economic, environmental and social context; a consolidation of the relevant goals and targets; and an outline of the strategic areas to be developed with expert groups and through broad national multi-stakeholder consultations.

The Green State Development Strategy (GSDS) will identify and make policy recommendations on a number of legal and institutional actions that might be carried out to allow the transition to a Green State. Responsibility must be assigned across the Executive and other interest groups to ensure that there is sufficient stakeholder engagement on the direction of future government policy with respect to the transformation of the country’s development, which will maintain sustainable development principles.

The Green State Development Strategy (GSDS) will include a specific section on financial mechanisms to support the further implementation of the strategy. A financial plan will be developed by matching GSDS focus areas with the wide pool of public and private, national and international funding available, considering too Guyana’s public investment and expenditure programmes. In particular, three primary sources of finance could be considered – Official Development Aid (ODA), both domestic and international private finance, and fiscal revenues.

The project responds to UN Environment’s **Programme of Work (PoW) 2016-2017 EA (a)** and to **PoW 2018-2019 EA (a)**. It will also contribute to the SDGs, in particular goals 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 17.

UN Environment will be supported by the UN Country Team in Guyana, mobilising UN expertise to address other equally important SDGs for Guyana such as SDG 2, 4, 5, 11, 15 and 16, particularly in enabling the GSDS to include targeted and accelerated approaches for vulnerable and marginalised areas and population groups and to ensure that no one is left behind. The cooperation falls under the UN Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework for the Caribbean 2017-2021 launched in Guyana on 27 January 2017 between the Government of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and the UN Country Team.

SIGNATURES	
Regional Director (D1): Leo Heileman	<b>Approval Signature</b>  
	Date: <u>7</u> / <u>07</u> / <u>2017</u>

**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
DED	Deputy Executive Director
DoE	Department of Environment
EA	Expected Accomplishment
ENRMS	Environmental and Natural Resources Management System
ENRTP	Programme for the Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, including Energy
ESES	Economic, Social & Environmental Safeguards
FAO	Food & Agriculture Organisation
FIDA	Finnish Development Cooperation
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GRIF	Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund
GSDS	Green State Development Strategy
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IGE	Inclusive Green Economy
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IFL	Intact forest landscape
LCDS	Low Carbon Development Strategy
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
ODA	Official Development Aid
PAGE	Partnership for Action on Green Economy
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organisation
PIMS	Project Information Management System
PoW	Programme of Work
ProDoc	Project Document
PSC	Programme Support Costs
QAS	Quality Assurance Section
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation & Forest Degradation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training & Research
WB	World Bank

# Table of Contents

<b>ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS .....</b>	<b>4</b>
Table 1: Project Information .....	4
Table 2: Project Duration .....	5
Table 3: Budget Summary .....	6
<b>Project Justification .....</b>	<b>7</b>
1. Problem and Situation Analysis .....	7
1.1. Project Overview .....	7
1.2. Key Challenges .....	11
1.3. Problem Tree .....	14
1.4. Gender Perspective .....	15
1.5. Vulnerable Groups and Indigenous Peoples .....	16
2. Relevance .....	17
2.1. Relevance to UN Environment Programme of Work .....	17
2.2. Prominent SDG Goals .....	18
2.3. Relevance to Regional, National or Subnational Priorities .....	25
<b>Results .....</b>	<b>29</b>
3. Project Results .....	29
3.1. Theory of Change .....	29
4. Project work plan / Activities .....	33
4.1 Logical Framework .....	45
5. Project implementation arrangements .....	48
5.1. Governance .....	48
5.2 Stakeholder analysis .....	52
5.3. Partners .....	57
6. Communications and Learning .....	60
6.1. Communication strategy .....	60
6.2. Knowledge Management .....	61
7. Resource Mobilisation and Cost Effectiveness .....	63
7.1. Resource Mobilisation .....	63
7.2. Cost-effectiveness .....	63
8. Safeguards .....	65
Risk Management .....	65
<b>Project Sustainability .....</b>	<b>68</b>
9. Sustainability, Uptake and Replicability .....	68
9.1 Sustainability .....	68
9.2. Replicability .....	69
10. Evaluation Plans .....	70
<b>Annex A. Completed ProDoc checklist .....</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Annex B. Budget /Proof of secured funds .....</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Annex C. Monitoring Plan .....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Annex D. Environmental Social and Economic Review Note .....</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Annex E. Design process .....</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Annex F. Draft donor agreements .....</b>	<b>86</b>

# Project Summary

**Table 1: Project Information**

<b>Identification</b>	<i>PIMS no.:</i>				
	<i>Umoja no.:</i>				
Project Number + Project Title	614.4 Knowledge and Capacity Development for Inclusive Green Development Transition in Latin America and the Caribbean Region			2016 – 2017 2018 – 2019	
Division managing the project	UN Environment, through its Latin America and the Caribbean Office				
Project Manager and <i>Org. Unit/Division or Region</i>	Adriana Zacarias	P4	LAC Office	RB	35%
	Mark Griffith	P5	LAC Office	EF	30%
	Vincent Sweeney	P5	LAC Office	RB	5%
	Piedad Martin	P4	LAC Office	EF	5%
	Juan Ferrando	P3	LAC Office	EF	10%
	Alberto Pacheco	P4	LAC Office	RB	10%
	Elena Pita	P3	LAC Office	EX	5%
	Andrea Brusco	P4	LAC Office	RB	5%
Name of Supervisor of UN Environment Project Manager	Leo Heileman, Regional Director, Latin America and the Caribbean Office				
Name of person(s) who drafted the ProDoc	Adriana Zacarias	P4	UN Environment, Latin America and Caribbean Office		
Name of Fund Manager	Veronica Torrens				
Type/Location	National				
Region ( <i>delete as appropriate</i> )	Latin America and Caribbean				
Names of Countries	Co-operative Republic of Guyana				
Programme of Work	2016 – 2017 2018 – 2019				
Sub-programme (s)	Resource Efficiency				
PoW Expected Accomplishment (s)	<p><b>PoW 2016-2017 EA (a)</b> Cross sectoral scientific assessments, research, and tools for sustainable consumption and production and green economy developed, shared and applied by policy-makers, including in urban practices in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.</p> <p><b>PoW 2018-2019 EA (a)</b> Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels.</p>				
Indicator of the EA(s) to which the project contributes to	<p><b>PoW 2016-2017 EA (a)</b> (i) Increase in the number of UNEP supported regional, national and local institutions that make progress in the development and integration of the green economy, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and sustainable consumption and production approaches and tools into their policies.</p> <p><b>PoW 2018-2019 EA (a)</b> (i) Increase in the number of countries transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies.</p>				

<p>Most relevant PoW Output to which Project primarily contributes<sup>2</sup></p>	<p><b>614:</b> Economic tools, technical assistance, policy assessments and capacity -building provided to countries and regions to support achievement of Sustainable Development Goals through multiple pathways, policies and action plans</p>	
<p>Link to relevant SDG Goals, target(s) and SDG indicator(s)</p>	<p>Goal 1: End poverty - Targets 1.5            Goal 2: End hunger, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4            Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages - Targets 3.9            Goal 4: Quality education. Targets: 4.2, 4.3, 4.4            Goal 5: Gender equality. Targets: 5.1, 5.4, 5.5.            Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all - Targets 7.2, 7.3            Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all - Targets 8.2, 8.3            Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation - Targets 9.1, 9.4            Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries - Targets 10.2            Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities – target 11.3            Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns - Targets 12.2, 12.6, 12.7            Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts - Targets 13.1            Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss- Targets 15.2, 15.6, 15.9            Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, 16.6 and 16.7            Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development - Targets 17.1, 17.13, 17.14</p>	
<p>Other Divisions/Regional Offices involved:            Economy Division; Ecosystem Division; Science Division</p>		
<p>Name of External Executing Partners</p>	<p><i>United Nations Country Team (UNCT), mainly UNDP, FAO and UNICEF.</i></p>	

**Table 2: Project Duration**

<p>Total duration in months: 18 months</p>	<p>Expected start and end date: (07/2017 to 01/2019)</p>	<p>Project actual start and end date: (mm/yyyy)</p>
<p>Expected Mid-term Review or evaluation date(if project spans over more than one biennium(N/A))</p>	<p>Terminal Evaluation date: (08/2018)</p>	

**Table 3: Budget Summary**

<b>TYPE OF FUNDING</b>	<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>CASH</b>	Environment Fund (EF) activity budget		Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Regular Budget (RB) activity budget		Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Extra budgetary Funding (XB) (posts + non-post+PMC)	Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund (GRIF)		842,669	559,200	1,401,869
		Unsecured XB funding		-	-	-
		Project Support Costs (PSC) on Secured funds (7%)		58,987	39,144	98,131
		Extra Budgetary Sub-total		901,656	598,344	1,500,000
	<b>SUB- TOTAL</b>		<b>901,656</b>	<b>598,344</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	
<b>IN-KIND</b>	Other (include name of donor)		-	-	-	
	<b>SUB- TOTAL</b>		-	-	-	
<b>TOTAL PROJECT PLANNED BUDGET (without EF &amp; RB posts)</b>			<b>901,656</b>	<b>598,344</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	
In Kind EF & RB Posts	Environment Fund (EF) post costs	Staff contribution	72,414	103,926	176,340	
	Regular Budget (RB) post costs	Staff contribution	49,030	98,060	147,090	
<b>TOTAL PROJECT PLANNED BUDGET</b>			<b>1,023,099</b>	<b>800,331</b>	<b>1,823,430</b>	
	Amount being Requested to GRIF	GRIF			<b>1,500,000</b>	

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# Project Justification

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## 1. Problem and Situation Analysis

### 1.1. Project Overview

Situated entirely within the Guiana Shield in northern South America, the Co-operative Republic of Guyana is home to a vast expanse of primary forest, biodiversity, freshwater and other unique ecosystems. The country's biodiversity provides an important foundation for climate regulation, poverty eradication, provision of freshwater, economic growth and development in areas such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries, payment for forest climate services, and community based economies, particularly in hinterland communities.<sup>3</sup> As a country rich in natural resources, Guyana's economy is driven by the extraction and exportation of its natural resources, of which more than a third of GDP is directly related to primary extraction.<sup>4</sup> Given Guyana's heavy reliance on natural resource extraction, an increase in environmental pressure is almost inevitable. For example, mining is the greatest cause of deforestation in Guyana and results in long-term deforestation; follow by the conversion of forest land to agriculture.<sup>5</sup> Guyana therefore faces the dilemma of maintaining its abundant forest cover and biodiversity, or following the government's goals of diversifying and improving economic growth in the regions, which could be more inclusive and sustainable. To address this dilemma, the Government of Guyana is committed to the transition to a Green State.

This project, hence, responds to Guyana's wish to formulate a "**Green State Development Strategy**" and the invitation by His Excellency David Arthur Granger, President of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana to United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) to provide technical support for its development. This strategy is meant to guide Guyana's economic and sociocultural development over the next 15 years. It will lay the principle foundations for inclusive green economic and social growth, provide a roadmap for achieving sustainable development goals and related targets, and outline a long-term vision for a prosperous and equitable future. The objective of the strategy is to reorient and diversify Guyana's economy, reducing reliance on traditional/resource intensive sectors and opening up new sustainable income and investment opportunities in higher value-adding and higher-growth sectors; while promoting an equitable distribution of opportunities and benefits to all Guyanese.

The Green State Development Strategy builds on Guyana's unique characteristics which includes, *inter alia*, the fact that Guyana maintains 99.5 percent of its forest, translating to about 85 percent of its land space covered by forests. Guyana also has a considerable amount of its land mass, totalling approximately 7,604,819 hectares in Intact Forest Landscape.<sup>6</sup> Guyana is also committed to not do any logging south of 4 degrees latitude. According to a recently published study in Science Advances, in 2000 Guyana had the third highest proportion of intact forest landscape (IFL) in the world, surpassed only by Suriname and

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<sup>3</sup> Government of Guyana, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2012-2020, September 2014

<sup>4</sup> Environmental Protection Agency, State of the Environment Report, 2016. Developed by the Government of Guyana with funding from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

<sup>5</sup> Ibid

<sup>6</sup> Intact Forest Landscape (IFL) is defined as a territory within today's global extent of forest cover which contains forest and non-forest ecosystems minimally influenced by human economic activity, with an area of at least 500 km<sup>2</sup> (50,000 ha) and a minimal width of 10 km (measured as the diameter of a circle that is entirely inscribed within the boundaries of the territory)."



French Guiana.<sup>7</sup> It is the goal of the Government of Guyana to keep its forest cover intact, as much as possible. This objective of the Government of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana to maintain its forests is further exemplified by the announcement<sup>8</sup> of His Excellency President David Granger, who has pledged to allocate two million more hectares of land and waterways for conservation. In addition, Guyana is committed to allocating more space to the protected areas system as a means of ensuring that these natural resources are used sustainably and preserved for future generations. In this regard, Guyana is committed to establishing protected areas in each of its ten regions to ensure that conservation is national in scale and covers all of our ecological zones in scope. Ecological parks, nature reserves and sanctuaries for endangered species will also be established to protect the country's flora and fauna, natural habitats and ecosystems. The proposed enhanced protected area system will form an integral part of the Green State Development Strategy (GSDS).

In the development and implementation of the GSDS, as much as possible, every effort will be made to respect and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological and cultural diversity. It will also promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practises and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of such knowledge innovations and practices. An important area which will be central to the GSDS is the protection of indigenous peoples' rights and those of local communities. In this context, Land Property Rights relating to "ancestral lands" and land rights of Guyana's Indigenous peoples will be addressed, consistent with the principles which underpin the UN Declaration on Indigenous People, including free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).

Conceptually the GSDS will provide an overall national framework within which the social, environmental and economic development activities will be nested. In this regard, all of the development issues of relevance to Guyana are accommodated within the GSDS Framework. This includes all national priorities, including, *inter alia*, decentralisation which is a key pillar of Guyana's development model, road connections and general development of the hinterland. The objective of decentralisation is to empower the various layers of Local Government as a means of unlocking innovation at the local level and building sustainable communities; an objective which the GSDS seeks to accomplish. Empowerment is therefore, critical to communities becoming partners in the preparation and implementation of the GSDS, so that communities will feel a part of the national decision making, a process which will drive social cohesion. In addition this empowerment/decentralisation approach is envisaged to serve as platform improved governance at all levels, including, *inter alia*, community participation and decision for sustainable local economic development which will drive economic diversity at the local level, another central theme of the GSDS. These issues will be addressed across the seven thematic areas highlighted in the "GSDS Framework Document"<sup>9</sup>.

In the case of energy, one of the pillars of the GSDS is "*Energy: Transition towards Renewable and Greater Energy Independence.*" The new Energy Policy has been designed in a manner which is consistent with the GSDS and takes into account elements such as climate and environmental

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<sup>7</sup>Sutherland G, Guyana Focuses Deforestation Prevention Efforts on Conservation and Management, Nongabay Series: Global Forests, 24 January 2017 at <https://news.mongabay.com/2017/01/guyana-focuses-deforestation-prevention-efforts-on-conservation-and-management/>

<sup>8</sup> See Ministry of the Presidency, President pledges two million hectares of land for conservation at THAG awards ceremony, Published: 26 June 2016.

<sup>9</sup> In particular under the theme of Green and Inclusive Structural Transformation

sustainability, recent cost reductions in renewable energy technologies, and maturity of energy efficiency technologies and techniques. It is therefore not surprising that the Government of Guyana has elaborated its NDC, committing to transition to 100% renewable energy by 2025, as a conditional contribution to the Paris Agreement. To this end, Guyana has commenced the process for preparation of bankable Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) with a strong transformational effect. The NAMA will be aligned with the targets of the energy sector as contained in the NDC and other policy documents, and will be based on a circular economy approach for greening cities in Guyana.

In addition, the GSDS shares the same spirit of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, serving as a tripod platform for economic, social and environmental safeguards. These safeguards, during the development of the GSDS, are to ensure a sustainable and fair transition to inclusive green growth and a better quality of life for all Guyanese.

The Co-operative Republic of Guyana, in cooperation with the United Nations Environmental Programme (UN Environment) and in close cooperation with the UN Country Team (UNCT), has already initiated a consultative process for the elaboration of the Green State Development Strategy (GSDS). The first step and accomplishment – is the preparation of a Framework Document, which has been already produced. The Framework provides an overview of the current economic, environmental and social context; a consolidation of the relevant goals and targets; and an outline of the strategic areas to be developed with expert groups and through broad national multi-stakeholder consultations. It builds on past strategies and lays out the elements to be examined and consulted upon during the course of the GSDS's development. Likewise, the Framework incorporates the recommendations received during the initial multi-stakeholder cluster consultations, which took place in Georgetown, during the 13th to 15th December 2016 organised by the Ministry of the Presidency, with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment), in coordination with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT).

During this initial multi-stakeholder consultation for the GSDS, six core principles have been identified to help ensure a sustainable and fair transition to an inclusive green growth and a better quality of life for all Guyanese. The principles are:

- a) Social cohesion and inclusion: human rights, multi-ethnicity and gender equality, non-discrimination and protection of vulnerable and marginalized population groups.
- b) Well-being, education and quality of life: moral fabric, improving quality of living for all Guyanese, promoting sustainable lifestyles and protection of the environment.
- c) Sustainable use of biodiversity and increased resource efficiency: acknowledging the role that nature plays in Guyana's economic and social structure, and decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation.
- d) Decarbonisation and climate resilience: aiming for the transition to a 100% renewable country by 2025 and increased resilience of priority sectors.
- e) Sustainable finance: redirecting and mobilising investments. Economic output and production have to develop while reducing the impact on environment, such as redirecting investment to sustainable infrastructure and green economic sectors.
- f) Good governance, decentralisation and participatory processes: ensuring transparency and sharing services and decision-making to the population; engaging civil society and creating a space for citizen participation.

Likewise, seven 'central themes' have been identified with considerable potential to contribute to the transition to a Green State:

- i. Green and Inclusive Structural Transformation: Diversifying the economic base, accessing new markets and creating decent jobs for all
- ii. Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Expansion of Environmental Services: stewardship of natural patrimony
- iii. Energy – Transition to Renewable Energy and Greater Energy Independence
- iv. Resilient Infrastructure and Spatial Development
- v. Human Development and Well-being
- vi. Governance and Institutional Pillars
- vii. International Cooperation, Trade and Investment

Drawing from an analysis of the local context and existing policies and targets, the Framework Document of the GSDS proposes specific strategic areas within each theme on which the GSDS should focus. In particular, it acknowledges the risks and opportunities in each of these areas for national prosperity, identification of achievable targets and concrete actions as well as a clear roadmap to achieving required change.

The GSDS will identify the financial mechanisms to support the implementation of the strategy. To this end, a financial plan will be developed by matching GSDS focus areas with national budgets and the wide pool of public and private, national and international funding available, considering too Guyana’s public investment and expenditure programmes. In particular, there are three primary sources of finance that could be considered –fiscal revenues, both domestic and international private finance and Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Evidence-based policy making forms a critical basis for ensuring that the GSDS is both efficient and effective in meeting its objectives, and in this regard all existing sector work and lessons learned will be absorbed into the Strategy. The strategy will include a robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework specifically tailored to the strategic areas and challenges identified which explains the theory of change for how the GSDS proposal will lead to desired outcomes in each of the strategic areas. Precise and clear indicators (aligned with the SDGs) will be proposed which are easily measurable and reflect genuine progress relative to a verified business as usual scenario. The Monitoring and Evaluation framework will anticipate difficulties in data availability and collection and present relevant mitigating actions. Finally, a clear process to reflect on the M&E results and incorporate lessons throughout the GSDS’s implementation will be laid out.

The GSDS will identify and make policy recommendations on a number of legal and institutional actions that might be carried out to allow the transition to a Green State. Moreover, it is foreseen that a consultation document in the form of a Green Paper will be issued by the Government containing proposals for future government policy. The conclusions, resulting therefrom, will be contained in a White Paper, which is the last stage before the proposals it contains are brought before the Cabinet, and potentially Parliament as a Bill. Responsibility must be assigned across the Executive and to other interest groups to ensure that there is sufficient stakeholder engagement in the direction of future government policy with respect to the transformation of the country’s development, which will maintain sustainable development principles.

The GSDS will provide a platform from which Guyana can start the transition to a diversified green and inclusive economy and embrace sustainable development, become a leading example of a “Green State”, and serve as an inspiration to other countries in the region and world-wide.

The project's **expected outcome** is increased capacity, knowledge and awareness on Green State Development Strategy (GSDS) and green skills, and enhanced institutional coordination to support the GSDS implementation.

The project expected outputs are:

**Output A:** Inter-ministerial and Multi-stakeholder cooperation mechanisms strengthened.

**Output B:** Green State Development Strategy (GSDS) developed based on evidence-based knowledge and multi-stakeholder consultations.

**Output C:** Capacity development and knowledge services for Green State and Sustainable Development enhanced and produced.

**Output D:** Open and participatory consultation for the elaboration of the GSDS facilitated

**Output E:** Resources for mobilisation identified and financial plan developed

## 1.2. Key Challenges

Though a resource rich country, Guyana is the third poorest country in Latin America and the Caribbean, with a population of roughly 800,000 and a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) in 2015 of US\$3,741<sup>10</sup>. The latest available figures (2006) showed that Guyana's poverty rate exceeded 35%. Much of the country's poverty is concentrated in the rural and interior communities – 75% of this population is considered poor<sup>11</sup> – where agriculture is the primary occupation, and there is little access to basic services.

The economy of Guyana has been dominated by natural resource extraction and agriculture which together in 2015 accounted for about 34.6% of Guyana's GDP. Agriculture, including forestry, made up 19.6% of GDP, while mining and quarrying made up 15.0% of GDP. Mining production was dominated by gold, which represented 11.5% of GDP. Mining represents 60% of all deforestation and 97% of forest degradation in Guyana<sup>12</sup>. Manufacturing represented 7.3% of GDP, with the processing of rice and sugar alone accounting for a little over a third of all manufacturing activity. The service industry accounted for a large share of the economy, representing 46.2% of GDP; major categories within services included wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, and public administration. Construction accounted for 9.2% of GDP, while electricity and water accounted for 3%.<sup>13</sup> The majority of these services is dedicated to supporting the extractive industries, and in part depends upon them.<sup>14</sup> It has also been estimated that roughly 8% of GDP is directly or indirectly related to tourism, leveraging Guyana's wealth

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<sup>10</sup> 2017 Guyana Budget Speech, Appendix I.

<sup>11</sup> Poverty Reduction Paper 2011

<sup>12</sup> Progress and Challenges in Disaster Risk Management in Guyana (Civil Defence Commission, 2014)

<sup>13</sup> Budget 2017 Volume I. Appendix H, page 690.

<sup>14</sup> Thomas, C., *Too Big to Fail: A Scoping Study of The Small and Medium Scale Gold and Diamond Mining Industry in Guyana*. 2009, University of Guyana.

of world-class nature tourism<sup>15</sup>. Notably, basic services constitute relatively small parts of GDP, for example, Health and Social Services (1.8% of GDP) and Education (3.8% of GDP).

Guyana's merchandise exports are dominated by commodities. Gold, bauxite, sugar, rice and timber made up 82% of exports in 2015, all related to the country's natural capital<sup>16</sup>. Notably, Guyana has made some progress in achieving the stricter regulatory requirements for expanding exports in agricultural, forestry and fishery products (e.g. the Fish Quality Control Standards and Turtle Excluding Devices regulation required for fish exports to the European Union and United States). In 2014, the most recent year for which bilateral trade data are available, the United States and Canada were Guyana's two largest export markets, accounting for 31% and 20% of exports, respectively<sup>17</sup>. Significant oil has also recently been discovered, with the potential to bring further opportunities for extraction-based growth, but also to extend the country's reliance on extractive industries. In relation to the emerging oil and gas sector, the government has declared the goal of establishing a sovereign wealth fund prior to oil production coming on stream, with the aim of using that fund to build infrastructure and offset production.

Guyana's merchandise imports similarly reflect the country's reliance on external manufactured goods. Consumption goods accounted for 27.1% of goods imports in 2015, while fuels and other petroleum products accounted for an additional 24.6%. Guyana's largest import partners by value were the United States, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela, accounting for 22%, 19% and 10% of total imports<sup>18</sup> respectively.

In 2015, the steep decline in international oil prices more than offset the effect of lower prices for commodity exports, causing the current account to narrow from 14.4% in 2014 to 6.5 percent<sup>19</sup>; however, the balance of payments remained in deficit due to weaker capital inflows<sup>20</sup>. Guyana's net private sector investment, of which foreign direct investment is a large part, fell from 9.8% of GDP in 2014 to 4.5% of GDP in 2015.<sup>21</sup>

Commodity exports have long been the primary driver of economic growth and in the past ten years the annual growth rate has averaged 4.4%, but with high variability<sup>22</sup>. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasts that Guyana's economy will continue growing at 3.8 - 4.1% per annum in the next few years, with heavy reliance on extractive and service sectors.<sup>23</sup> However, this economic model has not sufficiently enabled broad income generation and inclusive distribution of wealth, and it remains linked to the depletion of natural resources, while lack of diversification has left the economy vulnerable to economic shocks, such as fluctuations in global commodity prices and local production shocks.

In summary, the economic structure is low in "complexity"<sup>24</sup>, consisting largely of intensive use of unskilled labour and small amounts of capital and technology, with a few capital and technologically intensive extractive activities with small amounts of high-skilled labour. It has low comparative

<sup>15</sup> World Travel & Tourism Council, Travel and Tourism Economic Impact 2015 Guyana. <https://www.wttc.org/-/media/files/reports/economic%20impact%20research/countries%202015/guyana2015.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> Budget Speech 2017, Appendix V, page 94

<sup>17</sup> <http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/profile/country/guy/#Destinations>

<sup>18</sup> OEC Atlas (2016). (<http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/profile/country/guy/#Destinations>)

<sup>19</sup> Budget 2017 Speech Appendix V and Budget 2017 Volume 1 Appendix H

<sup>20</sup> IMF (2016). *Guyana 2016 Article IV Consultation* (<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2016/cr16216.pdf>)

<sup>21</sup> Budget Speech

<sup>22</sup> Budget Speeches, 2010 and 2017

<sup>23</sup> International Monetary Fund, 2016

<sup>24</sup> Hausmann, R., Hidalgo, C. A., Bustos, S., Coscia, M., Simoes, A., & Yildirim, M. A. (2014). *The atlas of economic complexity: Mapping paths to prosperity*. Mit Press.

advantage in knowledge-intensive products. All else equal, such a structure typically drives larger income inequality<sup>25</sup>, and is associated with lower economic growth in the medium to long term.

Regarding climate change, the country faces a high dependence on fossil fuels, high cost of energy as well as increasing vulnerability to climate change. Guyana's commitment to green growth has been demonstrated by its pioneering environmental international partnerships and its status as a signatory to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Numerous national documents reflect principles that support the green economy, including the country's National Determined Contribution (NDC), the Low Carbon Development Strategy, the Climate Resilience Strategy and Action Plan (CRSAP). Guyana's INDC emphasises climate change as a key component to mainstream across all sectors for the future development of the country. As a developing country, a coastal low-lying SIDS state, and one of a few net carbon sink countries, the contribution of Guyana will in the main be policy-based, including measures focused on the forest and energy sectors, where the majority of current and historic emissions are produced.

Regarding adaptation, the Government of Guyana will continue basic work on integrated water management infrastructure and promote the introduction of new agricultural techniques. Additionally, the government of Guyana explicitly denotes the importance for grant support to implement the Climate Resilience Strategy and Action Plan and other adaptation measures.

Improvements to health, social protection and education are essential development goals in themselves, and critical to promoting sustained and inclusive growth. They are deeply interconnected with the economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development. Availability of health and social services is an integral and imperative element of empowering the poor and people in vulnerable situations, improving their standards of living, eliminating obstacles to opportunity, and augmenting their productive capacity. It has a heightened relevance for children and adolescents. Healthy, well-protected young people are enabled to more fully develop their human potential, laying the groundwork for robust health into adulthood, for improved productivity and income, and for greater ability to drive positive and sustainable change across society. Therefore, ensuring adequate attention to health and social protection and quality education is critical for the Green State Development Strategy.

Discernible progress has been made in recent years. Guyanese are living longer, with life expectancy at birth increasing from 63 years in 1998 to 67 years in 2010, alongside child survival rates. The 2011 MDG Progress Report found that 2015 targets for nutrition and child health have already been achieved, and the country is on track to achieve national targets in education, water and sanitation and HIV/AIDS.

Nevertheless, there remain a number of opportunities for further progress. The burden of non-communicable diseases has grown at an alarming rate in recent years, driven mainly by social and lifestyle risk factors, such as tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, physical inactivity, and unhealthy diets. Cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancers and chronic lung disease account for more than 70% of mortality rates and have remained among the five leading causes of morbidity and mortality in Guyana since 2008.<sup>26</sup> As of 2015, 6.9% of the population was using solid fuels for cooking which has major implications for Household Air Pollution (HAP) and health. It is important to raise awareness on sustainable consumption and work on policies and enabling conditions to allow the adoption of sustainable lifestyles.

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<sup>25</sup> <http://oecdinsights.org/2016/09/20/economic-complexity-institutions-and-income-inequality/>

<sup>26</sup> Between 2000 and 2010, mortality rates from cardiovascular disease and diabetes increased by 58% in Guyana, by far the worst performance in the Caribbean (which averaged a 14% reduction).

70% of children in Guyana experience violent discipline (MICS 2015), which translates to 9,000 cases reported between 2011 and 2013.<sup>27</sup> Child labour in Guyana is recorded at 18.3% (MICS 2015); 10% of the nation's children live with neither parent (MICS 2015); 1 in 5 who give birth at the GPHC is a teen (MoPH stats); and the country remains on the U.S. Department of State's Tier II watch list for Trafficking in Persons (TIP). These realities severely impact children's well-being.

These aspects are essential for well-being and sustainable development, and also critical to promoting a sustained and inclusive climate compatible growth. Ensuring adequate attention to health and social protection and a good quality education will be central in the Green State Development Strategy. The three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environment) will be transversal in the entire strategy.

### 1.3. Problem Tree

Figure 1.3.1 illustrates the problem tree for the Guyana Green State Development Strategy. The central problem identified is that Guyana's current development path is heavily based on the exploitation of natural resources, mainly mining and its related associations to commodity price variability, which has not translated to an equal distribution of opportunities, decision-making and wealth.

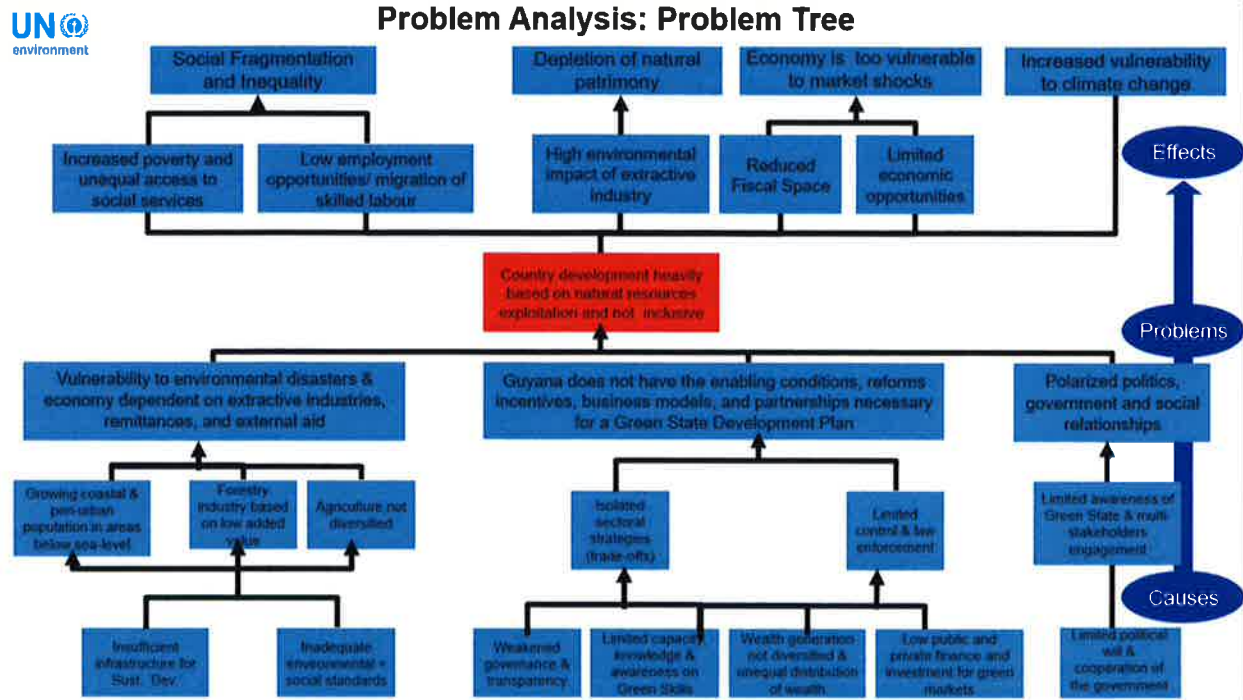
One of the main barriers to the transition to a Green State in Guyana is engendering a greater appreciation by the citizenry of Guyana about its natural patrimony as well as beginning a process leading to behavioural change regarding the way Guyana's natural patrimony is sustainably used to support livelihood and wealth creation. The underlying issue related to this is inadequacy in governance and deficiencies in political appetite and social cohesiveness in the country.

Governance issues are also reflected in Guyana's extractive economy, which is vulnerable to environmental disasters, as there are inadequate environmental standards (which in turn, provide no space for a sustainable development infrastructure) and a territorial development, which lacks balance or sufficient planning. These issues directly result in Guyana's population living in coastal areas and those below sea-level at an increasing rate, putting their livelihoods at risk of an environmental disaster which could also affect large parts of the economy.

As a consequence, the country suffers from social fragmentation and inequality, depletion of natural patrimony, and economic and social vulnerability to market shocks, natural hazards and climate change.

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<sup>27</sup>Report- Analysis of Administrative Data on violence, 2015



### 1.4. Gender Perspective

In following the overall framework of the 2030 Development Agenda, gender equality will be given specific attention, which will strive for an inclusive society and equal opportunities for all – including women and vulnerable groups. This includes, but is not limited to: access to the labour market; equal distribution of resources, products, and social services; an equal voice in both participation in the Green State Development Strategy and its decision-making processes; and the inclusion of benefits that will result from decreased geographic vulnerability to climate change. Within the Green State Development Strategy, UN Environment and Guyana will work together to improve educational institutions, which will offer an inclusive pathway to skilled labour in diverse sectors, and thus improve overall quality of life across genders. Special attention will be given to analyse and define options for indigenous and other minorities’ women and girls, as they are among the most excluded segments of society both socially and economically.

Yet, in striving for an inclusive society for all Guyanese, the GSDS will also take into account the differentiated situations of women in terms of access to, participation in and benefits from development. This will require a context-specific analysis of gender roles in society, from childhood to adulthood, that will equally, yet individually, process the needs of both genders and bridge the gap in case of disparities in the access to equal rights. In this activity, obstacles which have an inherent gender component will be studied, evaluated and processed to be integrated in the overall goal of inclusive green development. For example, issues requiring an analysis with a gendered lens will include access to land and other natural resources, access to the labour market, differentiated vulnerabilities to risks and climate change, health and social protection needs, including health care treatment, sexual and reproductive health. Women’s health care necessitates a different approach to tackle women’s specific needs and gaps. Additionally, the GSDS must address distributional activities, inclusivity, equal opportunities in education, access to information and participation in decision making, protection under rule of law and economic upward mobility.



## 1.5. Vulnerable Groups and Indigenous Peoples

In building a context-specific approach to ensuring an inclusive strategy, the GSDS must consider the impacts on groups in vulnerable and marginalized conditions—such as youth, women, indigenous people, and children, among others—within Guyanese society and ensure social cohesion and inclusion across areas such as human rights fulfilment, social equality and freedom from discrimination. To fully achieve the most beneficial outcome of the GSDS, Guyana must protect and maintain its demographical makeup through promotion and appreciation of traditionally marginalised groups, such as indigenous groups, that have the potential to become particularly vulnerable throughout the project’s implementation. In support of the GSDS, the 2015 Sea and River Defence Sector Policy is committed to assess the exposure of coastal areas, including an analysis of how devastating coastal events could affect marginalised groups. The Policy includes preparation activities such as public awareness and capacity building opportunities to such groups and a targeted group-specific plan for consultation, participation and technical assistance. Vulnerable groups, especially indigenous peoples will be specifically targeted while formulating participatory governance mechanisms, basic floors of social services, educational and work opportunities and human rights and security. Therefore, it is crucial to provide a safe space in which they can voice their opinions, while also assessing current biases, laws and inequalities which may perpetuate or even promote the further fragmentation and marginalisation of said vulnerable and indigenous groups.

Additionally, forward planning is essential, in particular considering that groups that are not traditionally vulnerable may also suffer an increased level of instability when faced with the negative outcomes of climate change and insufficient access to the opportunities of the transition to a Green State. The integrated approach to sustainable development addresses the multidimensionality of the causes and drivers of unsustainability, and moves away from short-term, single issue interventions, seeking the interlinkages between different topics and visions that can be approached in a holistic way and with a long term approach. This results in more efficient and effective development strategies where resources are used to their maximum effect to achieve irreversible and sustained gains, with multi-stakeholder participation. A lack of a sustainable transformation based on an integrated approach, for example, leaves coastal populations, which comprise 90% of Guyana’s population, vulnerable to rising sea levels as well as periodic flooding from the Atlantic Ocean, as they are subject to devastation from these natural occurrences and climate change. Furthermore, the entire Guyanese citizenry is vulnerable to the whims of the world market, as economic shocks could instigate a ripple linked to income loss, unemployment and decreased well-being. In this sense, the GSDS will target this nation-wide vulnerability through economic diversification, which includes enabling a market that is insulated from worldwide economic shocks, decreasing dependency on extractive industries and expanding economic opportunities.

## 2 Relevance

### 2.1 Relevance to UN Environment Programme of Work

Since Rio+20, an increasing number of countries has been developing green economy strategies to guide their national development plans. While many uncertainties remain, especially with regard to growing population, climate change and increasing pressure on land, water, food and energy resources; it is recognised that inclusive green economy strategies, as well as low-carbon and sustainable consumption and production approaches can offer pathways to addressing these challenges in an integrated manner.

UN Environment has been working on Green Economy, in the context of sustainable development and poverty alleviation. A working definition for an inclusive green economy has been developed as one that results in “low carbon, efficient and clean in production, but also inclusive in consumption and outcomes, based on sharing, circularity, collaboration, solidarity, resilience, opportunity, and interdependence”. This definition is complementary to several other approaches (ecosystem services, sustainable finance, sustainable development indicators, access and benefit sharing, among others) that should be considered when preparing a long-term development strategy. An integrated approach of these concepts will be crucial to enable sustained and sustainable economic growth, through targeted investment (public and private) in green sectors while increasing focus on trade patterns.

This project will contribute directly to the Sub-programme 6 on Resource Efficiency, which has as an overall objective “to support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels”. More specifically, the project will contribute by strengthening a science-based approach that supports the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, decoupling economy growth from environmental impact

Regarding the specific POW outputs, this project contributes to both the 2016-2017 output #612 and 2018-2019 PoW output #614. The project will contribute to the Programme of Work 2016-2017, in particular to the Expected Accomplishment (EA) (a): “Cross sectoral scientific assessments, research, and tools for sustainable consumption and production and green economy developed, shared and applied by policy-makers, including in urban practices in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication” (2016-2017). It will contribute to the indicators EA(a) “(i) Increase in the number of UNEP supported regional, national and local institutions that make progress in the development and integration of the green economy, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and sustainable consumption and production approaches and tools into their policies.”

Regarding the Programme of Work (2018-2019), it responds to the EA(a) “Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels”; and its indicator EA (a) “(i) Increase in the number of countries transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies”.

The project also responds to the UNEA Resolution 2/5 on “Delivering on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, Resolution 2/6 on “Support to Paris Agreement”, Resolution 2/7 on “Sound management of chemicals and waste” and Resolution 2/8 on “Sustainable Consumption and Production”.

Finally, it is important to highlight that this project is building upon UN Environment’s previous work, replicating best practices on Green Economy. The request of the Government of Guyana for technical support for the Green State Development Strategy, is based on the success and experience that UN Environment acquired in the project “Advancing Caribbean States Sustainable Development through Green Economy (ACSSD-GE), funded by the European Union (ENRTP), which was implemented from 2012-2016.

## 2.2 Prominent SDG Goals

SDG: Goal 1	SDG 1: Indicators
<b>SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>	
1.4. by 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance	
1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people; direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP); and number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

Integrated strategies for climate adaptation, combined with resilience-building approaches to infrastructure investment (e.g. water and electricity) will see improved recovery from climate-related events and disasters, be they drought, flooding, or storms. Return to normalcy after such events will be enhanced through such resiliency, and reduce the toll on humans after such events.

SDG: Goal 2	SDG 2: Indicators
<b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>	
2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1. Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive	2.3.1. Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size 2.3.2. Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status

resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.41. Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture

The proposed agriculture and health policies will consider and provide strategic actions to address the malnutrition stemming from unhealthy dietary practices from early childhood, with effects on NCDs, educational underperformance (limitations in cognitive capacities), underutilisation of nutritious, locally-grown agricultural products and value chain products – a traditional green economic sector that employs many low-income population groups; problems with school feeding.

SDG: Goal 3	SDG 3: Indicators
<b>SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>	
<b>3.9:</b> By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution; Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All [WASH] services); and Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

By promoting safe use in existing chemical applications and in mining, the project will build capacity for responsible chemical use. At the same time, safer and more affordable options for energy, pesticides and fertilizers will be promoted and closed loop approaches to resource use will reduce what is currently considered pollution and promote more resource recovery, recycling and reuse.

SDG: Goal 4	SDG 4: Indicators
<b>Goal4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>	
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.2. Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

Education is essential for sustainable development and the transition to an equitable and inclusive Green State. One of the key thematic areas of the GSD will be looking at the quality Education – addressing challenges such as underperformance in primary/secondary education, drop-outs and adolescent pregnancies, large number of university graduates leave country. It will also look at the capacity development for new green skills.

SDG: Goal 5	SDG 5: Indicators
<b>SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>	
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.5.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.5.4 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.5 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments

Education and gender equality will be important elements of the Green State Development Strategy, it will look at the education systems and identify policies and initiatives to empower women and girls end all forms of discrimination.

SDG: Goal 7	SDG 7: Indicators
<b>SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>	
7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix;	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

The project will promote alternative and sustainable forms of energy development and promote small-scale approaches adaptable to rural situations, thereby reducing the cost of transmission and distribution, and shifting reliance on central, and sometimes remote generating sources.

SDG: Goal 8	SDG 8: Indicators
<b>SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>	

<p><b>8.2:</b> Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors;</p>	<p>Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person</p>
<p><b>8.3:</b> Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p>	<p>Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex</p>

The project will seek to identify diverse opportunities for job creation, in the framework of green growth, and across sometimes wide ranging geographic spaces, including both in urban centres and rural areas in the interior. Small scale and appropriate technologies will be demonstrated and applied for renewable energy and resource/waste recovery which will allow decentralisation of services, job growth, and capacity building in local communities.

<b>SDG: Goal 9</b>	<b>SDG 9: Indicators</b>
<p><b>SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b></p>	
<p><b>9.1:</b> Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</p>	<p>Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road; Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport</p>
<p><b>9.4:</b> By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</p>	<p>CO<sub>2</sub> emission per unit of value added</p>

As indicated above, resilient infrastructure, combined with decentralisation and application of appropriate technology, will build resilient communities. The project will promote best practices for road construction, in addition to investments in utilities. It will also support clean, industrial and tourism development and provide capacity-building opportunities for improved efficiency.

<b>SDG: Goal 10</b>	<b>SDG 10: Indicators</b>
<p><b>SDG 10: Reduce inequalities within and among countries</b></p>	
<p><b>10.2:</b> By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p>	<p>Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities</p>

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The project will focus on urban and rural communities, including those far removed from the cities. As much of the agriculture activities take place in the rural areas in which the indigenous communities are typically found, efforts through the project to decentralise services and opportunities and promote job growth and rural development will have the effect of raising income levels and providing opportunities for more gainful employment.

SDG: Goal 11	SDG 11: Indicators
<b>SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>	
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

SDG: Goal 12	SDG 12: Indicators
<b>SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>	
12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP; Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle,	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
12.7: Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans

The Central government will be leading the process, through the Ministry of the Presidency. Key activities supported by the project will be related to sustainable public procurement, with the government leading by example.

SDG: Goal 13	SDG 13: Indicators
<b>SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>	
13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all	Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies; Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by

countries	disaster per 100,000 people
<b>13.2</b> Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)

As previously mentioned, integrated strategies for climate adaptation, combined with resilience-building approaches to infrastructure investment (e.g. water and electricity) will see reduced negative impact and improved recovery from climate-related events and disasters, be they drought, flooding, or storms. Return to normalcy after such events will be enhanced through such resiliency, and reduce the toll on humans after such events. The disaster risk reduction strategies will be climate-focused and will be combined with infrastructural investments (e.g. improved sea defences) as part of the integrated approach to Green State Development. The project will promote and support such approaches.

<b>SDG: Goal 14</b>	<b>SDG 14: Indicators</b>
<b>SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>	
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches
14.7: By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1: Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries

This strategic approach was adopted to address the protection, restoration and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources, including mangroves. It will recognise commitments in this regard, and seek to ensure that natural resources provide the greatest overall benefits – economic, social and environmental. Where the use or depletion of these natural resources are deemed worthwhile, the strategy will strive to preserve or enhance natural capital and provision of environmental services on a net basis.

<b>SDG: Goal 15</b>	<b>SDG 15: Indicators</b>
SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable	



use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	
15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2 Progress towards sustainable forest management
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1. Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP), is the principal instrument to implement the commitments made under the Convention on Biological Diversity at the national level. While Guyana has an NBSAP approved by the Cabinet of the Government in May 2015, that aimed to achieve Guyana’s Vision for Biodiversity - By 2030, biodiversity is sustainably utilized, managed and mainstreamed into all sectors contributing to the advancement of Guyana’s bio-security, and socio-economic and low carbon development - there are ongoing efforts with UN Environment to revise the strategy to include specific measures to mainstream biodiversity, to include the sustainable development goals and targets, and the financing strategy. The NBSAP will be aligned and supporting the GSDS in particular the thematic area on sustainable use of natural resources and patrimony.

SDG: Goal 16	SDG 16: Indicators
<b>SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>	
16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

The Green State Development Strategy will contribute to good governance, promoting strong and transparent institutions, better access to information and facilitating a public participation during the elaboration of the Strategy, and its future implementation.

SDG: Goal 17	SDG 17: Indicators
<b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of</b>	

<b>implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>	
<b>17.1:</b> Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source; Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
<b>17.13:</b> Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	Macroeconomic Dashboard
<b>17.14:</b> Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

The Green State Development Strategy will include three different approaches to ensure that the strategy is accompanied by the resource mobilisation necessary to implement the strategy: the use of extractive revenues, the use of multilateral resources and the mobilisation of private finance. It will include: i) use of extractive revenues such as oil and mining to establish a sovereign wealth fund, as already anticipated by the Government; ii) mobilisation of resources from international cooperation (bilateral and multilateral organisations) will have to be aligned with the objectives of the GSDS. Generally, the GSDS will be used as a guide to Guyana’s relationship with its bilateral and multilateral partners; and iii) mobilisation of the private finance sector to support the efforts of the GSDS.

### 2.3 Relevance to Regional, National or Subnational Priorities

The overarching national priority for the Government of Guyana, as stated by His Excellency the President of Guyana, is embracing the green principles and their application to facilitate Guyana’s transition to Green State Development, which will guide Guyana’s development for the next 15-20 years. The basic principles from a budgeting standpoint to guide the preparation and implementation of the GSDS are environmental, social, and economic sustainability, as well as institutional strengthening. The GSDS therefore builds on a number of existing plans, programmes and strategies and will provide coherence and better integration and coordination. This includes, *inter alia*, the following:

- The Low Carbon Development Strategy,
- Guyana’s Poverty Reduction Strategy;
- National Forest Policy, 2011
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2012-2020;
- National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Guyana’s Biodiversity, 1997;
- National Protected Areas Strategy; 2002
- Policy on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of benefits Arising for their Utilisation, 2007;
- Biotechnology, Biosafety and Biosecurity Policy, 2007;
- National Competitiveness Strategy, 2013;
- National Land Use Policy
- Guyana Power Sector Policy and Implementation Strategy;

- Education for Sustainable Development Policy;
- National Health Strategy;
- Guyana HIV/AIDS Strategy;
- National Suicide Action Plan;
- Strategic Plan for Promoting and Enhancing Social Cohesion in Guyana, 2017-2021
- Action Plans under the various Multilateral Environment and Trade Agreement to which Guyana is a party.

In the case of biodiversity, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) is the principal instrument used by Guyana to implement the commitments made under the Convention on Biological Diversity at the national level. It serves as an opportunity to mainstream biodiversity policies, in terms of its management and sustainable use, into productive sectors such as forestry, fisheries, tourism and agriculture. Guyana had an NBSAP approved by the Cabinet of the Government in May 2015 that aimed to achieve Guyana’s Vision for Biodiversity: By 2030, biodiversity is sustainably utilized, managed and mainstreamed into all sectors contributing to the advancement of Guyana’s bio-security, and socio-economic and low carbon development. The NBSAP will be revised within the framework of the GSDS to include specific measures to mainstream biodiversity and to include the sustainable development goals and targets, and a financing strategy. UN Environment is supporting the Government of Guyana to revise the NBSAP to include specific measures to mainstream biodiversity, to include the sustainable development goals and targets, and a financing strategy. The NBSAP will be aligned and supporting the GSDS in particular the thematic area on “sustainable management of natural resources and expansion of environmental services”.

At the regional level, including at the Caribbean Community level, a number of policies which are relevant to the GSDS include, inter alia, the Caribbean Community Environment and Natural Resources Policy Framework and the Caribbean Community Fisheries Policy. In the case of the former, the GSDS Framework Document<sup>28</sup> recognised the importance of biodiversity to the country’s future development. It was identified as one of the actions to be undertaken for Guyana to take the lead in biodiversity conservation within the context of the Decision of the Committee on Trade and Economic Development (COTED) [Environment] of the Caribbean Community at the Twenty Fifth Special Meeting, (COTED) of April 2008, mandating the development of the Community Environment and Natural Resources Policy Framework.

The GSDS will also take cognisance of the work being undertaken by Guyana within the context of the UN Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework (MSDF) in the Caribbean. The MSDF has identified four dimensions of sustainable development challenges in which the UN will bring an added value:

- Economic – referring to issues such as “brain drain”; lagging economic growth; onerous debt, science and technology, and innovation, among others.

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<sup>28</sup> Based on the initial consultations, which took place in December of 2016, a framework document titled “Framework of the Green State Development Strategy” was prepared and circulated to Stakeholders for further input. Once completed, the document was submitted by the Executive Director of UN Environment to His Excellency, the President of Guyana. The document was subsequently approved by the Government of Guyana and serves as the Framework Document for the elaboration of the full GSDS. The Framework Document was also used to trigger the allocation of initial resources to continue the work on the GSDS until resources are made available through this project document, financed by UN Environment. Framework document available at: <http://www.motp.gov.gy/index.php/notices/policies/2016-framework-for-guyana-green-state-development-strategy> and at: <http://www.greengrowthknowledge.org/country/guyana>

- Social – poverty and inequality; unemployment; social gender inequality, limitations in women’s empowerment, and gender-based violence; and educational systems ill-adapted to technological advances and changing social realities.
- Environmental – limitations in disaster risk reduction and mitigation; limited adaptation to climate change and variability; delays in exploiting renewable energy and energy conservation opportunities; inadequate natural resources management; and gaps in water and sanitation.
- Governance – challenges to members of vulnerable, historically marginalised groups; insufficient institutional transparency and accountability; and inadequate data management and monitoring.

The project responds to all four outcomes of the MSDF: 1) An Inclusive, Equitable, and Prosperous Caribbean; 2) A Healthy Caribbean; 3) A Cohesive, Safe, and Just Caribbean; and 4) a Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean. It also responds to international agreements such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals, Rio+20, Samoa Pathway Outcome Document, as well as to the Paris Agreement, REDD+, among other Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

In preparation of the GSDS, cognisance will be taken of the work already done in the region on Green Economy, to the extent necessary, to learn from the experiences of other countries which have developed green growth/ green economy strategies. In this regard, UN Environment’s experience in supporting countries in the transition toward an Inclusive Green Economy will be drawn upon. In the Latin America and the Caribbean region, this includes Barbados, Chile, Colombia, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, St Lucia, and Uruguay, among others. In particular, the results of the UN Environment-European Union project “Advancing Caribbean States’ Sustainable Development Agenda through Green Economy”, implemented in Jamaica, Barbados, St. Lucia and Haiti may be instructive. (In this regard, the Cooperative Republic of Guyana was invited and participated in the “2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Exchange and Dialogue Forum towards Inclusive Green Economy in Latin America and the Caribbean” held in 26-27 April, 2017, Montevideo, Uruguay. Also one government representative received a scholarship to participate in the online training on Green Economy and Trade).

The project has generated significant impact at the national level with the three countries having embedded green economy at the core of their development strategies. It has also generated increased interest for green economy in the region through two regional conferences: “Green Economy as a Vehicle for Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication in the Caribbean” (St. Lucia, 4-6 June 2013), and the “Second Caribbean Green Economy Conference” (Jamaica, 23-24 February 2015); thereby laying the ground for further involvement of CARICOM in regional initiatives.

The development of the GSDS will seek insights from the **Partnership for Action on Green Economy PAGE** which brings together five UN agencies – UN Environment, International Labour Organization, UN Development Programme, UN Industrial Development Organization, and UN Institute for Training and Research – whose mandates, expertise and networks combined can offer integrated and holistic support to countries on inclusive green economy, ensuring coherence and avoiding duplications among the UN System. Recognising its potential, the Cooperative Republic of Guyana has recently joined PAGE (in March 2017). This programme responds to paragraph 66 of Rio+20’s outcome document “The Future We Want”, which calls upon the UN system to support countries interested in pursuing green economy policies. PAGE includes four outcomes 1) enhancing countries’ capacities to mobilise societal support and design/adopt green economy policies; 2) enhancing their capacity to implement adopted policies; 3) supporting training and skill building; and 4) sharing related knowledge/experience and facilitating dialogues among countries. The outcomes (1), (2) and (3) are at the country level while outcome (4) is at the global/regional/sub-regional level. UN Environment has recently initiated PAGE activities in Barbados and the work planned for Guyana will be complementary and supporting the actual implementation of the Green State Development Strategy.

UN Environment is also undertaking some activities in Guyana related to resilient infrastructure and coastal management, which could be integrated and aligned with the Green State Development Strategy. These are: support for the elaboration of a proposal to the Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme on Adaptation Planning: The proposed GCF project will address community resilience to climate change in the coastal area of Guyana, focusing on the sustainable capacity building to identify, prioritize, plan and implement medium to long term climate resilient adaptation actions. These will take into account the decisions: 1/CP. 16 and 5/CP. 17 and all the elements within the NAP technical guidelines developed by UNFCCC.

The GSDS will also be guided by the principles embedded in the International Agreements to which Guyana is a party. With respect to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), particular attention will be paid to Guyana's obligations under the:

- Biodiversity Cluster of MEAs, including, *inter alia*, Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species, 1972 (CITES); International Plant Protection Convention, Rome, 1951; Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 and its protocols on Bio-Safety and Access and Benefit Sharing;
- Marine Protection and Safety Cluster, including, *inter alia*, the Law of the Sea Convention; Convention on the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment in the Wider Caribbean, 1983 (Cartagena Convention) and its Protocols; International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969; International Convention for the Establishment of an International Fund for the Compensation of Oil Pollution, 1971;
- Chemical and Waste Management Cluster, including, *inter alia*, Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal; Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade; Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), 2001 and the Minamata Convention on Mercury;
- Land Management Cluster, namely United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;
- The Atmospheric and Climate Systems Cluster, in particular, United Nations Frame-work Convention on Climate Change, 1992 and
- The Culture and Natural Heritage Cluster namely the Convention for the Protection of World Culture and Natural Heritage, 1972

In the area of social and economic protection particular emphasis will be placed on Guyana's obligations under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) adopted in January 1991. In addition, the various policies which have been formulated (e.g. National Health Strategy, the Strategic Plan for Promoting and Financing Social Cohesion in Guyana, Guyana HIV/AIDS Strategy etc.) will be reviewed, enhanced where necessary and integrated into the GSDS.

The preparation of GSDS will also be influenced by a number of Declarations, Programmes and Action Plans adopted by the international community, including, *inter alia*, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP) adopted by the General Assembly in September 2007; the Barbados Programme of Action, the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA Pathway).

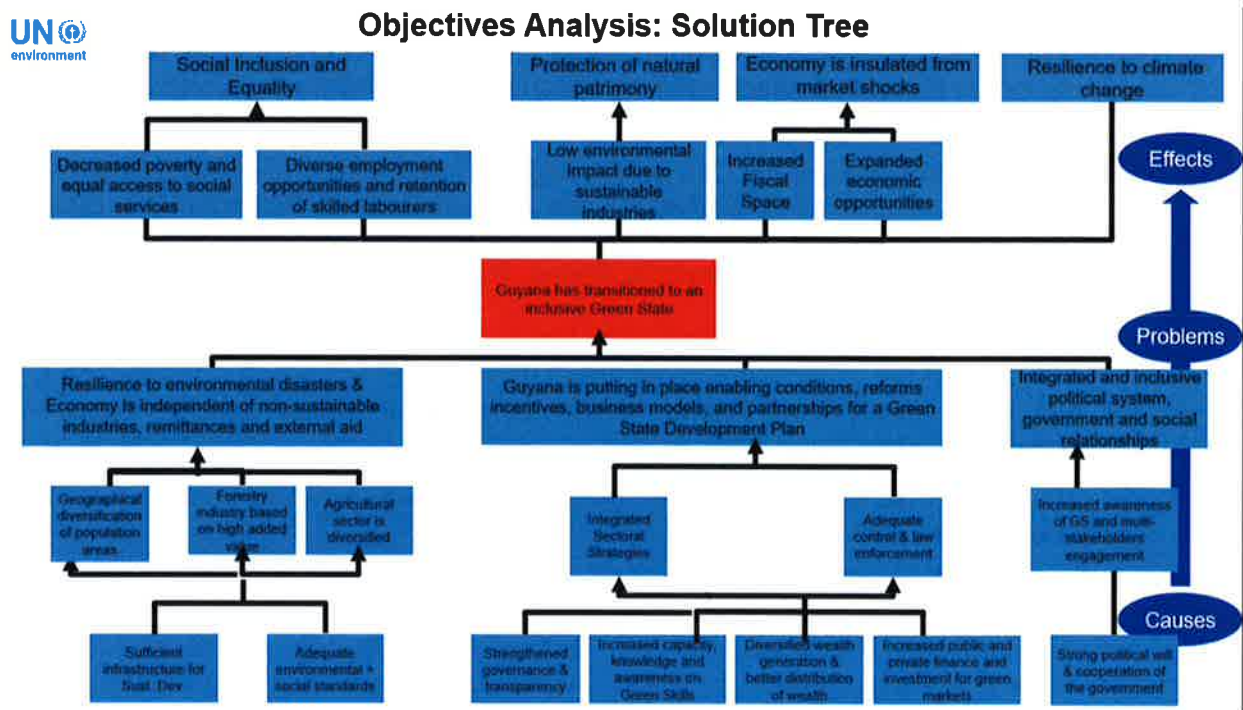
# Results

## 3. Project Results

### 3.1 Theory of Change

#### Solution Tree

The figure below reflects the overall objectives of the project and acts as an overview of the activities and strategy of UN Environment in implementing the Green State Development Strategy in Guyana. It addresses the central problem of a non-inclusive and extractive-based economy, and promotes the transition to a country in which development is inclusive and resilient, diversified and based on sustainable and green practises. The pathway that has been identified for the intervention to achieve a transition to an inclusive Green State consists of an approach to increasing capacity, knowledge and awareness of green skills. This pathway is the foundation for the creation of the theory of change.



#### Theory of Change

In identifying the key challenges for Guyana to transition into an inclusive Green State, it is important to approach it in a strategic way to ensure that the comparative advantages of UN Environment are being taken into account. For this reason, increasing capacities, awareness and knowledge, which will require coordinated efforts across multidimensional fields of work, is the appropriate pathway to allow Guyana to achieve the conditions necessary to transition to a Green State.

The project will seek to influence structural change at the national level in Guyana by the mobilisation of resources, in depth evidence-based analysis in a wide range of thematic areas, along with capacity development workshops and consultations. The benefits of the project will move Guyana away from an extractive economy with weak institutions, and closer to a more sustainable and inclusive state.

The project has the following five outputs:

- Output A:** Inter-ministerial and Multi-stakeholder cooperation mechanisms strengthened.
- Output B:** Green State Development Strategy (GSDS) developed based on evidence-based knowledge and multi-stakeholder consultations.
- Output C:** Capacity development and knowledge services for Green State and Sustainable Development enhanced and produced.
- Output D:** Open and participatory consultation for the elaboration of the GSDS facilitated.
- Output E:** Resources for mobilisation identified and financial plan developed

These outputs will feed into the desired project outcome, the main point of the strategy, which is: Enabling conditions for the transition to a Green State identified and designed, and inter-ministerial coordination and stakeholder engagement enhanced to support the Green State Development Strategy (GSDS) implementation.

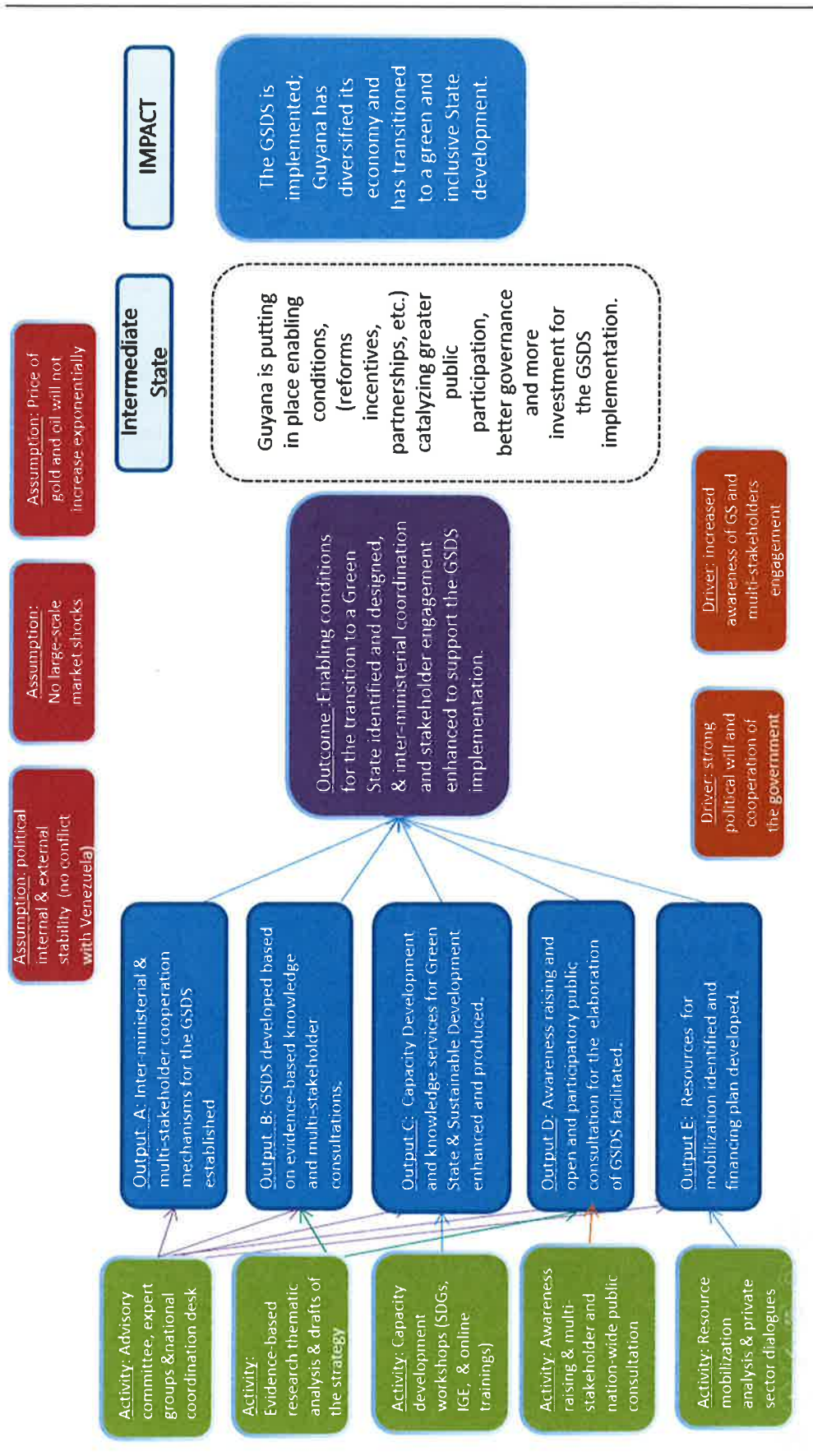
The Theory of Change graph visually explores the activities associated with the various outputs of the project that are to be achieved through the implementation of the Green State Development Strategy. The pathway identified shows the progression from the principal outputs of the Strategy to the larger income of the project, the Intermediate State objective and the final Impact. The Impact will act as the end result of the Strategy and will be achieved through the preceding outputs and activities, while also receiving support from the drivers of the implementation of the project. The assumptions (discussed below) are factors that are not expected to occur, but hypothetically could affect the Impact.

The overall impact of the GSDS is: Guyana has taken significant steps towards an inclusive Green State. This will be measured by the enabling conditions that have been put in place, such as: policy reforms, environmental standards and regulations, economic and fiscal incentives for green goods and services and/or sustainable investments, incentives for sustainable business models and partnerships to catalyse growth of the private sector and green jobs generation, mechanisms for transparency, sustainable public procurement and better governance, reforms on education and green skills, sustainable investment and the oil sovereign fund. A significant change will also apply to transitional progress which reflects enhanced governance, transparency, knowledge, institutional capacity and green skills. The Strategy will measure its success with a promotion of diversified wealth generation, improved distribution of wealth and job opportunities for all citizens. Changes will come about through several pathways: legislation, education reform, financial incentives from the private sector, as well as through environmental education for all citizens.

In analysing and developing the GSDS, there are assumptions which should be monitored as, were they to occur would affect the implementation and the success of the project. The GSDS assumes that the price of gold and oil will not increase exponentially to change the countries priorities for development and economic growth. Linked to this assumption, the GSDS does not expect a large-scale market shock,

which would disrupt the economic aspects of the project and its implementation. Additionally, another assumption is that the border dispute with Venezuela will be resolved in a pacific and legal manner, which will not include military involvement or violence between the two countries. Such a turn of events would distract from the goal of sustainable development and would re-focus the industries on which Guyana depends.





## 4. Project work plan / Activities

The process of elaborating the GSDS will include the following activities listed below and shown in the work plan table 4 below:

**Output A: Inter-ministerial and Multi-stakeholder cooperation mechanisms for the GSDS strengthened.** The GSDS will be developed under the leadership of the Ministry of the Presidency, with UN Environment's technical expertise and role as an executing agency (which is responsible for coordinating the project development, managing the project funds and reporting on progress and final outputs and outcomes). UN Environment will work in close coordination with the UN Country Team (UNCT) and other non-resident UN Agencies. UN Environment will set up the necessary implementation arrangements for an efficient and effective management and coordination of the project, such as the setting up a small national coordination desk. UN Environment will also strengthen existing inter-ministerial bodies and multi-stakeholder platforms to ensure a truly participatory and inclusive process for the elaboration and future implementation of the GSDS. This approach will enable a robust strategy that will engage multiple stakeholders (including women, youth, indigenous people and rural communities and other vulnerable groups), and thus will build upon the foundation of the identified priorities and needs of various interested parties. This includes the following:

### *Planned Activities*

#### *A.1: Setting up the National Coordination Desk.*

A National Coordination Desk will be set up, and will work under the supervision of the UN Environment-Office for Latin America and the Caribbean. It will work closely with the Ministry of the Presidency, supporting the Inter-Ministerial and Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee, and coordinate work with the multi-stakeholder expert groups, UN Resident Coordinator, and the UN Country Team, donors, among other partners. This National Desk will be co-located physically in Georgetown, in the same building that houses the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator for Guyana. The core professionals of the National Coordination Desk will comprise of 3 professionals full time: one Project Manager, a Technical Officer and an Administrative Assistant. Besides these professional, additional experts and consultants will be contracted, as necessary, to provide specific services, as may be needed (e.g. sectoral studies, communication and awareness raising material on the GSDS, support to the planning and development of the Nation-wide Consultation process). The activities to set up and run the National Coordination Desk include the following:

- Draft ToRs for the consultants and recruitment process of the 3 consultants.
- Administrative work to set up the office within the same building that houses the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator for Guyana.
- Revision of work plan and monthly activities for the National Desk.
- Periodic meetings and conference calls between National Desk and ROLAC teams in Panama and Jamaica.

*A.2: Setting up the Inter-ministerial and Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee, based on existing national committees and platforms:*

The Advisory Committee will facilitate inclusiveness in decision making on the GSDS, as well as ensure consistency and complementarity across the various actors and sectors. This Advisory Committee will be established under the Chairmanship of the President and/or the Prime Minister of Guyana. It will comprise of representatives of all Ministries at the policy level, private sector and labour representatives as well as from Major Groups (including indigenous people, youth, women, academia, etc.), representatives from religious groups and representation from the Office of the Opposition. The Advisory Committee will be organised to build upon existing political committees (like the Cabinet) and multi-stakeholder platforms.

The activities to set up and coordinate the work of the Advisory Committee include the following:

- Consult with the Ministry of the Presidency, the Green Multi-stakeholder Steering Committee, and UNCT on relevant members to be invited to the Advisory Committee
- Send formal invitations signed by the Ministry of the Presidency
- Kick off meeting of the Advisory Committee
- Draft and approve TORs of the Advisory Committee
- Prepare work plan and calendar of meetings
- The Advisory Committee will meet at least every second month. Extraordinary meetings will be organised as necessary.

*A.3: Working with Multi-Stakeholder Experts Groups building upon existing groups and platforms:*

Consistent with the seven thematic areas of the GSDS, cooperation with the necessary Thematic Expert Groups will be established to provide technical inputs, guidance and feedback for the elaboration of each of the thematic areas of the Strategy. Efforts will be made to draw on a wide range of relevant expertise from existing groups, including, *inter alia*, the UNCT, Guyanese in the diaspora and Caribbean experts. The Thematic Expert Groups should comprise of key experts from government, private sector, civil society (NGOS, academia, youth, women, indigenous groups, etc.) and relevant stakeholders. The Expert Groups will be supported by the UN Environment staff, including from the UN Environment National Desk, as well as the UNCT of Guyana. The cooperation with the Multi-stakeholder Expert Groups will be overseen by the overall Project Coordinator (UN Environment ROLAC) and her team and National Desk to ensure the necessary technical standards are achieved.

Once the initial analyses are undertaken under the various thematic areas, additional technical sessions will be held with wider stakeholder groups (e.g. the private sector, relevant government Ministries, particularly the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Business, among others) to agree on the policy option(s) to be included in the GSDS.

The activities to identify, build cooperation and coordinate work with these thematic working groups include the following:

- Consultations with the Ministry of Presidency, Green Multi-Stakeholder Steering Advisory Committee and UNCT on relevant existing expert groups.
- Prepare ToRs of the Expert Groups.
- Prepare work plan and calendar of meetings – the expert groups will meet at least every second month. Extraordinary meetings will be organised when necessary. The expert groups will work through in-person meetings, conference calls, webinars and electronic communications.

**Output B: Green State Development Strategy (GSDS) developed based on evidence-based knowledge and on multi-stakeholder consultations.**

Based on an initial multi-stakeholder consultation in December 2016, the “Framework of the GSDS” has been developed. It will serve as the guiding document for the elaboration of the full strategy. The process for the drafting of the strategy will include a number of stages and will be interacting with the activities A, C, D and E. The development of the strategy will be informed by evidence-based knowledge, as well as by the guidance and inputs of the Advisory Committee, Expert Groups and Nation-wide and multi-stakeholder consultations. 1, 3, 4 and 5. The Guyanese Constitution guarantees protection of citizen rights as well as transparency regarding the access to information and also the right to participate in the decision-making process. Therefore, this Output is in line with the legislative rights of Guyana, and also contributes to the sustainability of the project due to citizen ownership and the representation of the people’s priorities in the implementation of the GSDS.

*Planned Activities:*

*B.1: Desk Research and stocktaking of existing sectoral studies and gaps to be addressed*

*B.2: Preparation of a paper for the President to inform the elaboration of the 2018 National Budget. The document will include key proposals for policies and initiatives that each ministry will need to undertake during 2018, guiding the transition to Green State Development.*

*B.3: Identification of partners and consultants to support the necessary research and drafting of the thematic areas (preparation of legal instruments).*

*B.4: First draft of the Strategy: This first draft of the strategy will be produced and revised by the Advisory Committee.*

*B.5: Second draft of the Strategy:*

This second draft will serve as the basis for the Country-wide multi-stakeholder consultation process.

*B.6: Third draft of the Strategy – to become the (Green paper Draft):*

This draft will include the inputs collected during the consultation. It is this draft that the Executive Branch of the government will use to present the Green Paper. The green paper process opens up the document to written comments by the public. Comments received must be included or rejected with a clear process of inclusion or dismissal.

*B.7: Fourth Draft of the Strategy (White Paper Draft):*

Final document of the strategy which includes the written comments from the public. Once the document is consolidated then the Executive Branch will submit this draft as a “White Paper” to the Parliament.

**Output C: Capacity development, knowledge and outreach on Green State and Sustainable Development enhanced and produced.** During the initial consultation on the GSDS in December 2016 and the scoping missions carried out by UN Environment during the first quarter of 2017, a need and demand for capacity building and knowledge was identified, in particular in the areas of green state, green

economy, resource efficiency, green jobs, fiscal reforms, and eco-innovation, among others. These workshops and capacity development will mainly target government representatives, private sector and civil society engagement in the elaboration of the GSDS. Likewise, given that the GSDS will define the vision for the next 15 to 20 years, there is a request to align it with the Sustainable Development Goals, and avoid any duplication with other efforts to develop a national strategy for the SDGs.

Therefore, to respond to this need, a series of workshops will be organised to build a common understanding of a Green State, green economy, resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production and of the integrated approach of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The capacity development will greatly support both the elaboration and future implementation of the Green State Development Strategy. It is crucial that the Strategy achieves this output, as comprehension of the strategy as a whole, the importance and relevance of the 2030 Agenda, and the resilience of a Green State will create ownership and country-wide support. Through the educational aspect of this output, the citizenry will engage, participate and promote the project, allowing them to drive the Green State Development Strategy. Such input is legally ensured through The Environmental Protection Act of 1996, which requires public participation at each stage of the project, beginning with the scoping stage, and also states that the EPA must take public input into account. The public has the right to make submissions, and the relevant public and interested bodies and/or organisations must be contacted, reinforcing the importance of public dissemination of records and education regarding the GSDS.

Important research and communication work will be dedicated to a thorough outreach for the consultation process and good communication on a “Green State Development Strategy”, including branding, information tools and documents. The development of these communication tools will be linked to *Output D* below and will be an integral part of the process of empowerment and appropriation of the strategy by the community. Therefore, they will be tailored in a context-specific manner according to the available communications channels (internet, radio, TV, press, etc.), local culture, traditions and language. To that end, the project will engage local authorities, community leaders, etc., which will allow them to facilitate the constituency’s comprehension of the benefits of the strategy and the steps involved in its implementation. This will include the following activities:

### *Planned Activities*

#### *C.1: Inception workshop “Vision for a Green State” and the SDGs Integrated Approach (August 2017)*

Launching of the process for the elaboration of the GSDS: This first workshop will be the official “kick off” of the process for the elaboration of the GSDS. It will also be the first meeting of the Inter-Ministerial and Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Committee. The workshop will focus on the following issues:

- Discussion of the concept of “Green State” and “Inclusive Green Economy”, building a common understanding of the framework of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.
- Revision of Guyana’s vision for 2030 – which is proposed in the “Framework Document”.
- Presentation of the work plan and calendar for the elaboration of the GSDS.
- Sharing of the methodology of the project and revision of its objectives and logic framework
- Presentation of the main stakeholders and technical teams involved

- Discussion on roles and responsibilities and coordination mechanisms, including defining the necessary requirements for the effective involvement of different stakeholders, structures and strategic partners.
- Finalisation of an agreement on the operational work plan

*C.2. Workshop on “The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: an integrated approach for social inclusion and sustainability”*

This workshop will present the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and will build a common understanding on the Sustainable Development Goals, present the indicators and the importance and usefulness of an integrated approach (this will be adopting the methodology of MAPS (Mainstreaming, accelerators and Policy Support) and will be done in close cooperation with UNDP). The workshop’s main objective will be to gather participants’ views and recommendations regarding the provisions needed, and provide tools for guiding the integrated approach for sustainable development in the GSDS planning process. To achieve this, information will be provided on the scope of the SDGs and their targets and indicators. The specific objectives of the workshop will be to:

- Inform and raise the awareness of key Guyanese organisations and strategic stakeholders of the integrated approach and its basic principles, especially with regard to the 2030 Agenda, the SDGs, and the formulation process of the GSDS.
- Identify existing policies and programmes contributing to the SDGs, as well as key gaps to attain the SDG by 2030.
- Map the relationship between the GSDS central themes and the SDG targets and identify and discuss central topics that can advance an integrated approach of the implementation of the SDGs in Guyana by creating synergies among targets.
- Discuss the necessary institutional and multi-stakeholder articulation spaces needed to facilitate a coordinated response to the SDG challenges.
- Present, discuss and agree on specific tools needed to support the GSDS by ensuring an integrated approach in the planning process for the purpose of making headway in integrating the economic, social and environmental pillars for the country’s sustainable development.
- This workshop will be conducted by UN Environment in close coordination with the UNCT.

*C.3: Expert workshop revision of the first draft of the GSDS – ensuring coherence, relevance and an integrated approach.*

An expert workshop with key government representatives, stakeholders and other experts will be organised to revise the first findings and drafts of the studies for the elaboration of the GSDS. This workshop will be –at the same time- a second phase of the capacity building for an integrated approach for the Agenda 2030, which will ensure the inclusion of the three dimensions of sustainable development, as well as the inter-sectorial and multi-dimensional approach – revising that the different thematic areas of the GSDS are properly connected with each other and have a focus on “Leaving No One Behind”.

*C.4: Sectorial Expert Workshops supporting the elaboration of the GSDS (at least 2 workshops):*

These sessions will be organised with the objective of revising the draft, and focusing on key sectors and cross-cutting aspects. The workshops will facilitate obtaining feedback from the different ministries and

stakeholders, and also ensuring the necessary connections between thematic areas – resulting in a truly integrated approach.

*C.5: Workshop on Inclusive Green Economy and fiscal and monetary policies to support Guyana GSDS:* In order to increase knowledge and contribute to the capacity development of key stakeholders in Guyana, a workshop on Green Economy and policy tools will be conducted. It will support a better understanding of the concept of Green State, as well as provide support on the benefits and tools for the transition to an integrated green economy.

*C.6: Online courses on Green Economy and Sustainable Consumption and Production Approaches and Tools-* these are already existing courses that UN Environment together with UNITAR have developed; 40 scholarships could be made available for Guyana based on expression of interest from government, private sector, academia and civil society.

**Output D: Awareness raising and open and participatory consultation process for the elaboration of the GSDS facilitated.** This activity will be carried out in two phases: (a) National Awareness raising activities aimed at creating a better understanding about the GSDS, its potential benefits, and the role of each citizen in its development and further implementation; and (b) Nation-wide consultation. These processes will focus on the development of a methodology, information tools, and coordination with key Ministries, in particular the Ministries of Communities and Indigenous Peoples Affairs to ensure nationwide coverage in the 10 Regions of the country. These activities will be done in close collaboration and coordination with the Ministry of Communities and the Local Democratic Organs of the State and the Ministry Indigenous Peoples Affairs, both of which will play leading roles in facilitating dialogue and consultative processes at various levels.

Despite the comprehensive and wide-reaching approach of this Output, the GSDS addresses the possibility of opposition by those who are not represented in its implementation. By increasing public participation and including diverse groups from across Guyanese society, the citizens will represent multiple perspectives leading to a studied approach to sustainable development and the resilience of the Strategy. This activity is anticipated to take place, based on the timeframe established by the Office of the Presidency, from April to December 2017.

*Planned Activities:*

*D.1: Design of the methodology and preparation of materials in support for the execution of the National Awareness Raising Programme and the Nation-wide consultations, including the administrative and procurement process to identify a local organisation/company to support with the logistics of the consultation process*

*D.2: Dialogue with the Ministry of Communities and the Local Democratic Organs as well as the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples Affairs to plan the consultation process and the “Train the Trainers” sessions.*

*D.3: Preparation of the necessary documents and outreach materials in close collaboration of the Ministries of Communities and Indigenous Peoples Affairs for the National Awareness Building Programme and the nation-wide multi-stakeholder public consultations*

*D.4: Development of outreach and communication tools to support the consultation process and the understanding of Green State and Sustainable Development, this will include the following:*

- One online platform with all relevant information on the GSDS, including public documents, information on the process and calendar for the development of and consultation on the strategy, and a public space to send comments and inputs.
- Development of the GSDS branding (logo, T-shirts, etc.); which will be carried out by the Ministry of the Presidency.
- A booklet of “ABCs of Green State Development” to clarify concepts, increase awareness of Green State/Green Economy and support the consultation on the GSDS.
- Infographics on the GSDS (at least 7, one for each thematic area).
- 3 videos to communicate the objectives and content of the GSDS and translation of key documents into native languages.
- Layout, design and printing of the Green State Development Strategy.
- Press releases and press conference with the national media, including radio, TV and national press.
- Press releases and press conference with the national media, including radio, TV and national press.
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*D.5: Carry out a nation-wide multi-stakeholder public consultation – supported by a draft of the GSDS and information tools (infographic, video, online platform, etc.).*

*D.6: Compilation, analysis and report of the information and feedback received during the consultation*

*D.7: Preparation of the Green and White Paper for the Parliament.* After the nation-wide public consultation and the integration of the comments and inputs received, a final workshop will be organised to present the revised and “semi-final document” of the GSDS. It is this semi-final document that will be presented as a Green Paper to Parliament. The Green Paper process will be an open document to written comments by the public (Guyanese people).

**Output E: Resources for mobilisation identified and financial plan developed.** It is anticipated that the 2018 Budget of the Government of Guyana will ramp up the provisions for the implementation of the GSDS, as the 2017 budget has begun efforts ahead of the Strategy.

The Green State Development Strategy will include three different approaches to ensure that the strategy is accompanied by the resource mobilisation necessary to implement it. This will include the use of multilateral resources and the mobilisation of private finance. It will also, in the medium term, use extractive revenues available through a sovereign wealth fund.

- The mobilisation of resources from international cooperation (bilateral and multilateral organisations) will have to be aligned with the objectives of the GSDS focus areas. Generally the GSDS will be used as a guide for Guyana’s relationship with its bilateral and multi-lateral partners.



- Identify and mobilise private and finance sectors to support the implementation of the GSDS. Several tools and approaches can be used to achieve this purpose, from voluntary agreements to binding regulations on financial institution operations and reporting requirements.
- In the medium and long term, this could also include the use of extractive revenues such as oil and mining, which will be used to establish a sovereign wealth fund, as already anticipated by the Government. This fund could be used to attend to and re-direct resources to more green sectors, resilient infrastructure and other sustainable activities.

*Planned Activities:*

*E.1: Drafting of the specific chapter on financial mechanisms and plan for resource mobilisation.* This chapter will draw on the three approaches presented above and will address the different needs of financing and resources mobilisation identified in the elaboration of output D.

*E.2: Bilateral meetings/interviews with private sector and donors*

*E.3: Organisation of workshops and roundtables with the private sector, donors and finance institutions to enhance cooperation and investment supporting the implementation of the GSDS.*

*E.4. Support the development of bankable projects with public and private partnerships.*

**Table 4: Project Work Plan**

ID	Project Outputs & Activities	Responsible Division/RO	Partner(s)	Estimated Budget	Year 1 2017			Year 2 2018				
					Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	<b>Project Outcome:</b> Enabling conditions for the transition to a Green State identified and designed, and inter-ministerial coordination and stakeholder engagement enhanced to support the Green State Development Strategy (GSDS) implementation.	ROLAC	Main partner is Government of Guyana	1,500,000								X
	<b>A) Project Output: Inter-ministerial and Multi-stakeholder cooperation mechanisms for the GSDS established.</b>	ROLAC		436,700								
1	Setting up a UN Environment National Coordination Desk in Guyana (ToRs of consultants, recruitment and setting up the office with the support of the UN Resident Coordinator)		Ministry of the Presidency, UNRC	327,400	X							
2	Setting up an Inter-Ministerial and Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee- with high-level representation of the relevant Ministries, key stakeholders, and good gender balance. This Advisory committee will be set up using existing national committees and multi-stakeholders platforms (list of members and calendar of meetings)		Ministry of the Presidency, Government of Guyana, National Stakeholders, international experts, UNCT and UN Agencies.	27,000	X							
3	Multi-stakeholder Expert Groups		Government of Guyana, National Stakeholders, international experts, UNCT and UN Agencies.	27,000		X	X					
4	Office direct cost			55,300	X							
	<b>B) Project Output: GSDS developed based on evidence-based knowledge and multi-stakeholder consultations.</b>	ROLAC		294,869								
1	Desk Research and stocktaking of existing sectoral studies and gaps to be addressed		UN Environment National Coordination Desk	30,000	X	X						
2	Preparation of a paper for the President to prepare the 2018 National budget, including key proposals for policies and initiatives guiding the transition to Green State		UN Environment National Coordination Desk	14,000			X					

ID	Project Outputs & Activities	Responsible Division/RO	Partner(s)	Estimated Budget	Year 1 2017			Year 2 2018				
					Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	Development											
3	Identification of partners and consultants to support the necessary research and drafting of the thematic areas (preparation of legal instruments/contracts)			200,000		X	X					
4	First draft of the Strategy		Ministry of the Presidency, Advisory Committee, Expert Groups, UNCT. Consultant/research institute to be determined	20,000			X					
5	Second draft of the Strategy for public consultation		Ministry of the Presidency, Advisory Committee, Expert Groups, UNCT. Consultant/research institute to be determined	14,000				X				
6	Third draft of the Strategy (Green Paper Draft)		Ministry of the Presidency, Advisory Committee, Expert Groups, UNCT. Consultant/research institute to be determined	14,000				X				
7	Fourth draft of the Strategy (White Paper)		Ministry of the Presidency, Advisory Committee, Expert Groups, UNCT. Consultant/research institute to be determined	2,869					X			
	<b>C) Project Output: Capacity development and knowledge services for Green State and Sustainable Development enhanced and produced.</b>	<b>ROLAC</b>		<b>206,000</b>								
1	First workshop “Vision for a Green State”(August 2017)			32,000			X					
2	Workshop on “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: an integrated approach” (SDG MAPS exercise)			32,000		X						
3	Expert workshop revision of the first draft of the GSDS – ensuring an integrated approach.			30,000			X					

ID	Project Outputs & Activities	Responsible Division/RO	Partner(s)	Estimated Budget	Year 1 2017			Year 2 2018				
					Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
4	Sectorial Expert Workshops supporting the elaboration of the GSDS (at least 2 workshops)			42,000				X				
5	Workshop on Green Economy and fiscal and monetary policy – supporting Guyana GSDS.			30,000				X				
6	Online courses on Green Economy and Sustainable Consumption and Production Approaches and Tools			40,000								
	<b>D) Project Output: Awareness raising, and open and participatory consultation for the elaboration of the GSDS facilitated.</b>	<b>ROLAC</b>		<b>362,000</b>								
1	Design of the methodology and preparation of material for the Nation-wide consultation		UN Environment National Coordination Desk	40,000		X	X					
2	Dialogue and planning with the local Democratic organs and ‘train the trainers’ session		Government of Guyana, National Stakeholders, international experts, UNCT and UN Agencies.	45,000		X	X					
3	Preparation of the necessary documents and outreach materials in close collaboration of the Ministries of Communities and Indigenous Peoples Affairs for the National Awareness Building Programme and the nation-wide multi-stakeholder public consultations		Government of Guyana, National Stakeholders, international experts, UNCT and UN Agencies.	132,000		X	X	X	X			
4	Development of outreach and communication tools to support the consultation process and the understanding of Green State and Sustainable Development											
5	Carry out the nation-wide multi-stakeholder public consultation		Government of Guyana, National Stakeholders, international experts, UNCT and UN Agencies.	125,000			X					
6	Compilation, analysis and report of the consultation process		UN Environment, UNCT	10,000			X	X				
7	Presentation of the Green and White paper for the consideration of the Parliament		Government of Guyana, National Stakeholders, international experts, UNCT and UN Agencies.	10,000					X			

ID	Project Outputs & Activities	Responsible Division/RO	Partner(s)	Estimated Budget	Year 1 2017			Year 2 2018				
					Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	<b>E) Project Output: Resources for mobilisation identified and financial plan developed.</b>	<b>ROLAC</b>		<b>54,300</b>								
1	Resource Mobilisation Chapter		UN Environment National Coordination Desk	15,000			X					
2	Bilateral meeting with donors		UN Environment National Coordination Desk	8,300				X				
3	Workshop/Dialogue with Donors and Private Sector to mobilise investment and finance for the GSDS.		UN Environment National Coordination Desk	25,000					X			
4	Support the development of bankable projects with public and private partnerships.		UN Environment National Coordination Desk	6,000								
	Miscellaneous		UN Environment National Coordination Desk	<b>16,000</b>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	External evaluation and Programme Support Cost			<b>32,000</b>								X
	Programme Support Cost			<b>98,131</b>								

## 4.1 Logical Framework

Table 5: UN Environment Logical Framework

Relevant Expected Accomplishment(s) in the Programme of Work:	Indicators	Relevant Sub-programme Expected Accomplishment and Indicator
<p><b>2016-2017 EA (a)</b> Cross sectoral scientific assessments, research, and tools for sustainable consumption and production and green economy developed, shared and applied by policy-makers, including in urban practices in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.</p> <p><b>EA (a) 2016-2017 Indicator (i):</b> Increase in the number of UNEP supported regional, national and local institutions that make progress in the development and integration of the green economy. in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and sustainable consumption and production approaches and tools into their policies.</p> <p><b>2018-2019 EA (a)</b> Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and at all levels.</p> <p><b>EA (a) 2018-2019 Indicator (i):</b> Increase in the number of countries transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies.</p>	<p>(i) Increase in the number of countries transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies. Base line: 0, Target= 1. ii) GSDS under discussion in parliament Baseline 0 Target 1</p>	<p><b>PoW 2016 – 2017</b> SP6 EA(a) – Indicator (i) <b>PoW 2018 – 2019</b> SP6 EA (a) – Indicator (i)</p>
<b>Project milestones that show progress towards achieving the project outcome</b>		
<b>M1:</b> Establishment of the inter-ministerial steering committee to guide the development of the GSDS.		
<b>M2:</b> National Multi-stakeholder consultation has been conducted		
<b>M3.</b> Final draft document of the GSDS to be presented to the Parliament.		
<b>2. Project Outputs</b>		
<b>A) Inter-ministerial and Multi-stakeholder</b>		
a)	National UN Environment Coordination Desks in Guyana set up. (Baseline: 0, Target: 1)	<p><b>Expected Milestones</b> (1 per reporting period: June and December of each year)</p> <p><b>12/2017</b></p> <p><b>06/2018</b></p> <p><b>12/2018</b></p>

<p><i>cooperation mechanisms for the GSDS strengthened.</i></p>	<p>b) Number of Multi-Stakeholders Advisory Committee (Baseline: 0, Target 1)          c) Number of meetings with the Advisory Committee and Multi-stakeholder expert groups for the elaboration of the GSDS. (baseline: 0, Target 10)          d) Number of Indigenous and rural community people association in the Advisory Committee and Expert Groups: (Advisory Committee – Baseline 0, target: 3, Expert Groups– baseline 0, target: 10).</p>	<p><b>Expected Milestone</b>          (1 per reporting period: June and December of each year)</p>
<p><b>Project Output Milestones:</b></p>	<p><b>M1:</b> National UN Environment Coordination Desk is established and leading the activities for the elaboration of the GSDS in the country</p>	<p><b>12/2017</b></p>
<p><b>M2:</b> Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee and Expert Groups have provided inputs to the first, second and semi-final drafts of the GSDS.</p>	<p><b>06/2018</b></p>	<p><b>12/2018</b></p>
<p><b>M4:</b> Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee supports and participate in the dialogues with private sector and donor for resource mobilization.</p>	<p><b>B). GSDS developed based on evidence-based knowledge and multi-stakeholder consultations.</b></p>	<p>a) Number of sectoral studies prepared to inform the elaboration of the GSDS. (Baseline: 0, Target: 7)          b) Publication of the Green State Development Strategy. (Baseline: 0, Target: 1)</p>
<p><b>Project Output Milestones:</b></p>	<p><b>M1:</b> Thematic studies are developed for the elaboration of the GSDS (3 studies)</p>	<p><b>Expected Milestones</b></p>
<p><b>M2:</b> Thematic studies are developed for the elaboration of the GSDS (4 studies)</p>	<p><b>12/2017</b></p>	<p><b>12/2017</b></p>
<p><b>M3:</b> Three sectoral economic studies are develop to support the GSDS in cooperation with PAGE members (3 sectoral studies)</p>	<p><b>06/2018</b></p>	<p><b>06/2018</b></p>
<p><b>C) Capacity development and knowledge services for Green State and Sustainable Development enhanced and produced.</b></p>	<p>a) Number of capacity building and training workshops delivered to support the preparation of the Green State Development Strategy. (Baseline: 0, Target:3)          b) Number of government staff and stakeholders trained. (Baseline:0, Target: 80)          c) Webpage for access to information and to support the consultation process of the strategy. (Baseline: 0, Target:1)          d) ABC of Green State Development Strategy (clarifying concepts) (Baseline 0, Target 1)</p>	<p><b>Expected Milestones</b></p>
<p><b>Project Output Milestones:</b></p>	<p><b>M1:</b>Workshop on integrated approached of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and SDGs (1 Workshop) (SDG MAPS exercise)</p>	<p><b>12/2017</b></p>
<p><b>M2:</b> Two online trainings are conducted, one on Green Economy and Trade, and the second on “Sustainable Consumption and Production-tools and approaches.</p>	<p><b>06/2018</b></p>	<p><b>06/2018</b></p>
<p><b>M3:</b>Workshop on Inclusive Green Economy and Fiscal &amp; Monetary Policies (1 workshop)</p>	<p><b>12/2018</b></p>	<p><b>12/2018</b></p>
<p><b>D) Open and participatory consultation for the elaboration of the GSDS facilitated.</b></p>	<p>a) Number of meetings with the Local Democratic Organs of the State to support the national consultation of the GSDS (Baseline: 0, Target: 3)          b) Nation-wide multi-stakeholder public consultation for the elaboration of the GSDS. (Baseline: 0, Target 1)</p>	<p><b>Expected Milestones</b></p>

	c) Participation of women associations, youth groups and indigenous people (Baseline 0, Target 10) d) infographics on the GSDS, and translation and adaptation for rural and indigenous communities (baseline:0 target:7) e) video on the GSDS, translated and adapted to rural and indigenous communities (baseline:0, target:3)	<b>Expected Milestones</b> <b>12/2017</b> <b>12/2017</b> <b>06/2018</b> <b>12/2018</b>
<b>Project Output Milestones:</b>		
<b>M1:</b>	Design methodology and information material for the National Multi-stakeholder Consultation for the GSDS have been developed.	
<b>M2:</b>	Information tools are developed and translated in key native languages (website, infographics, ABC of GSDS and video)	
<b>M3:</b>	National Multi-stakeholder Consultation for the elaboration of the GSDS facilitated	
<b>M4:</b>	Hard copies and electronic version of the GSDS is available to all citizens.	
<b>E) Resources for mobilisation identified and financial plan developed.</b>		
<b>Project Output Milestones:</b>		
<b>M1:</b>	first draft of the financial mechanisms and plan.	<b>Expected Milestones</b> <b>12/2017</b>
<b>M2:</b>	Dialogue session is organised with the Development Cooperation Agencies, donors and finance sector to mobilise resources for the GSDS implementation.	<b>06/2018</b>
<b>M3:</b>	Chapter of financial instruments for the GSDS implementation is developed	<b>12/2018</b>



## 5. Project implementation arrangements

### 5.1 Governance

**The Department of the Environment (DOE) of the Office of the Presidency** has been given the responsibility at the national level for the delivery of the Green State Development Strategy. Technical Support in the preparation of the GSDS will be provided by UN Environment. Since the project falls under the Sub-programme of Resource Efficiency, the **Project Coordinator** from UN Environment will be Adriana Zacarias Farah, Regional Coordinator for the Sub-programme on Resource Efficiency. The **Assistant -Project Coordinator** from UN Environment is Dr. Mark D. Griffith, Senior Programme Officer with responsibility for Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS). This Coordination Team will oversee the technical work in support of the preparation of the Green State Development Strategy. The first supervisor for Ms. Zacarias Farah is Mr. Leo Heileman, Director, Regional Office, and her second Supervisor Mr. Dirk Wagener. Mr. Leo Heileman is also the first supervisor of Dr. Griffith.

**The Fund Manager** is Veronica Torrens, Administration Officer in ROLAC.

**Cooperation with other UN Environment Divisions and Sub-Programmes: UN Environment - Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC)** has been invited by the Government of Guyana to act as “partner entity” to the GRIF (Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund) to provide technical support for the elaboration of the Green State Development Strategy. Within the UN Environment, the Latin American and Caribbean Office will be working in coordination with the Caribbean Sub-regional Office, the Economy Division and all the Regional Coordinators of the Sub-Programmes and relevant regional officers (Governance and REDD+).

Given the nature, scope, complexity and the timeline for the preparation of the GSDS, UN Environment will depend to a large extent on local, regional and international consultants, as may be necessary, to undertake much of the technical work needed to support the preparation of the GSDS. These consultants will be supervised directly by the Project Coordinator and her support Team. The subcontracting of the preparation of the GSDS to partner agencies is not an available option for UN Environment, given that the Guyanese Government has invited UN Environment to take the lead in the preparation of the GSDS because of its competence in the Inclusive Green Economy.

In order to facilitate the efficient and effective preparation of the GSDS within the specified timeline, and to ensure both accountability of, and coordination between different relevant national authorities and partners, a number of implementation structures have been designed, including the following:

- **UN Environment Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean and National Coordination Desk in Guyana:** as per request from His Excellency David Arthur Granger, President of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, UN Environment (through the Regional Office in Latin America) will be providing the technical support for the elaboration of the GSDS, including concomitant safeguards for its development and elaboration. In order to respond in an efficient and effective manner the UN Environment will establish a National GSDS Coordination Desk in Guyana. This Unit will be located at the United Nations Development Programme Office in Georgetown, Guyana. This Coordination Desk will be working closely with the Ministry of the

Presidency, in coordination with the UN Resident Coordinator and the UN Country Team, and other support groups and/or mechanisms of support, should they become available. The National GSDS Coordination Desk will support the work of the Inter-Ministerial and/or Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee, and the multi-stakeholder experts groups, as well as dialogues and cooperation with donors, as well as other relevant partners.

In its capacity of “partner entity” to GRIF, the UN Environment through its Office for Latin America and the Caribbean will be the implementing entity responsible for managing the project funds. The resources will therefore be transferred to UN Environment’s account and will be managed by UN Environment Office for Latin America and the Caribbean in accordance with UN Financial Rules. Earmarked funds to be spent in Guyana will be channelled through the UNDP Office in Guyana on the instruction of UN Environment Office for Latin America and the Caribbean. The UN Environment Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, in part of its responsibility for managing the project funds, will also be responsible for producing financial reporting, audit reports, and managing procurements; as well as signing any contracts. The United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules will be used for all contracts and expenditures relating to the preparation of the GSDS.

- **Green State Development - Inter-ministerial and Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee:** to facilitate inclusiveness in decision-making on the GSDS as well as to ensure consistency and complementarity across the various sectors an Inter-ministerial and Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee will be established under the Chairmanship of the President and/or the Prime Minister. It will comprise representatives of all Ministries at the policy level, the private Sector and labour representatives as well as from Major Groups; Indigenous Peoples, religious groups (faith-based organisations) and representation from the Office of the Leader of the Opposition. Gender and stakeholder balance will be encourage and secure as much as possible.
- **UN Country Team (UNCT):** UN Environment is already working closely with the UN Resident Coordinator and the UNCT,<sup>29</sup> who have contributed with great value to the elaborations of the Framework for the GSDS. This team will be providing expert guidance and technical knowledge for the development of the GSDS. Synergies with other UN projects in Guyana will be identified to provide major impact and a coherent GSDS. Synergies with other UN projects in Guyana and with other UN Agencies non-resident will be identified and prioritised to provide the greatest possible impact, a coherent GSDS.
- **Multi-stakeholder Expert Groups:** dedicated thematic and multi-stakeholder expert groups will be organised based upon relevant existing expert groups/platforms to provide specific guidance and feedback for the elaboration of each of the thematic areas of the GSDS. Efforts will be made to draw on a wide range of relevant expertise, including, inter alia, the Guyanese Diaspora and Caribbean

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<sup>29</sup> UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes (resident and non-resident) that are active in the UN Country Team in Guyana under the coordination of the UN Resident Coordinator are: FAO, ILO, IOM, PAHO/WHO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UN Environment, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women and UNODC. The World Bank participates in some UNCT meetings. Other institutions in the UN System that are, will (or may) be active in Guyana are IFAD, PAGE and PAGE Academy, ECLAC and DESA, the latter two are providing assistance to countries in strengthening SDG information management systems.

experts. Where necessary, to avoid duplicity, existing stakeholder forums will be utilised and previous consultations respected to avoid fatigue.

### **Political Process and governance of the Green State Development Strategy**

To facilitate the development of the Green State Development Strategy (GSDS), a number actors and specific actions shall be taken for its elaboration, consultation and final endorsement. The main institutions responsible for driving the development, endorsement and implementation of the GSDS are those outlined in the Constitution of the Republic, some of the listed below:

- **Parliament:** the GSDS shall be shared with Parliament, the result of which will be a **White Paper** which defines Government policy, including proposals for legislative changes. Key responsibilities of the National Assembly shall be to **ensure that adequate resources are allocated for the GSDS implementation and hold the Executive accountable for its implementation**. In this regard, the Executive shall **report periodically** to the National Assembly on the GSDS implementation including mitigation of obstacles to its implementation. This will be preceded by the issuance of a **Green Paper** by the Ministry of the Presidency, which shall invite stakeholders and the public in general to comment. The **Green Paper** will contain several alternative policies and shall form the basis of State wide consultations. Once it gains the approval of the National Assembly it shall become a State Policy<sup>30</sup>. To facilitate a national consensus at the political level, **periodic Strategic Consultations may be held, if necessary, between the Executive Branch of Government and the Opposition**.
- **President of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana and Ministry of the Presidency: the President** is the Head of State and the supreme executive authority. The Office of the Presidency, and in particular the Department of Environment, has been charged with the responsibility for the GSDS and therefore is a major driver for its preparation. Political will and leadership at the highest level is a sine qua non for the construction of a strategy that represents the collective will towards Green State Development that is embraced by all.
- **Executive Branch including the Cabinet** will play a critical role not only in the GSDS development but also in its implementation. The Cabinet, as the Central Organ of the Executive Branch, shall ensure consistency and complementarity across the various sectors with respect to the GSDS implementation. Appropriate mechanisms will be employed to support this thrust, including an Inter-ministerial and/or a multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the President and/or His Designate and comprising of Ministries' representatives, and representatives of the necessary major groups, religious peoples and representation from the Office of the Opposition.
- **Local Democratic Organs of the State** shall play an important collaborative role in organising and educating the community about the GSDS and allowing them to exercise their rights and take responsibility for its implementation, attending in particular to the needs of vulnerable groups to

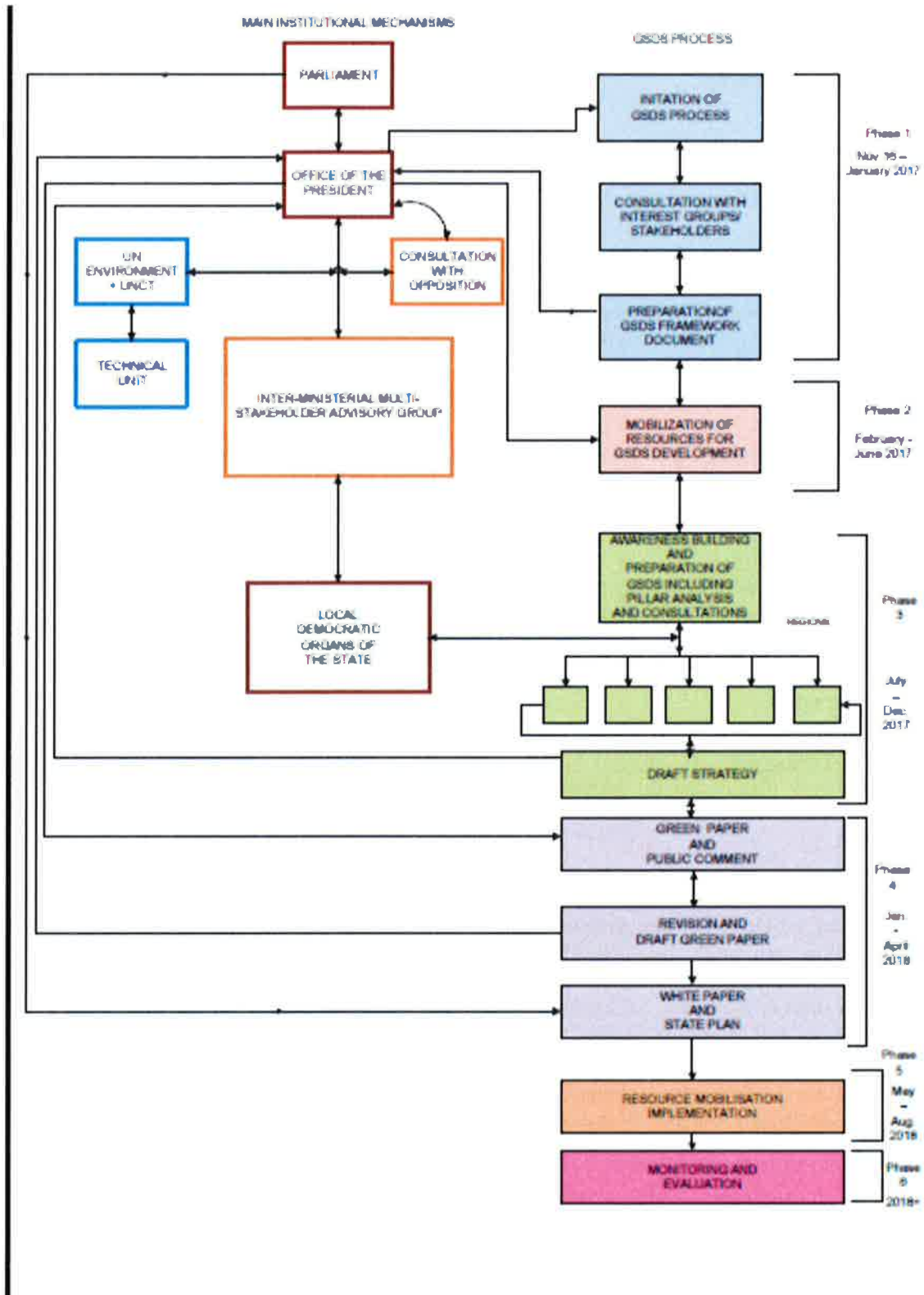
<sup>30</sup> "Políticas de estado" are policies that constitute long term strategies for the country. These policies do not change nor they are dependent of the political and ideological background of the different governments.

reduce inequity and leave no one behind. However recognising the complexity, complications and financial implications in undertaking a national consultation process to respond to the directive of His Excellency the President of Guyana, the GSDS should result from the nationals of Guyana throughout the country. To ensure its country wide coverage the National Consultation Process will be carried out in close collaboration with the Ministries of Communities and Indigenous Peoples Affairs, respectively. Both of these Ministries already have functional structures in place which are used to reach communities throughout Guyana as well as have a mandate as part of the process of promoting the use of green technologies.<sup>31</sup>

- In the case of the Ministry of Communities it also has a mandate to strengthen the local government system and to build capacity in regional, municipal and neighbourhood councils. A key strategy will be the training of the Ministry of Community Staff throughout the country's ten regions thereby empowering them to help deliver messages on the GSDS on a continuous basis. The staff of the Ministry of Communities will therefore be important actors in the mobilisation and engagement of people during the broad national multi-stakeholder consultation process for the elaboration of the GSDS, as well as for its future implementation. In the case of Indigenous Peoples, individuals from their respective communities will be trained as liaisons and empowered to convene consultations with the support of the project staff. This process will involve the strengthening of the Village Economy, including through, inter alia, the establishment of major Economic Centres in the hinterland regions; a Market Place for Initiatives which could easily be accessed by the citizenry; as well as Partnership Nodes for Funding and Access.
- **Constitutional Bodies** – Rights Commissions (Women and Gender, Rights of the Child, Indigenous Peoples, Ethnic Relations, Human Rights<sup>32</sup>), Leader of the Opposition, Judiciary, Public Procurement Commission, etc.
- **GRIF Project Management Office (PMO)** is the Government of Guyana body responsible for managing the development and overseeing the implementation of all GRIF projects. In its oversight role the PMO is responsible for:
  - i. monitoring the progress of the project against the agreed results framework and work plan to ensure that the project successfully achieves the intended outputs, outcomes, and impacts within the given constraints;
  - ii. ensuring that the GRIF funds Guyana has earned for its forest climate services under its partnership with Norway are utilised by all parties for the purposes intended and within agreed frameworks;
  - iii. ensuring projects are developed and implemented in accordance with the vision of the Government of Guyana and in line with the LCDS, GRIF framework and decisions of the GRIF Steering Committee;
  - iv. providing technical inputs and guidance throughout the course of the project, as necessary.

<sup>31</sup> See the Strategic Objectives Issued by the Ministry of the Presidency of Government Ministries, FY 2017

<sup>32</sup> Due to the non-appointment of the Ethnic Relations Commission, the Human Rights Commission that is composed of the head of the four rights commissions is not yet operational



## 5.2 Stakeholder analysis

### Stakeholders Information

As mentioned above, a first series of multi-stakeholder consultations took place in Georgetown, during the 13th to 15th December 2016, organised by the Government of Guyana, with the support of UN Environment and in coordination with the UN Country Team.

**The Government of Guyana** has stressed the need to have an open and participatory process for the development of the Green State Development Strategy. To this end, broad and national consultations will take place in all regions of the country and engage as many major groups and other stakeholders as feasible: Government, the private sector, civil society, academia, UN Agencies and bilateral and multilateral donors and development partners. Below is a list of the institutions that have been already invited and/or are considered to accompany and support this process.

**Executive Branch including the Cabinet** will play a critical role not only in the GSDS development but also its implementation. All relevant ministries and agencies will be engaged, including: Ministry of the Presidency, Ministry of Social Cohesion, Ministry of Social Protection, Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Business, Guyana Energy Agency, Guyana Geology & Mines Commission, Guyana Lands & Surveys Commission, Office of Sustainable Development, Protected Areas Commission, and Wildlife Management Authority. The Ministry of Communities which is responsible for the housing, planning and the development of communities, local government, urban regeneration, squatter settlements and slums will play a critically important role in both the GSDS National Awareness Programme and the nation-wide consultations in support of the GSDS..

**The Official Opposition:** The involvement of the Official Opposition in the preparation of the GSDS is very critical to ensure that it can be adopted by the National Assembly as a State Document. The Official Opposition will therefore be formally invited to fully participate in all activities being undertaken in support of the GSDS.

**Private sector** involvement is fundamental to support the transition towards sustainable development. The success of the GSDS relies on changing the behaviour of private actors to embrace more sustainable practices within their productive activities. Direct interaction and communications with the private sector will ensure the successful adoption of the GSDS, and it is also important to allow private actors to exercise their right to support the public policy formulation process, attending in particular to the needs of the labour intensive sectors and entrepreneurship. Some identified stakeholders, but not an exhaustive list are: News Agencies, Forest Products Associations, Go-invest, Guyana Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Guyana Craft Production Associations, Guyana Gold and Diamond Miners Association, Guyana Manufacturing and Services Associations, Guyana Women Miners Organisation, Public Service Commission, Tourism and Hospitality Association of Guyana, among others.

**National Research Centres and Academic Institutions:** This group of stakeholders will play a crucial role to prepare research products responding to country needs that will contribute towards the elaboration of the GSDS. Their involvement in the inclusive green economy work and knowledge exchange will enable them to acquire expertise on green economy and mainstream it within their organisations and networks. They are also crucial actors to secure long term capacity building within the country. So far, identified stakeholders

are: University of Guyana, IWOKRAMA, Government Technical Institute, Guyana Industrial Training Centre, National Agriculture Research Institute, Institute of Applied Science and Technology.

**Civil Society:** The role of civil society in the preparation of the GSDS is important. There will be several consultative processes in which civil society is expected to take an active role and empower itself with the GSDS, on green economy and social inclusion issues. This engagement with civil society will be further expanded through the work of the Local Democratic Organs. Identified stakeholders from civil society will include among others: Caribbean Youth Environment Network and other youth bodies, environmental groups, Guyana National Human Rights Association, Guyana Red Cross, Red Thread Women, Help and Shelter, Conservation International, Guyana Trade Union Congress, Habitat for Humanity, Indian Action Committee, National Toshias Council, Partners of Americas, Volunteer Youth Corps, World Wildlife Fund, ethnic-based organisations, faith-based groups, SASOD<sup>33</sup>, and Gender and rights groups.

**Bi-lateral and Multilateral Organisations:** Multilateral organisations play a crucial role in the Guyanese economy. The UNCT and non-resident agencies are expected to provide direct inputs and knowledge products to guide the work in their respective fields of expertise on the drafting process of the GSDS. Similarly, organisations like IDB are working closely with the Government on different sectors that are well aligned with the scope and focus of the GSDS and the project. These organisations have substantive capacities to support in achieving the deliverables especially by linking sustainable human development, health, education and governance and green economy concepts. They include: Multilateral Organisations - IDB, WB, CDB, GEF, GCF<sup>34</sup>, European Union; Sub-regional and inter-governmental bodies – CARICOM, OAS<sup>35</sup>. **Bilateral cooperation** will include: Norway, UK, Canada, US, Brazil, Chile, China, Cuba, Mexico, among others.

**Indigenous Peoples:** A key stakeholder group which the GSDS will target is the Indigenous Peoples of Guyana. This stakeholder group is very important, as the Amerindians are the second largest landholders after the State, currently occupying approximately 3,316,000 hectares or 33,160 km<sup>2</sup>.<sup>36</sup> In targeting this stakeholder group, the governance structure established in the Amerindian Act in 2006 will be used to the extent necessary. The GSDS will therefore be designed in a manner to respect and protect the rights of the indigenous peoples of Guyana and the adherence to the principle of free, prior and informed consent.

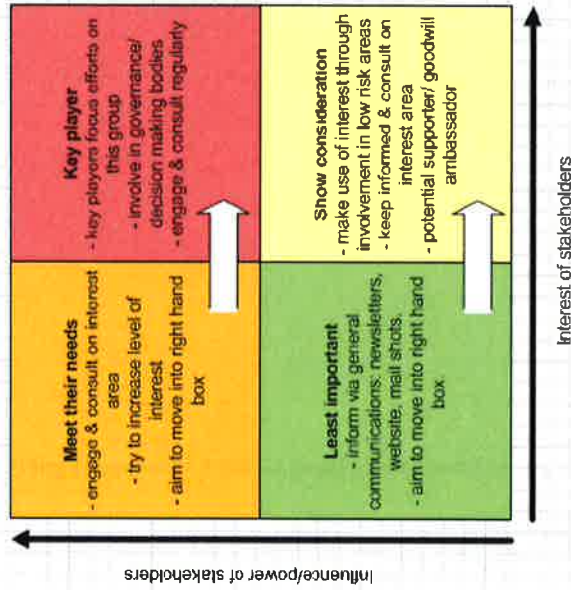
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<sup>33</sup> Society Against Sexual Orientation Discrimination

<sup>34</sup> Inter-American Development Bank; World Bank; Caribbean Development Bank; Global Environment Facility; Green Climate Fund

<sup>35</sup> Caribbean Community; Organization of American States

<sup>36</sup> GFC et al., in 2015 in EPA, State of the Environment Report 2016



A-High power, /high interest over the project= Key player  
 B-High power/ low interest over the project =Meet their needs  
 C-Low power/ high interest over the project= Show consideration  
 D-Low power /low interest over the project= Least important

Table 6: Stakeholder analysis

Stakeholders	Explain the power they hold over the project results/implementation and the level of interest	Did they participate in the project design, and how	Potential roles & responsibilities in project implementation	Changes in their behaviour expected through implementation of the project
Type A: High power / high interest = Key player The Office of the Presidency and the Executive Branch of Government including the Cabinet	They hold significant power as the decision makers elected by the people of Guyana	Yes. Provision of guidance and approval of every stage of project design	Will determine and approve the elements of the GSDS that will be implemented in terms of how and when	Policy reforms and instruments to diversify the economy, increase equal distribution of opportunities for all of Guyanese and adapt a more sustainable development approach to Guyana's future development.



Stakeholders	Explain the power they hold over the project results/implementation and the level of interest	Did they participate in the project design, and how	Potential roles & responsibilities in project implementation	Changes in their behaviour expected through implementation of the project
Forest Industry	They have an important role in the protection of biodiversity and forest markets. They are also very interested in sustainable management of forests.	Yes. In the initial consultation process in December 2016.	Implementation of the policies to implement the GSDS	Acknowledgement of improved forestry practices and increased their cooperation for a sustainable management of the natural patrimony and generation of more added-value.
Parliamentary/ political Opposition	This group could provide important support, as well as could raise strong objection to policies proposed in the GSDS, for political gain. However, the opposition is committed to a Low Carbon Development, hence might be interested in supporting the GSDS.	No. They were invited to the initial consultation process in December 2016, but did not attend.	They need to be engaged in further consultation. Dialogue with them will be established for the elaboration of the GSDS.	Political support for the adoption and implementation of the GSDS.
<b>Type B: High power/ low interest over the project = Meet their needs</b>				
Labour Unions	The Labour Unions have strong bargaining power and could influence the longer-term discussions on job creation, and implementation of recommendations	Yes. Some participated in the initial consultation process in December 2016.	They need to be engaged in further consultation	Political support for the adoption and implementation of the GSDS.
Private Mining Organizations	This group could raise strong objection to economic policies proposed in the GSDS related to mining and forest.	Yes. Some participated in the initial consultation process in December 2016.	They need to be engaged in further consultation	Cooperation and support to include more sustainable practices in the mining and changes in the governance to increase distribution of wealth.
<b>Type C: Low power/ high interest over the project = Show consideration</b>				
Private Sector	As the main engine for economic development they hold significant power which could determine the success or failure of the transformation of the Guyanese development in accordance with environmentally sound and green sustainable	Yes. Provision of guidance and input at every stage of project design. They have been very active in the first consultation processes in support of the preparation of	Will determine what elements of the GSDS shall be implemented in an environmentally sound and sustainable manner through their investments, and participation of new business and market opportunities and changes in the production systems.	A more diversified economy, new market opportunities, green jobs and reduction of environmental and social impacts of the current economic activities.

Stakeholders	Explain the power they hold over the project results/implementation and the level of interest	Did they participate in the project design, and how	Potential roles & responsibilities in project implementation	Changes in their behaviour expected through implementation of the project
Academic entities	development principles They might be interested in the development of the GSDS, and willing to participate in both, research and consultations for the elaboration and implementation of the GSDS.	the framework of the GSDS Yes. Some participated in the initial consultation process in December 2016.	They need to be engaged in further consultation. They will seek for better understanding of the concepts of Green State, and could be agents to increase awareness.	Support knowledge generation, and increase awareness and understanding of the concepts and tools for the Green State.
<b>Type D: Low power /low interest over the project= Least important</b>				
Youth Groups	They might have low interest in participating in the consultations, and engaging in the GSDS.	Yes. Some participated in the initial consultation process in December 2016.	They need to be engaged in further consultation. Efforts should be made to empower them and increase their participation in the elaboration and future implementation of the GSDS.	Support and cooperation for the elaboration and future implementation of the GSDS.
Vulnerable Groups	They might have low interest and limited knowledge to participating in the consultations, and engaging in the GSDS.	Yes. Some participated in the initial consultation process in December 2016.	They need to be engaged in further consultation. Efforts should be made to tailor the GSDS communication to them, enabling and empowering their participation.	Support and cooperation for the elaboration and future implementation of the GSDS.

### 5.3 Partners

**Table 7: Partners' information**

Partner	Partners' information			Date of UNEP partnership approval/ Due diligence process
	Expertise	Strength	Agreed roles/responsibilities in project implementation	
University of Guyana	Based on the needs, specific experts and	Relevant expertise and knowledge of	Supply services for studies, research	Due diligence will be undertaken of the expertise

	expertise will be drawn from the University of Guyana as may be necessary.	the local situation in Guyana.	provided on a case by case basis
<p>United Nations Country Team (UNCT) These include UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes (resident and non-resident) that are active in the UN Country Team in Guyana under the coordination of the UN Resident Coordinator are: FAO, ILO, IOM, PAHO/WHO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UN Environment, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UN Women and UNODC. The World Bank participates in some UNCT meetings</p>	<p>The UN Agencies have a wide range of expertise which is relevant to all the areas under consideration. These will be drawn upon as is deemed necessary.</p>	<p>Provision of a wide range of expertise in the areas being covered by the GSDS.</p>	<p>The support will be provided within the framework of the UNCT.</p>
<p>Key Local Non-Governmental Organisations</p>	<p>A number of local NGO are making considerable contribution to the development of Guyana. Their expertise and knowledge will be drawn upon as may be necessary.</p>	<p>Relevant expertise and knowledge of the local conditions in Guyana</p>	<p>Agreements and due diligence will be undertaken as necessary.</p>
<p>Indigenous Peoples Organisations</p>	<p>A critical stakeholder in the GSDS process is the Indigenous Peoples of Guyana. The mobilisation</p>	<p>A defined institutional Structure is set out in the Amerindian Act which will be used as the framework for the engagement of the Indigenous Peoples</p>	<p>Agreements and due diligence will be undertaken as necessary.</p>

Local Government System	<p>knowledge of Indigenous Peoples is a sine qua non in the GSDS process</p> <p>A Local Government System is in place in Guyana and will be used, in particular, to help facilitate the nation-wide consultation process.</p>	of Guyana.	<p>Local knowledge of the specific regions for which they have responsibility as well as the existing institutional and other structures in their specific regions which could be used to support the preparation of the GSDS.</p>	Support the Nation-wide Consultation process	<p>Agreements and due diligence will be undertaken as necessary.</p>
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## 6. Communications and Learning

### 6.1 Communication strategy

The instruction received from the Government of Guyana is that the GSDS shall reflect the views and wishes of the people of Guyana. In other words, it shall be driven from the bottom up. Against this backdrop, a significant amount of the resources are provided by the Government of Guyana to facilitate the preparation of the GSDS. They will be directed to inform the general public about the GSDS and encourage their participation in its design and implementation. In this regard, a country-wide consultation process will be undertaken. It is anticipated that Local Democratic Organs of the State will play a leading role in the consultation process at various levels, including at the regional and village levels.

To respond to this government priority, an important amount of resources will be dedicated to country-wide consultation and to communication and outreach. The latter includes the development of specific communication products such as:

- a) Online platform with all key and supporting documents for the development of and consultation on the GSDS
- b) A booklet on the “ABCs of the Green State Development” to clarify concepts, increase awareness of Green State/Green Economy and support the consultation of the GSDS.
- c) Infographics on the GSDS (seven, one for each of the Thematic Areas of the GSDS)
- d) Three videos to communicate the objectives and content of the GSDS, two of them targeted to rural and indigenous people.
- e) Translation of key documents into native languages
- f) Printing of the Green State Development Strategy
- g) Press releases and Press conference with the national media, including radio, TV and national press.

Since the preparation of the GSDS for Guyana is a relatively new endeavour for UN Environment, lessons shall be drawn from this process and disseminated throughout the organisation as this could form the basis of a new approach to green development by UN Environment. It is a more advanced and policy driven process of integrating green development principles into a country’s development. This could set UN Environment on a new path of influencing countries to embrace the principles of environmentally sound green development.

The Communication Division’s role is envisioned to provide guidance on the development of the outreach documents listed above and support with the organisation and preparation of press releases and press conferences, in particular covering the high-level events with H.E. President Granger. The Communications Division will also be instrumental in supporting and showcasing the Green State Development Strategy in Guyana as a flagship project and disseminating the outcomes, success stories and the lessons learned.

## 6.2 Knowledge Management

**Caribbean Green Economy project** - Green Economy initiatives can be considered as one of UN Environment's most visible contributions to the global environmental debate during the past decade. This work has extended to the Caribbean and recently included work in Jamaica, Barbados, St. Lucia and Haiti. Scoping studies resulted from this work and as an example, the Green Economy Scoping study, which was produced by the Government of Saint Lucia, the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology and UN Environment, with support from the University of the West Indies, focuses on key economic sectors: tourism, agriculture, construction and manufacturing energy, water, and waste management. The study recommends policy reforms that can help improve the sustainability of relevant economic sectors, while also creating jobs, providing investment incentives, and moving from a high level of debt and dependence. The recommendations build on Saint Lucia's existing policies and are designed to respond to the fiscal and social conditions in the country. The study also highlighted the important roles of the private sector, civil society and other stakeholders, in order to promote sustainable solutions.

**Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)** responds to paragraph 66 of Rio+20's outcome document "The Future We Want", which calls upon the UN system to support countries interested in pursuing green economy policies. PAGE includes four outcomes 1) enhancing countries' capacities to mobilize societal support and design/adopt green economy policies; 2) enhancing their capacity to implement adopted policies; 3) supporting training and skill building; and 4) sharing related knowledge/experience and facilitating dialogues among countries. The outcomes (1), (2) and (3) are at the country level. Outcome (4) is at the global/regional/sub-regional level. UN Environment has recently initiated PAGE activities in Barbados and the work being planned for Guyana will be complementary to this new initiative.

**National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP)**, is the principal instrument to implement the commitments made under the Convention on Biological Diversity at the national level. While Guyana has an NBSAP approved by the Cabinet of the Government in May 2015, that aimed to achieve Guyana's Vision for Biodiversity - By 2030, biodiversity is sustainably utilized, managed and mainstreamed into all sectors contributing to the advancement of Guyana's bio-security, and socio-economic and low carbon development - there are ongoing efforts with UN Environment to revise the strategy to include specific measures to mainstream biodiversity, to include the sustainable development goals and targets, and a financing strategy.

Knowledge management with adequate availability and communication of information on the green development transition is a critical part of the GSDS to ensure long-term equitable societal outcomes and full buy-in of all relevant stakeholders. The Green State Development Strategy should be seen as a compact with the people of Guyana and other key stakeholders. A pointed public communications campaign that promotes a clear understanding of the strategy can help to ensure successful and sustained implementation and commitment to its targets. Information asymmetries across the country, particularly as it relates to the guardianship of the country's biodiversity, as well as the Indigenous People and those in poor and remote communities, must be addressed as a priority.

Strategic areas for Knowledge Management, Information and Communications will include, *inter alia*, the establishment of an Environmental and Natural Resources Management System (ENRMS) which will facilitate the collection and analysis of timely information and data on environmental and natural resource issues which is a sine qua non for green evidence-based policy relevant to decision making. In this regard, the GSDS will be supported an enhanced. The ENRMS will, *inter alia*, inculcate a culture of the

systematic collection of environmental and natural resources data and its integration into the National Statistical Infrastructure to enhance evidence-based decision making, as well as serve as a central depository for environmental and natural resource data and information. It will therefore contribute to enhanced record keeping, data management and training. It will also include the strengthening of the Statistics department in order to facilitate data collection and development of environmental information and indicators systems, supported by the ENRMS. This is also essential to facilitate expansion of National Capital Accounting. The department could also play a key role in supplying data and analysis to improve decision making and function as a central data clearing house.

A key dimension of knowledge management and transfer will be the explaining of the concept of “Green State Development” to the communities across the country and enlightening them to the benefits that can be derived from its implementation and their roles and responsibilities in that process. This will be achieved by working, in particular, with the Ministries of Communities and Indigenous Peoples’ Affairs, respectively which already have functional structures in place at the local, municipal and regional levels across the country. From a knowledge transfer perspective a number of modalities will be used including, inter alia, Trainer of Trainer, Community Workshops and Village Meetings.

The experience gained from the development of the GSDS will be integrated into the proposed SIDS – SIDS Knowledge Hub for Green Economy thus making it accessible to other countries, particularly SIDS. The SIDS – SIDS Knowledge Hub for Green Economy has resulted from the Government of Barbados becoming a partner of the “Partnership for Action on Green Economy” and forms part of the cooperation arrangements. The process of preparation of the GSDS will draw strength from the establishment of such a hub, which in turn should support other Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The project considers activities with a regional/sub-regional and global focus to promote exchange and sharing of knowledge.

**UN Environment Finance Initiative (UNEP FI)**, is a global partnership between UN Environment and the financial sector. It started in 1992 in the framework of the Rio Conference and currently engages with over 200 institutions worldwide. It has a proven track record of promoting sustainable finance agenda globally and the knowledge it generates will be crucial to mobilize private finance to support the GSDS. The expertise of the sister initiative **UNEP Inquiry** is focused on engaging with the policy side of the finance sector, their experiences on elaboration of Sustainable Finance Roadmaps at the national level could also be used in the resource mobilizations process of the strategy.

**Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP)** – is a global network of international organizations and experts that identifies and addresses knowledge of green growth theory and practice. The network offers practitioners and policymakers guidance, good practice, tools and data necessary to support the transition towards sustainable development. Currently GGKP hosts information from all of its partners on the work undertaken in Guyana on sustainability, which positions it as the go-to site for up-to-date information in several areas.

## 7. Resource Mobilisation and Cost Effectiveness

### 7.1 Resource Mobilisation

This project is fully funded by the Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund. As part of the Green State Development Strategy, a specific chapter will be dedicated to a financial mechanism and identification of possible funding sources for the implementation of the Green State Development Strategy. The current Framework of the GSDS has already identified some possible funding sources. It focuses on resource mobilisation in order to obtain the funding required for the strategy's implementation, matching GSDS focus areas with the wide pool of public and private, national and international funding available. It presents three sources of finance; first, Official Development Aid (ODA) for which an overview of current flows to Guyana, its objectives and timeframe are presented. Second, both domestic and international private finance is discussed, including its potential to finance the transition towards environmental sustainability in Guyana. Third, it considers potential fiscal revenues which could be used to support environmentally sustainable activities.

The project and the Green State Development Strategy (GSDS) will also identify and support the development of bankable projects under the Guyana REDD+ Finance Fund (GRIF), with strategic partners, aiming at supporting the future implementation of the GSDS.

Likewise, Guyana has become a PAGE Member, and resources will be mobilised and allocated to Guyana to support the implementation of the GSDS, in particular in the area of inclusive green economy and investment in green sectors.

### 7.2 Cost-effectiveness

This project contains two built-in elements that contribute to cost-effectiveness.

By working closely with these initiatives, this project gains access to an expanded set of expertise and experiences, as well as project infrastructure and resources, while offering access to knowledge exchange platforms and advisory services. The outputs of each project can contribute towards the realization of the objectives of the others, adding value for each.

By feeding knowledge products into the project activities of PAGE through methodological and analytical studies at country and global level, this project provides added value for PAGE, while, conversely, PAGE adds value to this project by contributing to country-level implementation of Green Economy policies and feeding generated knowledge under this project into concrete policy-making. The partnership also provides the project with more direct influence in the countries working under PAGE. Through its synergy with PAGE, this project also gains the benefits of working with PAGE's key research partners in each thematic area, whose diverse sets of expertise and experiences will help this project to provide more comprehensive knowledge products and services.

An important facet of knowledge generation exchange is the ability to make it available to those who can benefit from it, and in that respect this project gains considerable value from its close partnerships with the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP), the GE Hub for SIDS (Hosted by Barbados) and the Green Fiscal Policy Network. All three projects provide ready-made platforms and audiences for communication of the research outputs generated by this project. The ability to use these existing dissemination mechanisms contributes to the cost-effectiveness of this project, which in turn adds



value to the platforms as a source of content. Furthermore, additional synergies will be created by linking the research outcomes of this project to the four research committees of the GGKP: indicators, technology innovation, trade policy and fiscal policy for Green Economy and Green Growth. As a co-chair and a member of the research committees, UNEP is responsible for contributions to their development, and the projects will cross-fertilize by sharing the knowledge and filling in the identified knowledge gaps through their interaction on the research committees.

The second built-in element contributing to the cost-effectiveness of this project is its emphasis on working with national institutions and researchers and linking closely with on-going national policy development processes. Investing time and resources in the national stakeholder consultation processes, including project planning, will ensure that the project activities are aligned with the existing national priorities, strategies and policies. This helps to avoid the duplication of the efforts and aids in the identification of new opportunities for synergy.

## 8. Safeguards

### Risk Management

Table 8. Project Risk Log

Risk Description/ Analysis	Category	(I) Impact Severity 1-5	(L) Likelihood 1-5	I x L Overall Risk rating	Risk Management Strategy & Actions	By When/ Whom?
1 The resources might not be available immediately and therefore present a risk to the start of the substantive work	<i>Financial</i>	3	3		UN Environment makes an initial investment and advances some funds to get the process started until the bulk of the resources become available.	Initial phase
2 There is not enough time allocated to complete the exercise outlined by the Government of Guyana	<i>Political</i>	5			Careful planning is undertaken to ensure that as far as practicable the time table outlined by the Government of Guyana is kept.	Initial phase
3 Lack of commitment among technical partners and contributors	<i>Organisational</i>	3	3	15	<i>Brief text</i> Clearly communicate need for consistent and high quality contributions, as well as the importance of economic issues	Throughout/support and clear communication by workshop and event facilitators and programme coordinators.
4 Risk that weak national management capacity and skills may hamper implementation of activities	<i>Organisational</i>	3	3		Coordinate support with external experts, assess training needs of national counterparts via mobilisation and dialogue and provide targeted training and skills development aimed at capacity development early on	Throughout/ Project coordinators and identified expert support
5 Parliament does not endorse the final GSDS because of opposition by the Opposition.	<i>Political</i>	4	4		A special mechanism is built into the governance structure for the preparation of the Strategy that allows for regular dialogue between the Office of the President and the Office of the Opposition.	Throughout

6	A consultative mechanism is put in place to facilitate the fully participation of the Leader of the Opposition in the preparation of the GSDS but they refuse to participate.		4	4		<p>A special mechanism is built into the governance structure for the preparation of the Strategy that allows for regular dialogue between the Office of the President and the Office of the Opposition.</p> <p>Efforts will be made throughout the GSDS preparation process to encourage the Opposition to participate in all activities in support of the GSDS.</p> <p>The Strategy will be presented to Parliament as a State Strategy which is endorsed by both the Government and the Opposition</p>	Throughout
7	The strategy is endorsed, but its implementation is halted due to political change.		4	4		<p>Effective communication through appropriate channels.</p> <p>Intensive stakeholder consultations will take place at the design phase of the country studies and to validate findings of the drafts.</p> <p>Relevant stakeholders are also closely involved in the design and validation phase of the global products.</p> <p>Government and national stakeholders are the main target groups of the knowledge exchange events where they will discuss findings of the latest knowledge products and exchange experiences.</p>	Invitation phase/ Project coordinators
8	Lack of "buy in" from national stakeholders, despite initial demand for support, i.e. green economy might not be seen as a priority on top of their political and economic agenda		5	3		<p>Standards and Guidelines will be put in place to minimise the chances of corruption taking place in accordance with the UN Convention against Corruption and the Inter-American Convention against Corruption</p> <p>A programme of Capacity Strengthening will be designed to accompany the Implementation Strategy for the GSDS</p>	Throughout
9	Corruption 37		3	3			Throughout
10	The capacity of national institutions to deliver the GSDS		3	3			Throughout

<sup>37</sup> According Transparency International Corruption Index corruption is defined as the abuse of public office for private gain, and measures the degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among a country's public officials and politicians. It is a composite index, drawing on 16 surveys from 10 independent institutions, which gathered the perceptions of businesspeople and country analysts. Guyana is ranked.

11	Development of priorities of entities, both public and private, attempting to override the gains of the GSDS and not having strong enough environmental integrity	3	3	3	It will be essential to communicate effectively to all stakeholders about the objectives and benefits of the GSDS. To be achieved through public awareness and consultations. Review and rationalisation of existing policy and legal frameworks to support the GSDS's use of economic instruments to support the objectives of the GSDS.	
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## Project Sustainability

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### 9. Sustainability, Uptake and Replicability

The Green State Development Strategy will form the basis of Guyana's future development and by virtue will be sustainable to the extent that the Government of Guyana can mobilise the resources to implement the areas outlined in the strategy.

In addition, since the Green State Development Strategy is a new undertaking for UN Environment, its successful development will help determine the extent to which this approach becomes integrated in the organisation programming.

#### 9.1 Sustainability

The project aims to ensure sustainability by placing a strong emphasis on building viable, long-term inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder cooperation, as well as partnerships with leading experts, organizations and national stakeholders in each of the thematic areas of trade, investment and related fiscal and social policies for the shift to greener economies.

While the research work undertaken in this project is generating the required knowledge, partnerships are crucial to ensure the up-take of knowledge at the local, national, and regional levels. Thus, partnerships with national research and academic institutes, other international organizations, leading experts and other civil society institutions act as multipliers of the generated knowledge and ensure implementation and continuation of activities beyond project life. Additionally, UN Environment's efforts to build capacity for the future independence of partners are each designed to facilitate sustainability and mainstreaming of green economy in project countries and regions. The financial sustainability of the projects will be supported not only by continuing resource mobilization efforts, but also by effectively linking financing issues to partner activities. Similarly, country studies not only provide analysis of thematic sectors but also identify green investment and trade opportunities in different sectors that can directly result in attracting private sector investment as well as public expenditure for creation of green jobs and contribute to national poverty reduction efforts.

More specifically, each of the project outputs is designed in order to enhance existing collaborations and build new partnership opportunities, in two ways.

First, in preparing national Green State Development Strategy, UN Environment will adhere to strict multi-stakeholder engagement guidelines, involving government officials and national organizations from project inception to verification and conclusion. In addition, UN Environment will identify and link in to complementary national processes that build synergies for achieving the project outcome and ensure long-term broader national relevance and uptake.

Second, in the creation of research products and knowledge sharing events, UN Environment will partner with leading experts and organizations. This approach reinforces project sustainability and effectiveness by reaching out to the constituencies of partner organizations and disseminating the project outcomes widely through their relevant networks. Where relevant, national partner organizations and researchers will be sought in order to enhance national capacities for research and knowledge sharing across a range

of geographic regions, in turn building their independence for continuing green economy research activities without external support.

## **9.2 Replicability**

The project is designed as a programme with an expected duration of 18 months, which is building on parts of the activities of the predecessor project 61-P3. Through strategic partnerships with key actors in respective areas and national institutions, the project also aims to mainstream Green Economy in the global development agenda. The partnership approach will ensure that the partner agencies, such as national research institutions, are committed to replicating and mainstreaming the results and products of this project into their own regular work. Moreover, each of the agencies will be able to mobilise a network of partners that can also contribute to and benefit from these results, widening the sphere of influence that this project can achieve. Similarly, participants of knowledge exchange events will have increased capacities to understand and analyse green economy opportunities and will act as multipliers by mainstreaming the knowledge in their policy or research work.

As mentioned above, this project will be developed in close cooperation with the UN Resident Coordinator and the UN Country team and other non-resident UN Agencies (e.g. ILO).

Communication of results and the dissemination of research outputs to a wider audience will further contribute to the implementation of the GSDS and the potential replication in other countries in the region or world-wide. UN Environment will showcase and provide visibility to Guyana's commitment and efforts for sustainable development and the transition toward a Green State Development. This will happen through UN Environment events, website, and relevant websites (e.g. GE, PAGE and the knowledge platforms of GGKP) and the dissemination of hard copies of the GSDS and information tools described in section 5.1

## 10. Evaluation Plans

In accordance with UNEP's procedures, project monitoring will be conducted periodically through a six-monthly review. Data collection and processing of key documents as indicated in the logical framework (according to the listed indicators and means of verification) will be undertaken by the project manager and his team throughout the project to monitor the progress made against each project output, planned milestone, deliverable and associated indicator.

The overall monitoring process also includes periodic monitoring of commitments made to donors and related technical and financial reporting. For this the project manager will receive inputs from other programme managers involved in different thematic areas. For the compilation of financial reports, the project management will be supported by the finance officer and finance assistant. Unanticipated adverse impacts will be monitored by the project managers and his/her supervisor, as well as relevant senior managers in UNEP.

Where the delivery of certain project outputs is delayed or no longer feasible, an adaptive course of action will be made using the risk management strategy as required. In addition, lessons learned in the course of project implementation will be included in the monitoring process to continually adapt and improve the project and address the challenges encountered during the implementation.

The Evaluation Office will be responsible for the Terminal Evaluation (TE) and will liaise with the project manager throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP and executing partners. The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE will be initiated no earlier than six months prior to the completion of project activities and, if a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, should be completed prior to completion of the project and the submission of the follow-on proposal.

The draft TE report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comment. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six point rating scheme. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalised. A management response is required from the PM and will be included, along with any response from the Evaluation Office, in the final evaluation report. The evaluation report will be publically disclosed and will be followed by a recommended compliance process. The evaluation recommendations will be converted into a Recommendations Implementation Plan by the EOU in conjunction with the project team. The EOU will monitor compliance with this plan every six months for a total period of 18 months. Compliance performance is then reported to the DED on a six month basis and within the Biennial Evaluation Synthesis Report.

## Annex A. Completed ProDoc checklist

	Project Manager	Head of Branch	PRC
<b>1 Project Overview</b>	✓		
Table 1	✓		
Table 2	✓		
Table 3	✓		
<b>2 Project Justification</b>	✓		
2.1 Problem and Situation analysis	✓		
<b>3 Project strategic relevance</b>	✓		
3.1 To UNEP	✓		
3.2 To national and regional plans	✓		
<b>4 Project Approach</b>	✓		
4.1 Theory of Change	✓		
4.2 Logical Framework	✓		
<b>5 Project Implementation</b>	✓		
5.1 Governance	✓		
5.2 Stakeholder analysis	✓		
<b>6 Communication and Learning</b>	✓		
6.1 Communication strategy	✓		
6.2 Knowledge management	✓		
<b>7 Resource Mobilisation and Cost Effectiveness</b>	✓		
7.1 Resource mobilisation	✓		
7.2 Cost-effectiveness	✓		
<b>8 Monitoring Plan</b>	✓		
<b>9 Risk Analysis</b>	✓		
<b>10 Safeguards</b>			
10.1 ESES framework			
<b>11 Sustainability Replicability and Uptake</b>	✓		
<b>12 Evaluation Plan</b>	✓		
Annex A ProDoc Checklist	✓		
Annex B Budget	✓		
Annex C Work plan/Activities	✓		
Annex D Project design process	✓		
Annex E Draft donor agreements	✓		
Annex F ESERN disclosure			



## Annex B. Budget /Proof of secured funds

Project Output/Activity	Grants_Budget by Year / Commitment Class (US\$)																
	1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs		2. Contractual Services		3. Travel		4. Equipment Vehicles and Furniture		5. Operating and Other Direct Costs		6. Supplies Commodities and Materials		7. Transfers and Grants Issued to implementing Partner (IP)		8. Grants Out		
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	
Advisory committee, expert groups & national coordination desk (to support the full development of the GSDs)	36,000	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff ROLAC GE	25,800	51,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,000
National Senior Project Coordinator (100%)	21,000	42,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,400
National Technical/Jounir consultant (100%)	12,000	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,000
National Assistant (50%)	15,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,000
ROLAC International Consultants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
ROLAC Assistant (50%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,300
Direco Cost office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
Computers and printer	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,000
Meetings of the Advisory Committee and Expert Groups	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>109,800</b>	<b>207,600</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>36,300</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>636,700</b>
Evidence-based research thematic analysis & drafts of the strategy	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Desk research and analysis for the development of the strategy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper for the preparation of the national public budget 2018	-	-	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000
Identification of partners and consultants to support the necessary research and drafting of the thematic areas (preparation of legal instruments/contracts)	50,869	65,000	-	-	25,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	250,869
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>65,869</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>300,869</b>

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Project Description/Activity	Grants Budget by Year / Commitment Class (US\$)																
	1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs		2. Contractual Services		3. Travel		4. Equipment Vehicles and Furniture		5. Operating and Other Direct Costs		6. Supplies Commodities and Materials		7. Transfers and Grants Issued to Implementing Partners (IP)		8. Grants Out		
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	
Capacity development workshops, outreach and info tools GSDS & SDGs																	
First workshop "Vision for a Green State" (August 2017)			15,000														
Workshop on "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development an integrated approach" (SOG MAP's exercise)	15,000		2,000		15,000					2,000							
Expert workshop revision of the first draft of the GSDS - ensuring an integrated approach			15,000		15,000												
Sectoral Experts Workshop supporting the elaboration of the GSDS (at least 2 workshops)	15,000	5,000			15,000	7,000											
Workshop on Green Economy and fiscal and monetary policy supporting Guyana GSDS		8,000		2,000		20,000											
Online trainings									5,000	2,000							
Miscellaneous											1,500	1,500					
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>
Multistakeholder and nation-wide Public consultation																	
Design of the methodology and preparation of material for the Nation-wide consultation					25,000												
Dialogue an planning with the local democratic organs and train the trainers	10,000		10,000		20,000						5,000						
Development of outreach and communication tools to support the consultation process and the understanding of Green State and Sustainable Development (Webpage, ABC of GSDS, infographics, video)	5,000	5,000	25,000	15,000	12,000						5,000	5,000	40,000	20,000			
Carry out the nation-wide multi-stakeholder public consultation					54,000			15,000									
Compilation, analysis and report of the consultation process		10,000									10,000						
Presentation of the White Paper for the consideration of the Parliament													10,000				
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>111,000</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>
<b>Total</b>																	

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*On Behalf of Veronica Torres Cobon*

Project Output/Activity	Grants_Budget by Year / Commitment Class (US\$)																
	1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs		2. Contractual Services		3. Travel		4. Equipment Vehicles and Furniture		5. Operating and Other Direct Costs		6. Supplies Commodities and Materials		7. Transfers and Grants Issued to Implementing Partner (IP)		8. Grants Out		
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	
Resource mobilization analysis & multistakeholder Resource Mobilization Chapter	15,000		5,000														
Bilateral meeting with Donors				3,300													
Support development of bankable projects, with private and public partnerships	6,000																
Workshop/Dialogue with Donors and Private Sector to mobilize investment and finance for the GSDS			5,000	20,000													
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>21,000</b>		<b>10,000</b>	<b>23,300</b>													<b>54,300</b>
Evaluation of the Project (by external partner)			25,000														
External expert evaluation of project			25,000														
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>241,669</b>	<b>300,600</b>	<b>148,000</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>77,300</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>40,300</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>90,000</b>			<b>1,401,869</b>
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>16,917</b>	<b>21,042</b>	<b>10,360</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>17,430</b>	<b>5,411</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>6,300</b>			<b>96,131</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>258,586</b>	<b>321,642</b>	<b>158,360</b>	<b>36,590</b>	<b>266,430</b>	<b>82,711</b>	<b>39,590</b>	<b>39,590</b>	<b>18,190</b>	<b>43,121</b>	<b>32,100</b>	<b>14,980</b>	<b>128,400</b>	<b>96,300</b>			<b>1,500,000</b>

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## Annex C. Monitoring Plan

Table Project Monitoring Plan and Budget

Monitoring Plan and Budget									
Indicator-based Evidence & Measurement									
Outcome level	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Variables	Data sources	Data collection methods	Frequency	Budget	Responsible office/staff
Enabling conditions for the transition to a Green State identified and designed, & inter-ministerial coordination and stakeholder engagement enhanced to support the GSDS implementation.	(i) Increase in the number of countries transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies. Base line: 0, Target= 1.	[Baseline 0]	[Target 1]	Political stability Resources allocated on time.	Publication of the Green State Development Strategy	National Reporting National Media press	Annual	See above	Project Manager
Indicator-based Evidence & Measurement									
Output level	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Variables	Data sources	Data collection methods	Frequency	Budget	Responsible office/staff
A) <i>Inter-ministerial and Multi-stakeholder</i>	National UN Environment Coordination Desk in	[Baseline 0]	[Target 1]	Resource availability	Contract of the 3 consultants	Admin and progress reports	6-monthly	See above	Project Manager

Guyana set up.		[Baseline 0]	[Target 1]	Resource availability Political cooperation	Rent of the National Desk ToRs of the Advisory committee List of members Meetings reports	National Reporting Minutes of the meetings	6-monthly	See above	Project Manager & National Coordinator
<i>cooperation mechanisms for the GSDS strengthened.</i>	Number of Multi-Stakeholders Advisory Committee (Baseline: 0, Target 1)	[Baseline 0]	[Target 1]			National reporting	6-monthly	See above	Project Manager & National Coordinator
	Number of meetings with the Advisory Committee and Multi-stakeholder expert groups for the elaboration of the GSDS.	[Baseline 0]	[Target 10]			National reporting	6-monthly	See above	Project Manager & National Coordinator
<b>Indicator-based Evidence &amp; Measurement</b>									
Output level	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Variables	Data sources	Data collection methods	Frequency	Budget	Responsible office/ staff
<b>B) GSDS developed based on evidence-based knowledge and multi-stakeholder consultations.</b>	a) Number of thematic studies prepared to inform the elaboration of the GSDS.	[Baseline 0]	[Target 7]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation with other institutions and partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft and reports of the studies</li> </ul>	Reporting	6 months	See above	Project Manager & National coordination Desk
	d) Publication of the Green State Development Strategy.	[Baseline 0]	[Target 1]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Readiness of all thematic studies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports</li> </ul>	Reporting	Annual	See above	Project Manager & National coordination Desk
<b>C) Capacity development and knowledge services for Green State and Sustainable Development enhanced and produced.</b>	a) Number of capacity building and training workshops delivered to support the preparation of the Green State Development Strategy.	[Baseline 0]	[Target 3]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability/ allocation of budget</li> </ul>	Report of the workshop	Reporting of the National coordination Desk	6 months	See above	Project Manager 6 National Coordinator
	b) One online trainings on Green Economy and Trade (40 scholarships)	Training[Baseline 0]	[Target 1]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	List of participants taking part in	Reporting (progress report)	Annual	See above	Project Manager & National

<i>Indicator-based Evidence &amp; Measurement</i>										
<b>Output level</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Variables</b>	<b>Data sources</b>	<b>Data collection methods</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Responsible office/ staff</b>	
	c). One online trainings on Green Economy and Trade (40 scholarships)	Participants: [Baseline 0] Training[Baseline 0] Participants: [Baseline 0]	[Target 40] [Target 1] [Target 40]	• None	List of participants taking part in the training	Progress report	Annual	See above	Project Manager & National coordinator	coordinator
	a) Number of meetings with the Local Democratic Organs of the State to support the national consultation of the GSDS	[Baseline 0]	[Target 3]	• National policy uptake	• Minutes and reports of the meeting	Reporting of the National coordination Desk	6 Monthly	See above	Project Manager & National coordinator	
	b) Nation-wide multi-stakeholder public consultation for the elaboration of the GSDS.	[Baseline 0]	[Target 1]	• National policy uptake	• Media coverage, reporting	Reporting of the National coordination Desk Press release Newsletters	6 Monthly	See above	Project Manager & National coordinator	
	c) Webpage for access to information and to support the consultation process of the strategy.	[Baseline 0]	[Target 1]	• Selection experts	• Webpage up and running	Weblink	6 months	See above	Project Manager & National coordinator	
	d) ABC of Green State Development Strategy (clarifying concepts)	[Baseline 0]	[Target 1]	• Selection experts	• Publication	Hard copy of the publication	6 months	See above	Project Manager & National coordinator	
	e) infographics on the GSDS	[Baseline 0]	[Target 7]	• Selection experts	• Hardcopies of the infographics	Reports and links to the reports	Once (Annual)	See above	Project Manager & National coordinator	
	f) video on the GSDS	[Baseline 0]	[Target 3]	• Selection experts	• Video is available	Link to the video	6 months	See above	Project Manager & National coordinator	

**D). Open and participatory consultation for the elaboration of the GSDS facilitated.**

<b><i>E) Resources for mobilisation and identified and financial plan developed.</i></b>	d) ABC of Green State Development Strategy (clarifying concepts)	[Baseline 0]	[Target 1]	• Selection experts	• Publication	Hard copy of the publication	One (Annual)	See above	Project Manager & National coordinator
	a) Research on finance and resource mobilization for the GSDS	[Baseline 0]	[Target 1]	• Selection of expert	• Finance chapter	Link of the finance chapter.	6 months	See above	Project Manager & National coordination Desk
	b) Workshops with the International cooperation	[Baseline 0]	[Target 1]	•	• Minute of the workshop, list of participants	Progress report	Annual	See above	Project Manager & National coordination Desk

## Annex D. Environmental Social and Economic Review Note

### Environmental Social and Economic Principles

Precautionary Approach	Agreed?	Comments
If the approach has a potential risk of causing harm to the people or to the environment, the project will take precautionary measures even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically.	YES	This potential risk will be identified during the expert and national consultations.
Human Rights Principle		
The project will make an effort to include any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, in the decision making processes that may affect them.	YES	A national consultation will take place, including marginalised groups. Indigenous people, women and youth will be also participating in expert groups.
The project will respond to any significant concerns or disputes raised during the stakeholder engagement process.	YES	Those concerns will be reflected and integrated in the Green State Strategy.
The project will make an effort to avoid inequitable or discriminatory negative impacts on quality of and access to resources or basic services, on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups. <sup>38</sup>	YES	One important pillar of the strategy in to reduce poverty and ensure the conditions for an inclusive green development.

<sup>38</sup> Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to “women and men” or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.



**Safeguard checklist**

Screening checklist		Y/N/ Maybe	Comment	Panel Comment
<b>Safeguard Standard 1: Biodiversity, natural habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources</b>				
Will the proposed project support directly or indirectly any activities that significantly convert or degrade biodiversity and habitat including modified habitat, natural habitat and critical natural habitat?	No			
Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are legally protected?	No			
<i>Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are officially proposed for protection? (e.g. National Park, Nature Conservancy, Indigenous Community Conserved Area, ICCA; etc.)</i>	No			
Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation and biodiversity value?	No			
Will the proposed project likely convert or degrade habitats that are recognized- including by authoritative sources and /or the national and local government entity, as protected and conserved by traditional local communities?	No			
Will the proposed project approach possibly not be legally permitted or inconsistent with any officially recognized management plans for the area?	No			
Will the proposed project activities result in soils deterioration and land degradation?	No			
Will the proposed project interventions cause any changes to the quality or quantity of water in rivers, ponds, lakes or other wetlands?	No			
Will the proposed project possibly introduce or utilize any invasive alien species of flora and fauna, whether accidental or intentional?	No			
<b>Safeguard Standard 2: Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes</b>				
Will the proposed project likely result in significant release of pollutants to air, water or soil?	No			
Will the proposed project likely consume or cause significant consumption of water, energy, or other resources through its own footprint or through the boundary of influence of the activity?	No			
Will the proposed project likely generate or cause significant generation of Green House Gas (GHG) emissions?	No			
Will the proposed project likely generate wastes, including hazardous waste that cannot be reused, recycled or disposed in an environmentally sound and safe manner?	No			
Will the proposed project use, cause the use of, or manage the use of, storage and disposal of hazardous chemicals, including pesticides?	No			
Will the proposed project involve the manufacturing, trade, release and/or use of hazardous materials subject to international action bans or phase-outs, such as DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol?	No			
Will the proposed project require procurement of chemical pesticides that is not a component of	No			

integrated pest management (IPM) <sup>39</sup> or integrated vector management (IVM) <sup>40</sup> approaches? Will the proposed project require inclusion of chemical pesticides that are included in IPM or IVM but high in human toxicity?	No
Will the proposed project have difficulty in abiding to FAO's International Code of Conduct <sup>41</sup> in terms of handling, storage, application and disposal of pesticides?	No
Will the proposed project potentially expose public to hazardous materials and substances and pose potentially serious risk to human health and the environment?	No
<b>Safeguard Standard 3: Safety of Dams</b>	
Will the proposed project involve constructing a new dam(s)?	No
Will the proposed project involve rehabilitating an existing dam(s)?	No
Will the proposed project activities involve dam safety operations?	No
<b>Safeguard Standard 4: Involuntary resettlement</b>	
Will the proposed project likely involve full or partial physical displacement or relocation of people?	No
Will the proposed project involve involuntary restrictions on land use that deny a community the use of resources to which they have traditional or recognizable use rights?	No
Will the proposed project likely cause restrictions on access to land or use of resources that are sources of livelihood?	No
Will the proposed project likely cause or involve temporary/permanent loss of land?	No
Will the proposed project likely cause or involve economic displacements affecting their crops, businesses, income generation sources and assets?	No
Will the proposed project likely cause or involve forced eviction?	No
Will the proposed project likely affect land tenure arrangements, including communal and/or customary/traditional land tenure patterns negatively?	No
<b>Safeguard Standard 5: Indigenous peoples<sup>42</sup></b>	
Will indigenous peoples present in the proposed project area or area of influence?	Yes
	They will be participating in the consultation process and their

<sup>39</sup> "Integrated Pest Management (IPM) means the careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations and keep pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risks to human health and the environment. IPM emphasizes the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/pests/ipm/en/>

<sup>40</sup> "IVM is a rational decision-making process for the optimal use of resources for vector control. The approach seeks to improve the efficacy, cost-effectiveness, ecological soundness and sustainability of disease-vector control. The ultimate goal is to prevent the transmission of vector-borne diseases such as malaria, dengue, Japanese encephalitis, leishmaniasis, schistosomiasis and Chagas disease." ([http://www.who.int/neglected\\_diseases/vector\\_ecology/ivm\\_concept/en/](http://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/vector_ecology/ivm_concept/en/))

<sup>41</sup> Find more information from [http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests\\_Pesticides/Code/2014Sep\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/agphome/documents/Pests_Pesticides/Code/2014Sep_ENG.pdf)

<sup>42</sup> Refer to the Toolkit for the application of the UNEP Indigenous Peoples Policy Guidance for further information.

		priorities will be reflected in the Green State Development Strategy
Will the proposed project be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No	
Will the proposed project likely affect livelihoods of indigenous peoples negatively through affecting the rights, lands and territories claimed by them?	No	
Will the proposed project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No	
Will the project negatively affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples defined by them?	No	
Will the project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No	
Will the project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No	One of the objectives of the strategy will be to protect the cultural heritage and have an inclusive development.
<b>Safeguard Standard 6: Labour and working conditions</b>		
Will the proposed project involve the use of forced labour and child labour?	No	
Will the proposed project cause the increase of local or regional un-employment?	No	-- in the long term we hope the project helps in identifying opportunities for green and decent jobs for all.
<b>Safeguard Standard 7: Cultural Heritage</b>		
Will the proposed project potentially have negative impact on objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values and archaeological sites that are internationally recognized or legally protected?	No	
Will the proposed project rely on or profit from tangible cultural heritage (e.g. tourism)?	No	
Will the proposed project involve land clearing or excavation with the possibility of encountering previously undetected tangible cultural heritage?	No	
Will the proposed project involve in land clearing or excavation?	No	
<b>Safeguard Standard 8: Gender equity</b>		
Will the proposed project likely have inequitable negative impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No	
Will the proposed project potentially discriminate against women or other groups based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No	
Will the proposed project have impacts that could negatively affect women's and men's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	No	
<b>Safeguard Standard 9: Economic Sustainability</b>		

Will the proposed project likely bring immediate or short-term net gain to the local communities or countries at the risk of generating long-term economic burdens (e.g., agriculture for food vs. biofuel; mangrove vs. commercial shrimp farm in terms of fishing, forest products and protection, etc.)?	No
Will the proposed project be likely to bring unequal economic benefits to a limited subset of the target group?	No

#### IV Additional Questions for projects seeking GCF-funding

<b>Community Health, Safety, and Security</b>	
Will there be potential risks and negative impacts to the health and safety of the Affected Communities during the project life-cycle?	
Will the proposed project involve design, construction, operation and decommissioning of the structural elements such as new buildings or structures?	
Will the proposed project involve constructing new buildings or structures that will be accessed by public?	
Will the proposed project possibly cause direct or indirect health-related risks and impacts to the Affected Communities due to diminution or degradation of natural resources, and ecosystem services?	
Will the proposed project activities potentially cause community exposure to health issues such as water-borne, water-based, water-related, and vector-borne diseases, and communicable diseases?	
In case of emergency, may the project team, including partners, have the capacity to respond together with relevant local and national authorities?	
Will the proposed project need to retain workers to provide security to safeguard its personnel and property?	
<b>Labour and Supply Chain</b>	
Will UN ENVIRONMENT or the implementing/executing partner(s) involve suppliers of goods and services who may have high risk of significant safety issues related to their own workers?	

**Environmental Social and Economic Screening Summary**

**A. ESE Screening Results<sup>43</sup>** (Refer to the UNEP ESES Framework (Chapter 2) and the UNEP’s ESES Guidelines.)

Low risk  Moderate risk  High risk

**B. Environmental Social and Economic issues**

Safeguard Standard Triggered by the Project	YES	NO
Safeguard Standard 1: Biodiversity, natural habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources		X
Safeguard Standard 2: Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes		X
Safeguard Standard 3: Safety of Dams		X
Safeguard Standard 4: Involuntary resettlement		X
Safeguard Standard 5: Indigenous peoples		X
Safeguard Standard 6: Labour and working conditions		X
Safeguard Standard 7: Cultural Heritage		X
Safeguard Standard 8: Gender equity		X
Safeguard Standard 9: Economic Sustainability		X
Additional Safeguard questions for projects seeking GCF-funding (Section IV)		X

**Submission**

Project Manager Name: Adriana Zacarias Farah

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

All projects that have identified “moderate” or “high” risks must prepare a response to these risks and when corresponding a ESEA and Management Plan, together with a disclose of safeguard instruments, which need to be attached to this ProDoc as annexe

<sup>43</sup> **Low risk:** Negative impacts negligible: no further study or impact management required.  
**Moderate risk:** Potential negative impacts, but less significant; few if any impacts irreversible; impact amenable to management using standard mitigation measures; limited environmental or social analysis may be required to develop a ESEMP. Straightforward application of good practice may be sufficient without additional study.  
**High risk:** Potential for significant negative impacts, possibly irreversible, ESEA including a full impact assessment may be required, followed by an effective safeguard management plan.

## **Annex E. Design process**

The Co-operative Republic of Guyana, in cooperation with the United Nations Environmental Programme (UN Environment) and in close cooperation with the UN Country Team (UNCT), has already started a consultation process for the elaboration of the Green State Development Strategy (GSDS) to guide Guyana's economic and social development.

Funding for the development of the strategy will come from Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund (GRIF). The Government of Guyana, Ministry of the Presidency has formally invited UNEP to act as a “Partner Entity” to the GRIF project for the Green State Development Strategy.

UN Environment, with the guidance of the Government of Guyana and in close cooperation with the UN country Team, has already developed a “Framework Document for the Green State Development Strategy. This Framework provides an overview of the current economic, environmental and social context; a consolidation of the relevant goals and targets; and an outline of the strategic areas to be developed with expert groups and through broad national multi-stakeholder consultations. It builds on past strategies and lays out the elements to be examined and consulted upon during the course of the GSDS’s development. Likewise, the Framework incorporates the recommendations received during the initial multi-stakeholder cluster consultations, which took place in Georgetown, during the 13th to 15th December 2016 with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment), in coordination with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). These consultations included meetings with government officials (from 12 different ministries and/or public agencies); the private sector (13 associations and organisations); civil society (13 organisations) and bilateral agencies, among other key stakeholders. The consultations were held as a transparent and fully participatory start to informing the GSDS. A summary of the findings from the consultations can be found in the “Report on First Consultations on the Green State Development Strategy, Guyana”, completed December 2016. After the initial consultation, a draft document of the Framework for the GSDS was prepared by UN Environment, (dated 16<sup>th</sup> January 2017). The draft was sent for comments to government and non-government representatives and all stakeholders that participated in the initial consultation, including the UN Country Team.

## Annex F. Draft donor agreements



Government of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana

Ministry of the Presidency

Shiv. Chanderpaul Drive, Bourda, Georgetown, Guyana

May 23, 2016

Mr. Leo Heileman  
Director and Regional Representative  
Regional Office for Latin American and the Caribbean  
P.O box 03590-0843  
Ancon Panama  
Edificio 103  
Ave. Morse  
Cuidad de Saber, Clayton  
Panama City  
Panama

Dear Mr. Heileman,

**Re: Request for Technical Support – Conduct Guyana Green Economy Scoping Study and Strategy**

The Cooperative Republic of Guyana in 2009 launched its Low Carbon Development Strategy as the guiding document in the pursuit of national development along a low carbon pathway.

This model focused on climate change mitigation through reduced emissions from avoided deforestation and forest degradation, the second largest interim REDD+ mechanism, for which Guyana received payments for forest services, made possible through a bilateral agreement between the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and the Kingdom of Norway over five (5) years extended to December 2016.

The new administration, which took office after the May 2015 general elections, has chosen the Green Economy, as its national development thrust to 2020 to ensure that: (i) in pursuit of economic development our resources are exploited sustainably to the benefit of all Guyanese, (ii) there are robust legislations for environmental conservation and protection and, (iii) all development actions take into consideration Guyana's vulnerability to climate change and include mitigation and adaptation

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measures in national and sub-national plans in order to increase our resilience and reduce our risks. A Green Economy will merge climate change solutions and development concerns by building on existing strategies and plans.

For development effectiveness, His Excellency, Brigadier David Grainger, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, recognizes that this requires a holistic cross-cutting approach beyond the current initiatives/priorities of the Low Carbon Development Strategy, which is restricted to mitigation actions through REDD+, and therefore will see mainstreaming of climate change solutions and actions across sectors at the national and regional levels.

The new administration has recently completed its first year in office, and has set as priority the elaboration of a comprehensive Green Economy Strategy over the next six (6) months. The Government of Guyana is cognisant of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Green Economy Initiative, and the support provided to our CARICOM counterparts, Barbados, Jamaica, St. Lucia, and Haiti in this regard.

The Government of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, hereby makes a formal request for technical support for preparation of its Green Economy Scoping Study and Strategy under the UNEP-led Green Economy Initiative.

Regards,



.....  
Hon. Joseph Harmon, MP, MSM  
Minister of State





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联合国环境规划署



Reference: ROLAC/EO-1071/2016/KA/yo

6 July 2016

Excellency,

Thank you very much for your letters dated 13 and 23 of May 2016 and your interest in working with UN Environment. I also want to express our great appreciation to the Co-operative Republic of Guyana for focusing on Green Economy and a low carbon and resilient development for a robust legislation on environment and effectively integrating environmental sustainability into sectoral legislation and policies, as well as addressing the national vulnerability to climate change.

I warmly welcome your request for technical assistance for the preparation of Guyana's Green Economy Scoping Study and Strategy under the UNEP-led Green Economy Initiative. While our ability to pledge financial support is compromised by the end of the first phase of Advancing Caribbean States Sustainable Development Agenda through Green Economy (ACSSD-GE) project, we stand committed to offer our in-house expertise to prepare the framework for the scoping study, share our methodology, a series of tools and capacity building material, and provide expert inputs and comments to drafts. We will also look into what other relevant UNEP initiatives we may be able to rely upon.

We would also be delighted to explore with you the possibility of mobilizing further resources to support your request and through this engagement with your country, expand the regional work in the Caribbean on the Green Economy Initiative and develop a project proposal for the second phase of the ACSSD-GE project. This broader proposal could include providing further support to Guyana, and other Caribbean countries, drawing from the lessons and knowledge gathered from the previous projects and engagements. On our side, it would be led by our Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC) and the UNEP Green Economy team, in coordination with our respective thematic units, seeking to expand the support provided to a broader approach such as Inclusive Green Economy which uses among other sustainable consumption and production tools, circular economy concepts and links to efforts of the finance sector.

H.E. Hon. Joseph Harmon  
Minister of State  
Government of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana  
Ministry of the Presidency  
Guyana

E-mail: [ministerofstrategy@gmail.com](mailto:ministerofstrategy@gmail.com)

Executive Office



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-2-

Please feel free to contact Mr. Vincent Sweeney ([vincent.sweeney@unep.org](mailto:vincent.sweeney@unep.org)), telephone: +1-876-922-9267/69, Ext. 6247, Head of UNEP Sub-regional office for the Caribbean in order to continue the discussion on a way forward.

Thank you for the trust you have placed in our organization to support you on this process. I am certain that we can work together to strengthen your efforts on green growth and low carbon development.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.



Erik Solheim  
Executive Director

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Executive Office

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Reference: ROLAC/EO-1071/2016

The Secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana and the Embassy of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana to Brussels and has the honour to request the Ministry to forward the attached letter from the Executive Director, Mr. Erik Solheim to H.E. Hon. Joseph Harmon, MP, MSM, Minister of State. A copy of the letter is attached for the Ministry's as well as the Embassy's information.

The Secretariat of UNEP avails itself of this opportunity to renew Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana and the Embassy of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana to Brussels the assurances of its highest consideration.



Executive Office

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Government of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana

Ministry of the Presidency

Shiv. Chanderpaul Drive, Bourda, Georgetown, Guyana

28<sup>th</sup> October 2016

Leo Heileman  
Regional Director and Representative  
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean  
P.O Box 03590-0843  
Ancon  
Panama

**Re: Invitation for the United Nations Environmental Programme to Act as Partner Entity to the GRIF Funded Green Development Strategy Project**

The Ministry of the Presidency presents its compliments to the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and extends an invitation to your Agency to partner with the Government of Guyana in the formulation of the nation's Green Development Strategy.

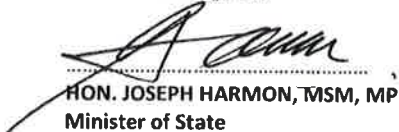
This project is expected to be funded under the Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund (GRIF) with the Implementing Entity for the project being the Office of Climate Change.

Under the Administration Agreement for the GRIF with the Kingdom of Norway "any fund, program or specialised agency of the United Nations that is a member of the United Nations Development Group" may be invited to act as a Partner Entity for GRIF funded projects. In summary, the Partner Entity is expected to support the development and implementation of a project by providing social, fiduciary, and environmental safeguards and best practices.

We believe that UNEP is well positioned to partner with us in this undertaking given its mandate and experience.

A team from the Ministry of the Presidency, including the Department of Environment, Office of Climate Change, and the Project Management Office which is responsible for overseeing the development and implementation of all GRIF funded projects, will be available to discuss this request and its related activities at your convenience.

With kindest regards,



HON. JOSEPH HARMON, MSM, MP  
Minister of State

Cc: Ms. Mikiko Tanaka, UN Resident Coordinator – United Nations Development Programme  
Ms. Veronica Bleu, Assistant – United Nations Environmental Programme

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联合国环境规划署



Reference: Acceptance to become a Partner Entity  
for the GRIF

11 November 2016

Excellency,

It is my honour to present compliments on behalf of United Nations Environment (UNEP). I would like to thank you for your letter dated 28 October 2016. UN Environment feels honoured to be invited to act as a "Partner Entity" to the Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund (GRIF). We accept with gratitude this invitation and would be pleased to work with you and your team in this important task to support the development and implementation of the Green Development Strategy for the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. We will ensure to provide all the necessary social, fiduciary and environmental safeguards and best practices.

My team is ready to undertake a first scoping mission to the Cooperative Republic of Guyana before the end of the year, in order to meet with all the relevant government representatives and other stakeholders that you consider important and would allow us to support you in the design of the roadmap for the development of the green development strategy. They will contact your team to define the most suitable dates for such a mission.

Likewise, we are in contact with the UN Resident Coordinator, and will make sure to build synergies, avoid duplication and strengthen cooperation with the relevant activities and projects of the UN Country Team and other UN Agencies.

This process would be led by our Regional Office for Latin America and UN Environment's Green Economy team. The focal point for the project will be Mrs. Adriana Zacarias Farah, Regional Coordinator of Resource Efficiency, ([adriana.zacarias@unep.org](mailto:adriana.zacarias@unep.org), (+507)305-3160), supported by Mr. Vincent Sweeney, Head of our Sub-regional office for the Caribbean. ([vincent.sweeney@unep.org](mailto:vincent.sweeney@unep.org), (+1-876)-922-9267/69, Ext. 6247).

Thank you for the trust in UN Environment to support you on this process. I am certain that we can work together to strengthen and multiply efforts in your country for an inclusive green development.

Yours sincerely,



Leo Heileman  
Regional Director and Representative

**Hon. Joseph Harmon**  
**Minister of State**  
**Government of the Cooperative**  
**Republic of Guyana**

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**Executive Office**

Reference: Latin America-Caribbean/ MG/AZ/sb



20 April 2017

Excellency,

Thank you very much for your trust and support as we lead the most important exercise of preparing the Green State Development Strategy for Guyana. Over the past months, we have worked with your team, the United Nations Country Team and many partners in Guyana, to design and coordinate the implementation arrangements for the elaboration of the strategy.

We are now pleased to submit for your consideration the "Framework Document for the Guyana Green State Development Strategy." This document provides an overview of the current economic, environmental and social context; a consolidation of the relevant and existing goals and targets; and an outline of the strategic areas to be developed further with expert groups and through broad national consultations. In addition, the Framework incorporates the recommendations received from a wide range of partners who have participated in the initial consultations held in December 2016.

We are also presenting for your consideration and official submission to the Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund Secretariat the project document "Knowledge and Capacity Development for an Inclusive Green Development Transition." This will allow us to trigger the access to the Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund in support of the strategy including, as you proposed, nation-wide consultations.

I very much look forward to continue working closely together!

Please accept the assurance of my highest regards.

Yours sincerely,



Erik Solheim  
Executive Director

H.E. President, David Granger  
President  
Cooperative Republic of Guyana

E-mail: [opguyana@gmail.com](mailto:opguyana@gmail.com), [opguyana2@gmail.com](mailto:opguyana2@gmail.com)

Cc:

Hon. Joseph Harmon, Minister of State, [ministerofstategy@gmail.com](mailto:ministerofstategy@gmail.com)  
NdibiSchiewers, Director of Environment, [nschiewers@motp.gov.gy](mailto:nschiewers@motp.gov.gy)