

# ANNUAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CO-OPERATIVE REPUBLIC OF GUYANA/UNITED NATIONS

Country Results Report | **2017**



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# FOREWORD AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Two thousand and seventeen (2017) marked the first year of implementing the United Nations (UN) Caribbean Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework (MSDF), which comes to an end in 2021 and the Delivering as One approach in Guyana. The MSDF is the first regional UN Development Assistance Framework in the Caribbean with 18 countries and territories that allows the UN Development System to work at both regional and country levels to set the path towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. The MSDF and Delivering as One started with intensive consultation between the Government of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana and the UN Country Team (UNCT) in aligning policies and plans at national and sub-national levels (starting with a pilot in Region 9) in an effort to strengthen implementation of the SDGs. This started with the Green State Development Strategy (GSDS) Framework, which united the UNCT across seven (7) thematic areas to commence provision of technical assistance to the visioning process, which will lay the foundation for the national development strategy that seeks to create “A Good Life for all Guyanese” and achieve the SDGs. For the first time the UN Development System worked jointly with the Ministry of Finance to synergize priorities and examined opportunities to align UN programme indicators to national budget indicators. A Rapid Integrated Assessment was undertaken to ascertain the level of alignment of existing national policies and programmes to SDGs. UN agencies, funds and programmes engaged in a range of policy and programmatic efforts to contribute to the development priorities of the government.

## Joint UN work plan replaced the whole agency work plans of the Ex-Com agencies

In the context of Delivering as One all resident and non-resident UN agencies, funds and programmes developed a joint work plan for each of the four (4) UN MSDF outcomes. Popularly known as the Country Implementation Plan (CIP), this tool was signed by the Resident Coordinator on behalf of the UN Country Team and served as the legal instrument for the transfer of funds to government by the Ex-Com agencies. The joint CIP outlines the collective activity level responses and common budget of the UN system to contribute to priority national development challenges. It has fostered greater cooperation in planning and reviewing the joint collaboration for the implementation of specific activities. It represents a first-time effort to present to government and other stakeholders in a single tool the totality of UN system contribution to development efforts in each outcome area.

In order to ensure that the Government and the UN remained focused on results, two high level governance mechanisms were established to jointly approve/authorize the country level implementation of the first joint UN/Government Country Implementation Plan and provide technical support with

formulation, implementation, monitoring and reporting. Co-Chaired by the Minister of Finance and the UN Resident Coordinator the Joint National Steering Committee (JNSC) at the level of Ministers of Government and the Results Groups at the level of Permanent Secretaries were established to oversee and implement the new partnership agreement, which focuses on enhancing coherence, collaboration and better alignment of the work of UN agencies, funds and programmes to the priorities of the Government of Guyana. UN Heads of Agencies served as Co-Chairs of the Results Groups and provided joint leadership of the groups.

## Progress in monitoring, reporting and responding to challenges

The Government and the UN jointly designed a monitoring and reporting tool to support tracking of progress towards the achievement of joint goals. By collaborating to jointly monitor results the new way of cooperating brought together multiple ministries and agencies across the pillars to strengthen collaboration. An extensive midyear review of the CIP allowed for the identification of areas where progress was being made, roadblocks/challenges and led to agreement on strategies to improve implementation. Through profound commitment and leadership from the government, the Results Groups met frequently to support smooth transition/start-up of the new work planning process. An extremely challenging and time demanding process, the kick-off year provided many new opportunities for the partnership to examine how to make greater impact for those who are most vulnerable and furthest behind.

**For the first time the UN Development System worked jointly with the Ministry of Finance to synergize priorities and examined opportunities to align UN programme indicators to national budget indicators**

# Key Development Trends in the Country



# KEY DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN THE COUNTRY

## Economic Overview

Guyana is about three years away from becoming an oil producing country. Policy makers are clearly engaged in discussions on oil management and/or fiscal management frameworks; the government engaged the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to lend their expertise in this area.

At 45.2 percent of GDP, Guyana has one of the lowest debt ratios in the Caribbean. According to the 2018 Budget the country's economy grew by 2.9% in 2017. The economy remains primarily a commodity dependent one. Unpredictable commodity prices, climate change and financial stability risks still have the ability, over time, to affect the country's economic performance.

Growth was recorded in the agriculture, forestry, fisheries and rice sectors while significant declines in growth in the sugar industry and other extractive sectors such as bauxite cast shadows on unemployment in particular sections of the country.

## Political Overview

The reporting year (2017) has been marked by continued polarization between the Government coalition and the Opposition, with few examples of substantive collaboration. The unilateral appointment of the GECOM chairperson in October by the President triggered the Opposition's announcement of a policy of non-cooperation with the Government. While such a move could serve as a mobilizing factor for both parties, the damage done to the notion of political consensus building is a concern moving towards the 2020 general elections. Political considerations may increasingly take priority over collaborative problem solving in developmental issues cutting across SDGs that affect the lives of Guyanese citizens. The border controversy between Guyana and Venezuela moved into a new phase on 30 January when UN Secretary General António Guterres referred the issue to the International Court of Justice. The decision comes as the UN Good Offices Process concluded at the end of 2017.



# Results of the Country Implementation Plan



# RESULTS OF THE COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

UN agencies contributed to the Government's Green State Development vision towards a "Good Life for all Guyanese" that "leaves no one behind" aligned with the SDGs. The CIP represented an annual plan that consolidates UN contributions to national priorities across line ministries.

## Pillar 1:

### An Inclusive, Equitable, and Prosperous Guyana

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#### Improving positive discipline in schools

The Ministry of Education (MoE) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) focused on promoting respectful, caring interactions among children, parents, teachers, other care givers and adults to allow children to grow and develop in safe, protective learning spaces – in the home, in school and community. Targeting children from the early childhood through to adolescence and their parents, contributed to a 5% increase in child advocates for positive discipline (PD) in each of the 11 education districts nationally. In Regions 6 and 7 there are now 209 teachers using PD strategies and engaging 58 parents and 3,967 children (2,057 boys/ 1,910 girls) in 180 classrooms (grades 1 – 6) in PD planning, implementing and monitoring sessions.

Children are creating their own mechanisms for managing and solving interpersonal disagreements including child courts supervised by teachers. In the remote village of Rockstone in Region 10, 60 children, parents, grandparents and community leaders (20% of the population) engaged in interactive learning sessions for the promotion of PD.

Adolescents in all dormitory schools in Guyana participated in strategies for healthy life styles through monitored Health and Family Life (HFLE) sessions and sports and cultural activities through the Sports and Culture for Development (SC4D) programmes in schools.

In tandem with this approach, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education in identifying barriers, bottlenecks to children staying away from school, understanding the magnitude of the problem and identifying strategies for their return to school for successful completion.

The Out of School Children National Survey, the Study on Adolescent Pregnancy and the Development of a Re-integration Policy for Adolescent Mothers and Pregnant Teens are just three examples of the achievements which are invaluable for the MoE's evidence-based programming for inclusion and equity.

#### Enhancing and diversifying productive capacities of communities

In 2017, 81 Amerindian communities consisting of 40,523 persons rolled out their community enterprises under their respective Community Development Plan with grants from the Amerindian Development Fund (ADF). The enterprises range from agriculture (crop diversification, poultry rearing, cattle rearing, and aquaculture), village shops, transportation services, hospitality services and forest based artisanal projects. Twelve (12) communities received GYD28,325,450 in their first tranche and 69 villages received GYD166,484,319 in second tranches. Successful enterprises managed to generate incomes totaling GYD \$27,683,100 that were reinvested or kept in the villages or bank accounts. Some enterprises faced challenges such as infrastructural deficiencies, climate anomalies (extreme rainy or dry spells) and marketing difficulties. The Amerindian Development Fund is financed by GRIF and implemented by the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs with support from UNDP.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) under the GRIF-funded Amerindian Land Titling (ALT) Project, the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) worked with the Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission (GLSC), Guyana Geology and Mines Commission, Guyana Forestry Commission, the National Toshao's Council and other key stakeholders to grant communal land titles and process land extensions for indigenous communities. This would provide security of tenure and would enable communities to utilize and invest in resources or activities within their legal boundaries without fear of encroachment. In 2017, the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs submitted seven (7) Amerindian communities to be considered for Absolute Grants by the President. These are Mainstay (land extension), Mashabo (land extension), Rockstone, Capoey (land extension), Parabara, Tassarene and Kangaruma. In addition, as at December 2017, 45 investigations were completed by the Ministry for communities requesting land titles. Challenges were faced in the implementation, due in part to institutional coordination issues, particularly with GLSC, and in part to complaints from within

Amerindian communities and disputes with other persons and groups claiming land ownership, some of which were submitted to the newly established Commission of Inquiry on Lands. An alternate dispute resolution mechanism for Amerindian landtitling was activated with training of stakeholders. The Food and Agriculture Organization for the United Nations (FAO) supported capacity development for entrepreneurs in different areas of investments in agriculture including vegetable production under shade houses, poultry production, ornamental horticulture, agro-processing and marketing, and development of business plans for financing. The initiative provided them with the possibility of learning from already established similar business in both Guyana and Costa Rica. This will be followed up with grants to establish and/or expand their business in 2018. IOM supported 10 members of the Diaspora to explore business investments in Guyana

## Increasing data for development on vulnerable Indigenous Amerindian Women and Children

With a focus on consolidating the efforts to close inequities, a study on indigenous women and children led by the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs in collaboration with UNICEF highlighted the types and extent of the deprivations faced by indigenous peoples, especially children and women. The study provides strategic information for the UN Country Team to support its advocacy drive to contribute to reaching those furthest behind first.

## Capacity Building and Programme Support

Several UN agencies supported efforts across government to strengthen human and institutional capacity for development. To enhance monitoring and evaluation capacity across government ministries and civil society organizations UNICEF supported the use of the International Program for Development Evaluation Training (IPDET). This has significantly improved national and sub-national capacity to systematically collect, analyze and use disaggregated data to monitor and report on development challenges, particularly those facing children. Additionally, with leadership from the Ministry of Finance in collaboration with UNICEF, Guyana has successfully conducted its first Assessment of Public Expenditure and training of key personnel, in each sector, on children-friendly budgeting to sustained investment in children which paves the way for more purposeful discussions on other areas of social inclusion. To provide national policymakers with a snapshot of SDG alignment of currently existing policies and plans, UNDP worked with the Ministry of Finance, the Department of Environment and the UN Country Team to undertake the Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA), a tool under the UN Development Group's SDG Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) analytical approach. Collectively, current policies and plans cover a broad spectrum of SDG targets, but it was found that indicators were lacking to enable targeting, monitoring and measurement of results. The analysis provides

vital information which will guide the elaboration of the Green State Development Strategy. As a follow-up to the RIA assessment, UNDP and the Ministry of Communities are working to localize the SDGs at sub-national level starting with Region 9, where the Ministry of Finance and the UN Country Team agreed to pilot joint initiatives earlier in the year. The RIA also examined the level of alignment of the GSDS framework document to the SDGs. As part of GSDS elaboration, a subsequent exercise is planned in early 2018 by UNDP, UN Environment and other UN agencies to mainstream SDGs in the GSDS.

Guyana underscored the importance of Decent Work as a vehicle for reducing poverty and increasing productivity in 2017. The ILO supported constituents to develop a five-year framework of partnership in the form of a second Decent Work Country Programme which connects succinctly with the national Green State Development Strategy (GSDS) which affirms the principles of the Decent Work Agenda. The DWCP has outlined as priorities:

- 1. Addressing poverty and inequality through improved working conditions and respect for international labour standards;**
- 2. Increasing prospects for sustainable livelihoods through improved social protection and better economic opportunities; and**
- 3. Improving the climate of industrial relations and social dialogue**

In addition, progress was made on implementation of the 2013 ratification of the ILO Domestic Workers' Convention through the formation of a Domestic Workers' Cooperative and model contract for use by domestic workers and their employers. A multi-pronged approach to addressing informality resulted in strengthened data collection and analysis capacity and improved competences of the Department of Labour. Achievements linked to the creation of a conducive environment for sustainable enterprise development and job creation included knowledge generated from an assessment of the Enabling Environment for Sustainable Enterprises and a value chain analysis for selected sectors for export. The findings of the assessment and study are intended to inform the government's plans to develop a Small and Medium Enterprise policy. A study on Skills for Green Jobs in Guyana was also undertaken which reflects on Guyana's experiences in identifying, anticipating and responding to skills needs for green jobs as the country transitions to a green economy.

In April 2017 the Government of Guyana approved the publication of a Rapid Assessment on Child Labour, inclusive of key national recommendations for legislative, policy and implementation actions, which was conducted in collaboration with the ILO. Follow-up actions related to a child labour awareness-raising campaign and the establishment of Social Protection Office have been initiated. In addition, the ILO assisted the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission to revise its Mines Safety Inspectors' Manual, which will help the government better monitor the safety and health of workers who work in the mining sector.



## **Pillar 2:**

### **A Safe, Cohesive, and Just Guyana**

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The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) provided support to persons living with HIV (PLHIV) and to those who are vulnerable to discrimination. To this effect, the Network of Guyanese Living with and Affected by HIV/AIDS (G+) was resuscitated and supported. This group is expected to lead, influence and engage government and key stakeholders in policy and programme changes. In addition, capacity building for civil society groups, including Guyana Community of Positive Women and Girls (GCWAG) and the Society Against Sexual Orientation Discrimination (SASOD) was undertaken. A joint forum discussed the Prevention of Discrimination Act (1997) and remaining recommendations and a work plan was developed for implementation. Under the regional CARISECURE Project funded by USAID, UNDP and the Ministry of Public Security developed a Citizens Security Toolkit to be used for standardized and disaggregated data collection and analysis. This toolkit includes indicators, guidance notes on citizen security data collection and dissemination, the citizen security data collection form and coding structure, and an information sharing agreement. The data collected and analyzed would be used to construct and implement policies and programmes for the reduction of youth crime and violence. Concurrently, a gender-based violence survey, which will be initiated by UN Women, will be rolled out in 2018 to provide baseline data on the prevalence and incidence of different forms of gender-based violence in Guyana.

In Constitutional Reform, UNDP and the UN Department of Political Affairs conducted a constitutional needs assessment mission at the request of the Government. Based on the recommendations of the needs assessment mission, a project proposal was submitted to Government and national stakeholders and interested international partners for consideration. It is expected that this project will focus on facilitating national dialogue and public education on the Constitution as necessary steps for meaningful Constitutional Reform.

#### **Enhancing Social Cohesion**

UNDP supported the Ministry of Social Cohesion in the development of a National Social Cohesion Strategic Plan and accompanying Implementation Plan. The implementation of the strategic plan is expected to contribute to a unified Guyana where diversities are embraced, conflicts resolved, networks and collaboration with stakeholders strengthened, equity promoted, and decision-making processes result in equal opportunities and benefits to all. Additional support is currently being provided for the restructuring of the Ministry based on its expanded mandate that includes responsibilities for the Department of Youth, Culture and Sports.

In November, the project document for a USD 17 million GRIF funded ICT project for Hinterland, Poor and Remote Communities was signed between the Ministry of Public Telecommunications and UNDP. This project will be rolled out over a 5-year period to increase access of remote communities to public e-services and information and ICT capacity building.

#### **Combating trafficking through legislation and strong partnerships**

In an effort to strengthen the national capacity to effectively combat trafficking in persons (TIP), an international expert from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) facilitated a legislative and policy review of existing TIP legislation. This review is currently being finalized for presentation to the Cabinet for endorsement. A national networking group of civil society stakeholders was established to coordinate TIP related efforts and interactions with Government; this group is chaired by the Guyana Women Miners Organization (GWMO). In terms of the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to guide investigations, prosecutions and convictions, child-sensitive investigation procedures, court procedures, identification, referral and protection of victims of trafficking, consultations were conducted with key stakeholders. These consultations, which were facilitated by two IOM International Experts, included an inception workshop and a validation workshop. The draft SOPs would be completed by January 2018. National awareness materials, including novelty items and flyers (in five different languages), were produced and distribution is on-going.

#### **Addressing suicide and depression**

The UN Country Team, led by the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) in collaboration with the Speaker of the National Assembly and the Parliamentary Committee on Social Services held a dialogue on suicide in Parliament. Members of Parliament on both sides of the bench, UN agencies and Civil Society jointly discussed the causes, scope of interventions, challenges and shared recommendations to confront the national challenge that puts Guyana in the second highest suicides per population in the world. The dialogue is expected to lead to stronger collaboration among parliamentarians and the UN system to strengthen efforts to reduce suicides in Guyana.

Additionally, to address depression, PAHO/WHO supported training for two (2) doctors from the Baramita Health Centre (Region 1) in the use of the mental health global action programme intervention. In addition, sensitization outreaches on violence against women and children were conducted in Mahdia (Region 8); Bartica (Region 7); Moco-Moco, Annai, Lethem, Apoteri, St. Ignatius and Toka (Region 9).

## Improving data and strengthening the judicial system to prevent and respond to violence against children

Through support from UNICEF, administrative data of two key agencies (the Ministry of Public Security and the Childcare and Protection Agency) contributed to the knowledge base for greater advocacy for the prevention and response of violence against children. Based on this report, other data and the review of the Sexual Offences Act and the Draft National Plan of Action for the implementation of the Sexual Offences Act, 2010 and the Domestic Violence Act, 1996 the Judiciary led in the creation of a specialized Sexual Offences Court. This will, inter alia, contribute to the efficiency in the adjudication of cases and reduce secondary victimization of complainants. Through this court, a special unit became operable which will offer court support services including counseling for child survivors and court personnel. Further, the University of Guyana created Certificate, Diploma and Degree Programmes in Psychology with a planned Masters Programme in Clinical Psychology to begin in mid-2018. These programmes will contribute to the delivery of social services for the prevention and treatment of cases of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation. More than 500 persons received birth certificates in Regions 1 and 8, as part of the Ministry of the Presidency - Department of Citizenship's drive towards universal birth registration. This initiative was complemented by the development of material to increase awareness for hinterland populations on the "right to a name and identity". On juvenile justice, the costing of the Bill was initiated and will be expected to contribute to the evidence needed for reform and implementation on the juvenile justice law.

## Mapping of violence in Secondary Schools

With UN Volunteers support, a needs assessment and mapping on violence in Secondary Schools in Guyana was completed and the key findings were presented to civil society stakeholders. The final report is expected to be made available in the first quarter of 2018.

## Combating crime and corruption

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) provided training on profiling of high-risk containers which will boost government capacity to manage ports. UNODC initiated technical assistance in anti-corruption through the deployment

of an international technical advisor supporting the Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Legal Affairs, Special Organised Crime Unit (SOCU), Prosecution and the Judiciary.

## Strengthening Forensic Ballistic System

The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC), with support from the US State Department and Canada, and in collaboration with the Guyana Police Force (GPF) and the Guyana Forensic Science Laboratory (GFSL), implemented several activities aimed at strengthening the National Forensic Ballistic System. This included the provision of the Cart Win Pro software for the quick and professional identification of cartridges and calibers, double casting equipment to create replicas of bullets and cartridge cases and training in use of both software and equipment. These interventions would improve the capacity to identify ammunition and to share ballistics information across the world, even those utilizing an electronic ballistics identification system. In addition, twelve (12) persons from the GPF and GFSL also participated in operational forensic ballistics training on the History and Development of Firearms, Open Case File, Unknown Head stamps and Wound Ballistics.

## Strengthening the Implementation of UNSCR 1540

UN Security Council Resolution 1540 requires all States to implement effective measures aimed at preventing Non-State Actors from acquiring and using nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery. In 2017, the capacity of the Government of Guyana to implement the UNSCR 1540 was strengthened by the presentation, to the Government, of the Guyana National Legal study. This study analyzed the existing legislative framework with regards to the UNSCR 1540 and aided in the identification of key needs and challenges in implementing the resolution. National authority representatives also came together, with UNLIREC's assistance, to develop a draft NAP document that sets out Guyana's plan for implementing resolution 1540. A total of thirty-three (33) persons participated in both activities.

**These programmes will contribute to the delivery of social services for the prevention and treatment of cases of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation**

# Pillar 3:

## A Healthy Guyana

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### Contributing to maternal and child health

Surveys were conducted on sexual and reproductive health and maternal and child health. Additionally, the national adolescent and young adult health strategic plan was applied. A review of the quality of perinatal and neonatal care and the key causative and attributing factors to neonatal and perinatal mortality was conducted in seven Regions in Guyana covering 2013-2015. The main causes of neonatal and perinatal mortality were birth asphyxia (60%) and sepsis (15%). Recommendations were made in quality improvement, monitoring of patients in labour through the use of the partograph and improved documentation of the maternity records.

The implementation of the Maternal and Perinatal Strategy is expected to accelerate the reduction of maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity and neonatal health. Additionally, the Family Health Manual 2017 was reviewed and upgraded to reflect the maternal and perinatal strategy alignment and SIP guidelines. This new document incorporated reference to SDG 3. Activities to eliminate Mother to Child Transmission of HIV were also implemented.

UNICEF continued its support to joint efforts from the Ministries of Public Health, Education, and Social Protection in strengthening Early Childhood Development (ECD) services throughout the country. Guidelines for certifying ECD providers were developed and operationalized. A first community based ECD programme was launched in Rockstone and had 60 beneficiaries. This has shown positive results and will be replicated.

PAHO/WHO and UNICEF supported the Ministry of Public Health in the HPV vaccination campaign, which by the end of the year reached 7,000 girls between the age of 10 and 14. The campaign will continue in 2018.

### Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV

Data pertaining to Elimination Initiative of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV was collected from the years 2013-2016 from all the regions in Guyana. This review examined the number of HIV exposed infants, HIV positive infants, the number of pregnant women and infants who were placed on ARV drugs, had either Dried Blood Spot (DBS) or Rapid testing. The information was used to complete the Second Report of the elimination initiative report as requested by the PAHO/WHO Review Committee.

### Nutrition, education, and consumer awareness enhanced

Advocacy interventions for the use of iodized salt was included as part of the activities for the development and finalization of the food based dietary guidelines under guideline 6 that focused on the use of more natural seasonings and less salt and salty products.

Training was conducted for health care providers on the use of the anemia policy and protocol. Fifteen (15) community health workers, medex and teachers in Lethem were trained in breast-feeding and young child feeding. Additionally, education and community awareness sessions on nutrition and young child feeding practices were conducted in Region 7 for teen mothers, school children at Baramita, Region 1 and the parents involved in the school feeding programmes.

### Combating Non-Communicable Diseases

Actions relating to the management of cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases were applied. Capacity building activities for health care providers on the use of the chronic illness care model and the chronic care passport continued in regions 4, 5, 6 and 9. The PAHO/WHO country office continued to support the implementation of the diabetes care project, which focused on reducing diabetes in pregnancy and diabetic retinopathy.

### Historic Tobacco Legislation passed

The tobacco legislation was assented to by the President on 22 August, 2017 after Parliamentary approval. Guyana now implements three (3) out of the four (4) tobacco-control best buys identified in the WHO Action Plan for the prevention and control of NCDs. They include smoking bans in all indoor public places and workplaces, warning people about the dangers of tobacco use and tobacco smoke through effective health warnings and bans on all forms of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship.

Guyana also now complies with the three time-bound mandates as established in the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). These include:

### **FCTC Article 8**

Protection from exposure to tobacco smoke. With the new Tobacco legislation, Guyana bans smoking in all indoor public places, work places and public transportation and also in outdoor areas such as parks, playgrounds, stadiums, and arenas. Guyana is now country #19 in the Region of the Americas that is complying with the FCTC Article 8.

### **FCTC Article 11**

Packaging and labeling of tobacco products. Guyana mandates pictorial health warnings of 60% of each principal display area and has banned misleading terms and other characteristics. Guyana is now country #17 to effectively implement FCTC Article 11.

### **FCTC Article 13**

Tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship. Guyana has banned all forms of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship including product display and corporate social responsibility. Guyana is now country # 6 in the Region to effectively implement FCTC Article 13 after Brazil, Colombia, Suriname and Uruguay.

Guyana has also effectively passed legislation to address tobacco industry interference (FCTC Article 5.3), sales to and from minors (FCTC Article 16), and provides regulatory authority to control tobacco products although no specific product content/emissions requirements are in the law (FCTC Art 9 and 10).

## **Advocacy, coherence and conveyance to fast track the AIDS response, and national/subnational institutions and CSOs have systems and policies in place to deliver HIV and NCD services**

Together with UNAIDS, PAHO/WHO worked with the Ministry of Public Health to reinforce health promotion and disease prevention activities that include active detection and early treatment. Due to high level advocacy with other partners, the “test and treat” policy was approved by the Ministry of Public Health. This will enable a step-by-step approach to expand the services and obtain the drugs necessary to provide for a higher number of PLHIV. The Ministry also decided to increase the capacity of nurses in the regions to deliver better comprehensive HIV services and to improve support to medical doctors taking care of the most complicated cases. UNAIDS provided training in HIV and AIDS to civil society organizations such as SASOD, GPlus and GCWAG. UNAIDS has supported HIV prevention and treatment promotion through engagement of civil society organizations such as Artistes in Direct Support (A.I.D.S) to inform, remind and challenge the youth and general population to adopt safer sex behavior and treatment uptake and practices. This has led to more effective advocacy by these organizations. UNAIDS also worked closely with the Health Sector Development Unit (HSDU) of the Ministry of Public Health in collaboration with National AIDS Programme Secretariat (NAPS) and partners to

mobilise partners in developing an HIV sustainability plan. This resulted in coordinated efforts overseen by a high-level steering committee chaired by the Minister of Public Health. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Public Health in developing, equipping and launching pilot Adolescent Friendly Health Units in Mahdia, Aishalton and Lethem. These provide a variety of health services to adolescents and safe space for counselling and support in sensitive areas such as sexual and reproductive health rights. This approach will strengthen the prevention and detection of HIV among adolescents. Considering the high number of adolescent mothers in the country, these services also provide guidance on ECD, and parenting skills for young mothers.

## **Strategic information for an evidence informed HIV response and global political agenda**

The Ministry of Public Health has been working since 2016 to review the information system for HIV/AIDS in the country and to correct the surveillance reporting and new cases, as patients in care and treatment and follow up. PAHO/WHO also worked with the Ministry to analyze the HIV treatment cascade at regional and national levels. PAHO/WHO, UNDP and UNAIDS hosted Regional Strategic Information and Sustainability Workshops in the Caribbean. The Permanent Secretary, Chief Medical Officer, HSDU Executive Director and NAPS Director participated actively and thereafter made improvements in the system for quality assurance, effectiveness and sustainability and better information analysis and reporting. This has improved decision making, case management and planning at the national level and the Caribbean Region. One of the decisions was to procure HIV Drugs for 2018 through the PAHO Strategic Fund. UNAIDS supported the NAPS Programme Director and Monitoring and Evaluation Officer to attend a workshop on HIV estimates and projections which led to the availability of programme data for estimation of coverage of services and development of the treatment cascade used to plan and monitor progress on the 90-90-90 targets. Data on description of the HIV prevalence and incidence have also been made available. UNAIDS supported the Ministry of Public Health with on-line reporting of the AIDS epidemic and response ensuring that up-to-date data for HIV and AIDS was available for planning and resource mobilization e.g. for the Global Fund request (2018-2020), PEPFAR operational planning (ROP 17) and Ministry of Public Health budget process.

**Guyana also now complies with the three time-bound mandates as established in the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC)**

# Pillar 4:

## Sustainable and Resilient Guyana

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### Sub-heading needed

The Framework project, which will guide the elaboration of the Green State Development Strategy was completed. Led by UN Environment, with the support of the UNCT and the Department of the Environment in the Ministry of the Presidency the work received approval/funding from the GRIF Steering Committee. The project will lead to the formulation of the Green State Development Strategy (GSDS). Expert Groups for the seven themes of the GSDS were formed in November comprised of over 100 stakeholders from public, private sectors, civil society and academia.

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education's response to flood-affected areas in the hinterland (regions 7 & 8). Supplies were procured on the local market to ensure continued education in 14 schools. Wet weather protective footwear and equipment, such as school bags were provided to 410 boys and 390 girls. Schools received hygiene and kitchen equipment to replace those items which were lost in the floods. UNICEF also developed, jointly with Ministry of Communities and the Civil Defense Commission, Risk informed Child Friendly Regional Profiles. These will be key amongst others in strengthening local Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) interventions, and quickly targeting the most affected families by potential future natural emergencies.

PAHO/WHO provided training for 47 persons in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Public Health on Management of Shelters and Centres. Also, PAHO/WHO together with the Ministries of Public Health and Education provided support through educational campaigns on Zika throughout the 10 Regions (in schools and communities).

### Real time and greater access to a more user-friendly Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Information to help farmers and agriculture officers at community level

FAO and UNDP jointly worked with the Ministry of Agriculture and its agencies, other Government Ministries and civil society to establish an Agriculture Disaster Risk Management Committee, which held 12 meetings. An assessment of the status of implementation of the ADRM Plan was conducted and findings made available to all stakeholders. A review of the existing policy documents and institutional and coordination mechanisms for DRM in the agriculture sector was conducted and recommendations made for improved governance. Five (5) workshops were held on DRM to build capacity of the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture

and its organs, other national institutions including Civil Defence Commission, government Ministries, Departments and civil society. Over 150 farmers benefited from training and field visits, and 40 extension officers were trained. Training was also done on climate information and its applicability in early warning. Hydromet was able to make adjustments to its climate information and now provides greater access to more user-friendly and real-time information to extension officers and farmers. The average use of the climate information has moved from low to medium. More promotion of the use of the information is required to boost confidence among farmers to use the Hydromet Climate information in production planning. Over 40 Extension Officers benefited from training in Early Warning Systems and use of Climate data for evidence-based decisions.

### Climate Smart Agriculture to support farmers and agriculture officers to improve prevention and reduce impact of disasters

FAO and UNDP continue to work with Government stakeholders and farmers in five (5) pilot sites: Lovely Lass, Now or Never, D'Édward, Number 4 and Fyrish to pilot test climate smart agriculture approaches and DRR best practices. Five (5) field visits were conducted with one visit made by the Steering Committee members. Thirty-five (35) Extension Officers were trained in DRR best practices. An assessment of the Extension Officers capacity to deliver DRR training to farmers was conducted and a training developed based on the needs and gaps.

The FAO developed guidelines and training manuals in DRR for Extension Officers to use as tools to promote field implementation of DRR among farmers. Two (2) mock drills were conducted by UNDP in collaboration with FAO and stakeholders to test and improve the capacity of Extension Officers and other staff of government institutions and civil society. FAO signed four (4) Letters of Agreement in the amount of USD83,000 distributed as follows: NAREI – USD25,000; GLDA- USD 25,000; GRDB - USD15,000; and National Red Cross Society USD – 18,000 to implement best practices for DRM in crops, Livestock and Fisheries sectors.

FAO worked with the Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission to develop a comprehensive project for Sustainable Land Development and Management estimated at USD14,742,272. The project was approved by the GRIF Steering Committee and will allow for the strengthening of the policies and legislation regarding Sustainable Land Development and Management and will enhance the capacity of GLSC to better exercise its mandate.

## Strengthened Capacity to manage water and waste from health care facilities

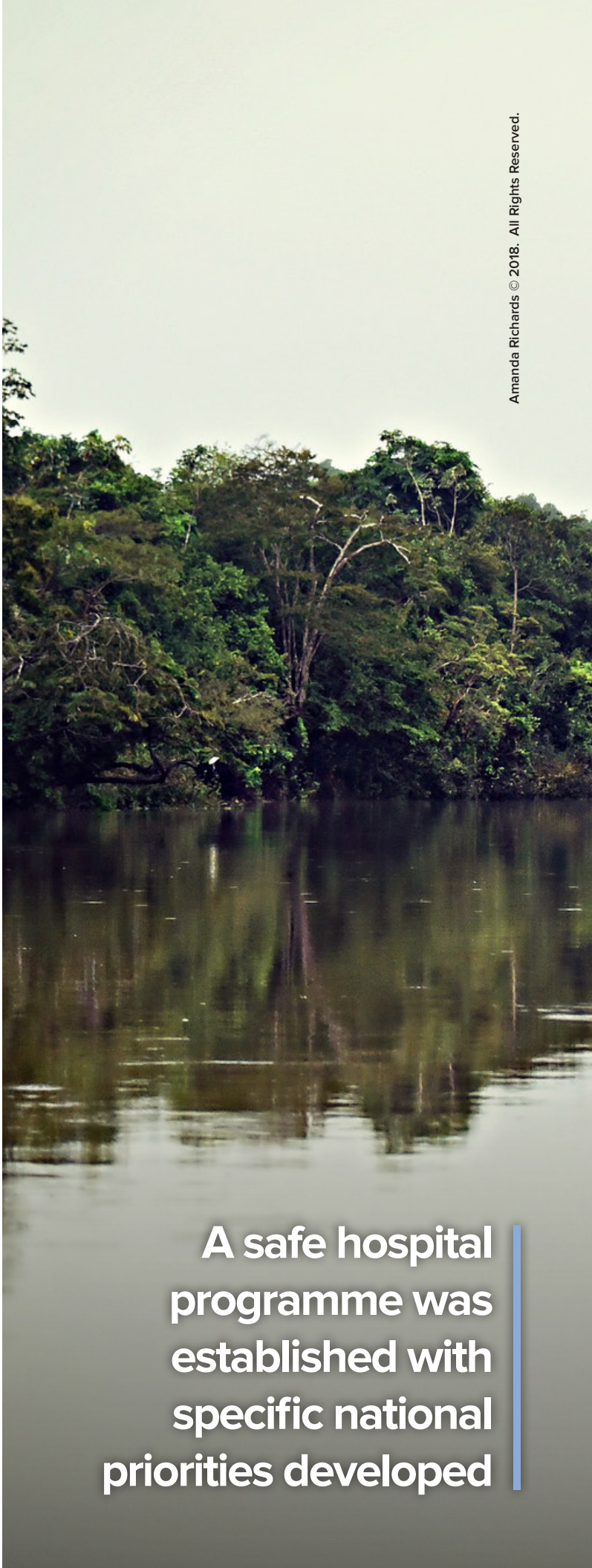
PAHO/WHO worked with the Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Communities and Guyana Water Inc. (GWI) to strengthen environmental health monitoring and water safety systems. A National Water Safety Plan was developed and integrated into the regions. Capacity to manage water and waste from health care facilities was strengthened with over 30 persons benefiting from training. A safe hospital programme was established with specific national priorities developed.

## Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building Support

UNDP provided leadership and access to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other donor resources to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Department of Environment and Office of Climate Change to: promote and support biodiversity-friendly mining, mercury reduction in small-scale gold mining, low emission technology for climate change mitigation and adaptation, and mainstreaming of Rio Conventions. UNDP's policy and technical guidance assisted in strengthening the capacity of EPA in enforcement of mining-related environmental regulations, including EPA's ability to oversee miners adherence to the regulatory framework, establishing inter-institutional coordination with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Guyana Geology and Mines Commission, and collaboration mechanisms for enhanced monitoring and enforcement including joint compliance monitoring. Additionally, seven (7) courses/seminars that adequately incorporated biodiversity considerations have been implemented through the Guyana Mining School. UNDP's guidance also facilitated the EPA's decision to reactivate the EPA Global Environmental Committee. The value of Guyana's contribution to global environmental benefits was presented both at the First Meeting of the SAICM Intersessional Process in February and at COP1 on Minamata Convention in September, which contributed to Guyana's recommitment to ending mercury use by 2027.

UNDP in collaboration with EPA, Department of Environment, University of Guyana and other agencies produced the State of the Environment Report 2016 (launched in June 2017). The report is a central repository of latest available data in natural resources and environment sector. It highlights key needs of the environment sector including participatory environmental governance; integration of biodiversity conservation and management into national sectoral policies, plans and programmes; need for integrated water management; an operational National Waste Management Strategy and Regional Waste Management Plans; and better coordination of natural resource management.

Capacity building was also provided by UNESCO through a workshop and bilateral meetings with key stakeholders for the protection of tangible and intangible heritage.



**A safe hospital programme was established with specific national priorities developed**

# Results of Common Business Operations



# RESULTS OF COMMON BUSINESS OPERATIONS

## Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT)

Macro HACT has been conducted for the first time by the UN in Guyana. The exercise, which was conducted by Deloitte Haskins & Sells, assessed Guyana's public financial management (PFM) environment; their draft report is submitted and final report is imminent.

## Long Term Agreements (LTAs)

completed the procurement process and signed LTAs for security services, stationery and office materials, Casevac, sanitary service/pest control services, etc. Details listed:

Description	Name of Supplier
Security Services	1. Federal Management Systems Inc
	2. Regal Stationery and Computer Centre
	3. Robin Saradial
Stationery and Office Materials	4. Laparkan Trading
	5. Guyana Distributors Limited
	6. United Trading & Business Service
	7. Air Services Limited
Casualty Evacuation Services (CASEVAC)	8. Trans Guyana Airways
	9. Roraima Airways
Sanitary Disposal	10. Rid-O-Pes

UN Cares training conducted in September 2017 for all UN staff in Guyana. Training was led by Erva-Jean Stevens, Strategic Information Advisor, UNAIDS Jamaica, who is the UN Cares Caribbean Focal Point with support from Samantha Hall, Programme Associate, UNAIDS Guyana and Colette Hytmiah-Singh, UN Communications Analyst, RCO Guyana. The purpose of the training was to apprise staff on stigma, discrimination and human rights.

## UN Medical doctors

four (4) doctors have been recommended covering general medicine, neurology, gynecology, ophthalmology; all are registered with the Guyana Medical Council.

## UN House

Intensive efforts almost yielded final result, however, political issues beyond the control of the Operations Management Team is delaying final result in the selection of the building. Many buildings are being viewed; the pool of available housing in Georgetown is very limited. Active consultations with Government are ongoing and they have given full commitment for the UN House.

2017 DSA rate survey conducted.

Conducted OMT survey on UN Reforms.





# Results of Communicating as One

# RESULTS OF COMMUNICATING AS ONE

Joint communications underpinned the Country Implementation Plan through common messaging and advocacy. UN agencies supported joint communications and advocacy through the Joint UNCT Website, Facebook, Twitter, You Tube and Instagram social media platforms.

The Joint Communications Group developed messages around key themes from each MSDF Results Group. Common health messages were shared with the media and various stakeholders. These included rural youth employment, training for health professionals, juvenile justice, and climate change awareness and mitigation. Advocacy and public awareness of the work on the UNCT towards SDG implementation was conducted in the following ways:



## Informational materials produced and disseminated:

SDGs cards and fact sheets were distributed at various functions including the launch of the MSDF and Guyana's CIP, the first meeting of the Joint National Steering Committee, and during community outreaches.

## Community outreaches:

SDGs outreaches were conducted in four (4) administrative Regions of the country - 4, 5, 6, and 10.

## Media outreaches:

Heads of agencies made appearances on television and radio talk shows to discuss how their agencies work support national achievement of the SDGs. In the newspapers messages and opinion editorials from the Resident Coordinator were published. Additionally, there was ongoing media coverage of agencies events. Through partnership with two television stations content was aired to inform the public about the work of the UN.

## Website and Social media:

the UN Guyana website, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and You Tube pages were populated throughout the year with global and local content about various campaigns, observances, and activities hosted by agencies.

## Branding:

A SDGs arch was constructed and placed on the Camp Street Avenue in Georgetown. Also, SDGs pins were designed and distributed throughout the year to various stakeholders inclusive of Government Ministers and other personnel, members of the diplomatic corps, staff, and participants at outreaches.

E-newsletter: A quarterly newsletter highlighting agencies work to support achievement of the SDGs was prepared and shared with all staff and stakeholders from Government, the diplomatic community, and Non-Governmental Organization.



# Financial Overview



# FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Please refer to Excel Sheet one for information on the Common Budgetary Framework, including information on estimated planned budget and expenditures, ideally and when feasible, aggregated by Pillar, Outcome and Agency. This section highlights information on top donors, including government contributions, if applicable, and is consolidated in the form as a matrix (see Annex I).

UN MSDF Strategic Priority<sup>[1]</sup>: An Inclusive, Equitable, and Prosperous Guyana

Chairing United Na/ons/government en/ty for the Priority:

Outcome 1: Access to quality educa/on and life-long learning increased, for enhanced employability and sustainable economic development.

UN MSDF indicators:

1. Percentage of graduates leaving with a certificate of technical and vocational training and education, disaggregated by age.
2. Percentage of children and young people: (a) in Grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex.
3. Participation rate of youth and adults in formal or non-formal education and training in the last 12 months, by sex.
4. Percentage of youth (aged 15-24) not in education, employment or training.

Outputs	a) indicator b) baseline c) target	Key Activity	Implementing UN entity and national partner	Timeline				Annual Common Budgetary Framework updated as the CIPs/SIP rolls over			Expenditure	Comments	Financing modality (agency-specific, parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)
				2019	2020	2021	2022	Total Budget (USD)	Funds Available (USD)	Funding Gap (USD)			
11 Strengthened national frameworks, policies, plans, standards and organizational capacity of key stakeholders and increase access to high-quality, equitable, inclusive, holistic and relevant lifelong learning services for girls and boys (including adolescents) and their families, including in emergencies by 2021.	Strengthened national frameworks, policies, plans and standards to increase access to high-quality, equitable, inclusive, and holistic early childhood development, learning and care environments for girls and boys (ages 0-8) and their families by 2021, including in emergencies Indicator 11.1 Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are on track in at least three of four development domains, total and disaggregated by gender, poorest quintile, urban/rural Baseline: 86% (2016) Target: 95% (2017)	11.1.1 Develop capacity to track early learning development standards ages 3 – 8 years old.	UNICEF, MoE	x	x	x	x	120,000	80,000	40,000	60,000	successfully completed	agency-specific
		11.2.1 Institutionalization of CFS Framework with emphasis on integrated programming which includes the five dimensions.	UNICEF, MoE	x	x	x	x	100,000	100,000	0	62,000	This was done through support to the Ministry of Education, capacity development and programmes with a specific aim at strengthening positive discipline in schools	agency-specific
		11.2.2 Create enabling environment and develop capacity for comprehensive programmes and services for children with special education needs	UNICEF, MoE	x	x	x	x	70,000	70,000	0			agency-specific
		Indicator 11.2 Percent (%) of students who are overage for grade in primary education, by gender Baseline: 18% (girls) 22% (boys) Sur: TBD (Guy) Target: 10 decrease for all groups											
Indicator 11.3 Percentage of students experiencing bullying, corporal punishment, harassment, violence, sexual discrimination and abuse. (No baseline and target defined)	Indicator 11.3 Percentage of students experiencing bullying, corporal punishment, harassment, violence, sexual discrimination and abuse. (No baseline and target defined)	11.3.1 Develop in school and out of school programmes to decrease bullying and discrimination	UNICEF, MoE	x	x	x		40,000	20,000	10,000			agency-specific
		1.1.4.1 Conduct Youth Policy Reviews in selected Countries	UNESCO									NO DATA PROVIDED	
		1.1.4.2 Facilitate in-depth research on youth problems in the Caribbean by MOST programme and SALISES University of West Indies;											
		1.1.5.1 Conduct capacity Building workshops in ICTs in education.	UNESCO									NO DATA PROVIDED	
1.2 Enhanced capacity of key stakeholders to mitigate future youth skills mismatch and to develop young people skills to be proactive users and producers of information and media content	Indicator 1.2.1: Number of consultative meetings and validation workshop held in 2017 to review existing education and vocational training policies Baseline: 0 Target: 3 (at least)	1.2.1.1 Provide upstream level advices to fine-tune current education and vocational training policies to be more sensitive to competencies-based and work-based learning approaches	UNESCO, National Commission for UNESCO, related Ministries, Universities and Centers		x	x	x	86000	67000	19000	67000	Expected to be fully implemented by the end of 2017 (USD 67,000)	agency-specific,
		Indicator 1.2.2: Number of communication and information initiatives implemented Baseline: 0 Target: 1	1.2.2.1 Conduct awareness raising activities and regional consultation for formulating a Caribbean Plan of Action for implementing information and communication technology initiatives	UNESCO, Universities, Ministries of Education, Media Houses and Organizations, National Libraries	x	x	x	x	55,000	30,000	25,000	0	Not implemented (the meeting had been postponed)
1.3 Enhanced capacity of national and subnational entities in education planning, collection and use of data, system monitoring and budgeting, to provide equitable, inclusive and relevant education for all children and adolescents by 2021	Indicator 1.3.1 Lower secondary education completion rate, by gender Baseline: 49% (boys), 38% girls Target: 10% increase for all groups	1.3.1.1 Strengthening of capacity of national and subnational partners in planning, data generation and systems monitoring	UNICEF, MoE	x	x	x	x	20,000	20,000	0	147000	This was done with specific CD support, and support to the Sitan and development of a Reintegration Policy in Education for Teen age mothers.	agency-specific,
		1.3.1.2 Conduct nationwide SItAn on adolescent Pregnancy which will allow for an understanding of the dynamics of adolescent risky behavior.	UNICEF, UNFPA, MoPH, MoE	x	x	x	x	45,000	45,000	0			agency-specific,
		1.3.1.3 Development of Multi sector action plan on Adolescent pregnancy	UNICEF, MoPH, MoE	x	x	x	x	5,000	5,000	0			agency-specific,
TOTAL								541,000	437,000	94,000	336,000		
Fund available - outcome 1								\$437,000					
Funding gap- outcome 1								\$94,000					
Total budget- outcome 1								\$531,000					
Total Expenditure - Outcome 1								\$336,000					

UN MSDF Strategic Priority[1]: An Inclusive, Equitable, and Prosperous Guyana  
 Chairing United Nations/government entity for the Priority:  
 Outcome 2: Access to equitable social protection systems, quality services and sustainable economic opportunities improved.

UN MSDF indicators:

1. Percentage of children, boys and girls living below national poverty line/ or in multidimensional poverty.
2. Percentage of eligible population covered by social protection floors/systems disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, unemployed, old age, people with disabilities , pregnant women/new-borns, work injury victims, poor and vulnerable.
3. Number of M&E framework for social protection programs.
4. Number of actionable mechanisms and policies aimed at decent work creation and protection , the promotion of entrepreneurship, and the formalisation and growth of enterprises.
5. Extent to which national and sub-regional statistical systems are strengthened for evidence-based planning and for monitoring lagging MDGs and SDGs.

Outputs	a) indicator b) baseline c) target	Key Activity	Implementing UN entity and national partner	Timeline				Annual Common Budgetary Framework updated as the CIPs/SIP rolls over			Expenditure	Comments	Financing modality (agency-specific, parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)
				O1	O2	O3	O4	Total Budget (USD)	Funds Available (USD)	Funding Gap (USD)			
21 Capacity of public and private institutions strengthened to formulate strategic plan and support pro-youth employment opportunities	Organizational and institutional capacities of public and private institutions, organizations and network are strengthened to support pro-youth employment opportunities and youth involvement in the agriculture and related industries  Indicator 211 - Number of youth whose employment or self-employment situation improved through grant funded projects. Baseline - NA  Target - By 2017, 100 employment opportunities facilitated for youth in the agriculture, livestock, fisheries and related rural industries.	2111 Mapping of ongoing rural employment, youth and related policies and strategies.	Implementing UN entity - FAO National Partners - Ministry of Agriculture/ Office of the Presidential Advisor on Youth	x	x	x	x	FAO and IFAD funded regional project with FAO providing USD 468,000 and IFAD USD 1,800,000. The allocation to each country is not known.		0	\$10,210	2111 Dr. Ifill completed mapping of youth employment in Guyana through updating a study done by PROCASUR (2017) USD10,000	Agency-specific
		2112 Mapping of good practices and ongoing/anticipated successful experiences on rural youth employment creation and development.	Implementing UN entity - FAO National Partners - Ministry of Agriculture/ Office of the Presidential Advisor on Youth Empowerment, Ministry of the Presidency.	x	x	x	x			45000	2112 Mapping of good practices was done by PROCASUR through a leasing route - 17 young entrepreneurs benefited - training in specific areas of their businesses USD45,000		
		2113 Train youth in crops and livestock production, agro-processing and other activities related to food and agriculture and rural industries.	Regional Partners - Caribbean Agricultural Forum for Youth (CAFY), Caribbean Farmers Network (CaFAN), Caribbean Agribusiness Association (CABA), and Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Development (CNIRD), Caribbean Agricultural Research & Development Institute (CARDI).	x	x	x	x			0	2113 30 young persons training in crops and livestock, agro-processing and other activities related to food and agriculture.		
		2114 Issue start up grant through competitive process		x	x	x	x			\$150,000	2114 At the stage to make offer to service providers for competitive bidding.		
	Indicator 212 Number of Guyana entrepreneurs that benefited from the 'go-and-see' visit to expand investment opportunities. Baseline: 0 (2016) Target: 10 (2017)	2121 Complete study on interests and needs to support local initiatives in Guyana 2122 Go-see visits for 10 Guyanese entrepreneurs to scope out investment opportunities 2123 Finalization of diaspora engagement strategy	IOM, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	x	x	x	x	22,750	22,750	-	\$21,705	These key activities were implemented with as follows: 2121 Complete study on interests and needs to support local initiatives in Guyana 2122 Go-see visits for 10 Guyanese entrepreneurs to scope out investment opportunities 2123 Finalization of diaspora engagement strategy	Agency-specific
2.2 National capacity to generate, analyze and utilize data is strengthened in order to monitor and report on programmes, inform policy and decision making.	Strengthened national capacity to generate, analyse and utilise data and evidence for national policies and programmes linked to sustainable development  Indicator 2.2.1 Guyana has statistical offices with technical capacity to use disaggregated data for mapping demographic disparities and socio-economic inequalities including for emergency preparedness  Baseline: Partially Yes (December 2016) Target: Yes (December 2017)	2.2.11 Establish a partnership with the BOS to conduct secondary analysis using Census Data for mapping disparities and socio economic inequalities relative to women and girls to inform evidence based programming	UNFPA, BOS, MoE (youth department), MoPH	x	x	x	x	5,000		0	Rollover to 2018/19	Agency-specific	
		Indicator 2.2.2 Guyana has developed implementation plans for the 2022 round of census. Yes/No	2.2.2.1 Advocate with the BOS to commence its draft implementation plan for the 2022 round of census					5000		0	Rollover to 2018/19	Agency-specific	
	Baseline - No (2015)-No 2022 Census Plan exist: Target: Yes (2017) BOS develops a draft Action Plan for the 2022 Census	2.2.1.2 - Technical assistance to MOL in statistics software	ILO/Ministry of Social Protection	x	x			11000	11000	0	\$110,000.00	Seegobin, Karen: Current expenditure (as at 31 Oct 2017 = USD 110,000)	Agency-specific
	Data, evidence and M&E: Improved national and sub-national capacity to systematically collect, analyse and use disaggregated data and other forms of information to monitor, inform policy decision-making and report on the situation of children and child poverty in all of its dimensions, using an equity-based approach	2.2.3.1: Complete SitAn on Indigenous women and Children	UNICEF, MoI/PA; GCRG	x				40,000	40,000	0	\$124,147.00	UNICEF: The Study was finalized and launched in September 2017. Additionally UNICEF partnered with Ministry of Communities to develop regional profiles with data coming from MICS survey. The profiles will help the country to plan, prioritize and monitor activities benefitting children and families	Agency Specific
	Indicator 2.2.3- Number of published studies and evaluations containing key disaggregated data on children and women of Baseline: No baseline available Target: NA	2.2.3.2: Establish a central repository for all national and regional (Qual. and Quant.) studies and evaluation.	UNICEF, UNDR, PAHO/WHO, UNAIDS, BoS; GCRG and Civil Society Organisation	x	x	x	x	10,000	10,000	0		UNICEF: Nothing expended to date for PAHO in this area . For next two years, funds available will be approximately US\$10,000 in total UNICEF: This is postponed to 2018 (116,000)	Agency Specific
		2.2.3.3: Conduct at least one capacity building session in M&E for partners	UNICEF, UNDR, PAHO/WHO, UNAIDS; GCRG and Civil Society Organisation	x	x			15,000	0	0		PAHO/WHO: Nothing expended to date for PAHO in this area . For next two years, funds available will be approximately US\$10,000 in total UNICEF: IPDAT training was facilitated and benefited professionals from various ministries and members of CSOs.	Agency Specific

Outputs	a) indicator b) baseline c) target	Key Activity	Implementing UN entity and national partner	Timeline				Annual Common Budgetary Framework updated as the CIPs/SIP rolls over			Expenditure	Comments	Financing modality (agency-specific, parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)
				O1	O2	O3	O4	Total Budget (USD)	Funds Available (USD)	Funding Gap (USD)			
2.3 Increased national capacity to advocate for and deliver policies and programme for access to SRH for adolescents with a focus on vulnerable and marginalised groups	Indicator 2.3.1 MOE implements Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) Programme according to international standards Baseline: No 2016 not implemented Target: Yes 2017 (International standard applied)  Indicator 2.3.2 Youth, CSO advocate for the needs and rights of vulnerable young people in policies and programmes. Yes/No Baseline: Yes, partially (2016) Target: Yes, increased advocacy (2017)	2.3.1 Advocate the implementation of CSE in line with international standards  2.3.2.1 Train CSOs for increased advocacy for the needs and rights of vulnerable young people in policies and programmes	UNFPA, MoE, MoSP, MoPH, UNFPA Youth Advisory Group, GRPA Youth Advocacy Movement	X	X	X	X	8,000			0	Rollover to 2018/19	Agency Specific
2.4 National and sub-national institutions, private sector, and civil society are able to deliver effective entrepreneur and leadership programmes to women, youth, and indigenous people and develop related policies	Indicator 2.4.1: Number of schemes to expand and diversify the productive base based on the use of sustainable production technologies in Amerindian communities. Baseline: 5 Target: 8  Indicator 2.4.2: Number of Amerindian communities with institutional measures in place at the subnational levels to generate and strengthen employment and livelihoods. Baseline: 96 (2013) Target: 141  Indicator 2.4.3: Existence of a policy framework for promotion of small and micro enterprises Baseline: No Target: Yes  Indicator 2.4.4: Number of Government-led schemes focusing on women, youth and Amerindian groups that promote and support development of export-quality products Baseline: 0 Amerindians groups: 3 Women: 1 Youth: 1  Indicator 2.3.5: Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management involving local community organizations. Baseline: 0 Target: 4	2.4.1 Community Development Plans operationalized  2.4.1.2. Community Development Plans execution  2.4.1.3. Seminar for brokering of partnerships and analysis of barriers to market entry  2.4.1.4. Policy and institutional framework that identifies institutions and their role produced  2.4.2.1. Land titles issued to eligible Amerindian communities and village extensions  2.4.3.1. Support to the creation and implementation of ministries' strategic plans and policies	UNDP, MoIPA, MoF, GRIF/MoP  UNDP, MoIPA, Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission, GRIF/MoP  UNDP, Min. of Business, other interested ministries	x	x	x	x		2979527		1,564,995		Agency-specific
									\$3,000,000.00	TBD	\$366,529.00		
									\$25,000.00	TBD	\$98,000.00		
2.5 Poverty reduction and Social Protection System: National and subnational capacity is strengthened to accelerate poverty reduction and deliver inclusive and equitable social protection systems	The country is supported to implement government programmes aimed at the vulnerable towards accelerating the reduction of poverty Indicator 2.5.1- Number of initiatives implemented in support of government programmes aimed at the vulnerable to reduce poverty. Target - By 2017 at least 2 initiatives implemented to support government programmes aimed the vulnerable.  Indicator 2.5.2 Number of validated, gender-responsive national/subnational land use plans developed and in use Baseline: 3 Target: 11  Social Protection System: Strengthened national and subnational human and institutional capacity to develop and deliver inclusive and equitable social protection systems to strengthen the resilience of and protect boys and girls from all forms of poverty and social exclusion. Indicator 2.5.3- Proportion of children covered by social protection systems of the total children targeted by social protection systems Baseline: No baseline available Target: NA	2.5.1 Construct shadehouse and livestock facilities at Hugo Chavez Centre to assist the Center in becoming self-sufficient in certain food items.  2.5.1.2 Train residents of the Centre in livestock and vegetable shadehouse production .  2.5.2.1 Land titles issued to eligible Amerindian communities and village extensions  2.5.3.1 Conduct/update mapping of social protection programs  2.5.3.2 - Training of high-level officials from the social security institution (This activity falls within a wider area of focus which promotes formalization of the Informal economy)	Implementing UN entity - FAO; National Partners - Partners of the Americas/Ministry of Social Protection/ Guyana Livestock Development Authority  Implementing UN entity - FAO; National Partners - Partners of the Americas/Ministry of Social Protection/ Guyana Livestock Development Authority  UNDP, Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission  UNICEF; MoSP; GCRG  ILO/Ministry of Social Protection					5,000	5,000	0	\$700,000.00	2.5.1. Shadehouse, chicken pens, aquaculture ponds, sheep and goat pens established and functional with the support of FAO in collaboration with NAREI, GLDA and Ministry of Social Protection - Amount USD700,000.  0 2.5.1.2 Residence at Centre trained in aquaculture fish management, poultry, sheep, goat and duck production.	Agency-specific
				x	x	x	x	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	Included in activity 2.4.21	Agency Specific
				X	X			15,000	15,000	0	0	this activity will be conducted in 2018	
				X	X			53,000	53,000	0	\$53,000.00	Seegobin, Karen: current expenditure (31/10/17): 53,000	Agency-specific
2.6 Investment & resilience for children: Enhanced national systems that govern the volume, efficiency and impact of invested resources towards building resilience of the most vulnerable boys, girls and adolescents.	Indicator 2.6.1 - Public expenditure for children (percentage of gross domestic product) disaggregated by sector: social protection, health, education, child protection, and ECD Baseline: No baseline available Target: NA	2.6.1.1 Conduct assessment of budget expenditures	UNICEF, Ministry of Finance	x	x	x		20,000	15,000	5,000	52,000	This was done and the report will be finalized (including comments from Ministry of Finance and other Ministries) by end of November	Agency Specific
2.7 National and subnational institutions, private sector and civil society capacities strengthened to deliver effective entrepreneur programmes to women, youth and Amerindians and develop related policies	Indicator 2.7: Number of actionable mechanisms and policies aimed at decent-work creation and promotion of entrepreneurship, and the formalization and growth of enterprises.	2.7.1 Support to the creation and implementation of ministries' strategic plans and policies  2.7.1.2 Training of officials in labour administration (to confirm)  2.7.1.3 Training of officials in creating an enabling environment for enterprises (ESEE)	UNDP, Min. of Business  ILO/Ministry of Social Protection  ILO/Ministry of Social Protection	x	x	x	x	TBD	TBD	TBD	0	Included in activity 2.4.31	Agency Specific
				x	x	x	x	147,950	147,950		\$116,734.00	Seegobin, Karen: current expenditure (31/10/17): 116,734	Agency-specific
				x	x	x	x	165,300	165,300		\$86,967.00	Seegobin, Karen: current expenditure (31/10/17): 86,967	Agency-specific

Outputs	a) indicator b) baseline c) target	Key Activity	Implementing UN entity and national partner	Timeline				Annual Common Budgetary Framework updated as the CIPs/SIP rolls over			Expenditure	Comments	Financing modality (agency-specific, parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)
				O1	O2	O3	O4	Total Budget (USD)	Funds Available (USD)	Funding Gap (USD)			
2.8: A robust management system (trained staff) for the digitalization process of birth, death and marriage records exists at the GRO.	Indicator 2.8.1: Number of GRO staff trained to effectively manage the information system  Baseline: 0 Target - At least 4 staff to effectively manage the GRO Information system (December 2017)	2.8.1.1 Train GRO staff to effectively manage the information system	IOM, Ministry of Citizenship, General Registrar Office	x	x	x	x	72089.24	72089.24		\$106,715.00	A total of 106,715 was spent for these key activities.	Agency-specific  Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (US)
		2.8.1.2 Record and process birth, death and marriage through a fully functional and managed digitized system	IOM, Ministry of Citizenship, General Registrar Office	x	x	x	x	4,000	4,000	-			
<b>TOTAL</b>								\$599,089	\$3,586,089	\$5,000	\$2,041,007		
Repeat highlighted section (grey) for each additional output													
Total planned budget (including both direct programme cost and indirect support cost)													
Total UN entity 1													
Total UN entity 2													
Total UN entity 3													
[1] UN MSDF outcomes are reflected verbatim from the results matrix throughout this template.													
Funds available - outcome 2													
Funding gap- outcome 2													
Total budget- outcome 2													
Total Expenditure - Outcome 2													
Funds available - An Inclusive, Equitable, and Prosperous Guyana													
Funding gap- An Inclusive, Equitable, and Prosperous Guyana													
Total budget- An Inclusive, Equitable, and Prosperous Guyana													
Total Expenditure- An Inclusive, Equitable, and Prosperous Guyana													

UN MSDF Strategic Priority[2]: A Safe, Cohesive, and Just Guyana  
Chairing United Nations/government entity for the Priority:

Outcome 1: Capacities of public policy and rule of law institutions and civil society organizations strengthened.

UN MSDF indicators:

1. Number of countries able to ascertain attrition rates in sexual offences and domestic violence cases by procedural stage (police and courts).
2. Number of countries with functioning mechanisms (to systematically collect, analyse and use disaggregated data and other forms of information) which use regionally established tools for monitoring and reporting on the situation of women and children\*.

Outputs	a) indicator b) baseline c) target	Key Activity	Implementing UN entity and national partner	Timeline				Annual Common Budgetary Framework updated as the CIPs/SIP rolls over			Expenditure	Comments	Financing modality (agency-specific, parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)
				O1	O2	O3	O4	Total Budget (USD)	Funds Available (USD)	Funding Gap (USD)			
11 Guyana has an effective and inclusive partnerships for impact and sustainability in public health services.	Indicator 11.1 - Percentage of men and women who report discriminatory attitudes towards PLHIV  Baseline - 77 % Target - 50%	111.1 Re-organise the national network of PLHIV so that it is fit for purpose to lead, influence and engage government and key stakeholders in policy and programme change.	UNAIDS - Ministry of Public Health/ NAPS, Gplus	x	x	x	x	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$-	\$3,000.00	Agency-specific Donor - PEPFAR and the Global Fund	
		111.2 Advocate for a Ministry of Public Health led effort to address stigma and discrimination in health care, through policy reform, data collection and evidence informed capacity building for health care workers.	UNAIDS - Ministry of Public Health/ NAPS	x	x	x	x	\$12,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$-	roll over to 2018	Agency-specific Donor - PEPFAR and the Global Fund
		111.3 Build capacity of civil society on resource mobilization for the AIDS response.	UNAIDS - Ministry of Public Health/ NAPS, Gplus	x	x	x	x	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$-	\$3,000.00	Agency-specific Donor - PEPFAR and the Global Fund	
	Indicator 11.2- % of men and women who report discriminatory attitudes towards PLHIV  Baseline - 77% Target - 50%	11.2.1 Carry out the Stigma index determination for PLHIV and LGBTI and advocate for the use of the recommendations for legislation, policy and programme change	UNDR, UNAIDS, Ministry of Public Health/NAPS, Gplus, SASOD, A.I.D.S	x	x	x	x	\$11,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$-	roll over to 2018	Agency-specific Donor - PEPFAR and the Global Fund
		11.2.2 Follow-up on recommendations of National Dialogue on HIV and the Law	UNDR, UNAIDS - Ministry of Public Health/NAPS, and CSOs	x	x	x	x	\$19,280.00	\$19,280.00	\$-	\$12,105.00	UNAIDS: roll over to 2018 UNDP: 12105 UNDP figures in the total budget and funds available	
	Indicator 11.3: Extent of SDG localization at the municipal level Baseline: None Target: 25% of applicable SDGs in 25% of municipalities	11.2.3 Build capacity of PLHIV support groups for Positive Health, Dignity Prevention	UNAIDS - Ministry of Public Health/NAPS, Gplus, GCWAG	x	x	x	x	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$-	\$5,000.00	Agency-specific Donor - PEPFAR and the Global Fund	
		11.2.4 Support the Ministry of Finance and Communities in localizing the Sustainable Development Goals.	UNDR, Min. of Communities, Min. of Finance	x	x	x	x	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$-	\$-	\$52,455.49 for UNV to be committed by December 1, 2017	Agency - specific

Outputs	a) indicator b) baseline c) target	Key Activity	Implementing UN entity and national partner	Timeline				Annual Common Budgetary Framework updated as the CIPs/SIP rolls over			Expenditure	Comments	Financing modality (agency-specific, parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total Budget (USD)	Funds Available (USD)	Funding Gap (USD)			
1.2 National capacity to effectively combat trafficking in persons strengthened	Indicator 1.2.1: There is an assessment of existing anti-TIP legislation and policies. Yes/No Baseline: No assessment (2016) Target: Assessment (2017)	1.2.1: Conduct review of existing anti-TIP legislation and policies in line with international best practice	IOM, Ministry of Social Protection, TIP Unit		X	X			\$3,970.00	\$3,970.00		\$3,109.00	Agency-specific Donor - US Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)
	Indicator 1.2.2: There is a National Networking Group (NNG) of civil society organization working on or around TIP supported to coordinate efforts and interaction with government. Yes/No Baseline: No NNG (2016) Target: NNG (2017)	1.2.2: Establish a National Networking Group of civil society stakeholders to coordinate efforts and interaction with government	IOM, GWMO, Ministry of Social Protection, TIP Unit		X	X	X		\$7,410.00	\$7,410.00	\$-	\$4,600.00	Agency-specific Donor - (J/TIP)
	Indicator 1.2.3: # of Standard Operating Procedures developed to guide investigations, prosecutions and convictions, and to guide child-sensitive investigation procedures and court procedures. Baseline: 0 (2016) Target: 4 (2017)	1.2.3: Hold national consultative process with key stakeholders to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), in line with international best practice and in accordance with Guyana's anti-trafficking laws, to guide investigations, prosecutions and convictions, and to guide child-sensitive investigation procedures and court procedures	IOM, Ministry of Social Protection, TIP Unit			X	X		\$25,720.00	\$25,720.00	\$-	\$40,902.00	Agency-specific Donor - (J/TIP)
	Indicator 1.2.4: # of Standard Operating Procedures developed to guide the identification, referral and protection of VOT Baseline: 0 (2016) Target: 3 (2017)	1.2.4: Hold national consultative process with key stakeholders to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), in line with international best practice and in accordance with Guyana's anti-trafficking laws, to guide the identification, referral and protection of VOT	IOM, Ministry of Social Protection, TIP Unit			X	X		\$25,720.00	\$25,720.00	\$-		Funds will be utilized by the end of Nov. Agency-specific Donor - (J/TIP)
	Indicator 1.2.5: # of health care workers and Trainers trained in the identification, referral and protection of VOT. Baseline: 0 (Health Care Workers), 0 (Trainers) (2016) Target: 35, (Health Care workers); 25 (Trainers) (2017)	1.2.5: Conduct Training of Trainers in the identification, referral and protection of VOT	IOM, Ministry of Social Protection, TIP Unit	X					\$8,500.00	\$8,500.00	\$-	\$-	TOT and training of Health care providers will not be conducted this year Agency-specific Donor - (J/TIP)
		1.2.5.2: Conduct training for health care providers in identification, referral and protection of VOT	IOM, Ministry of Social Protection, TIP Unit	X									
		1.2.5.3: Produce and disseminate national awareness materials	IOM, Ministry of Social Protection, TIP Unit	X	X	X	X		\$20,600.00	\$20,600.00	\$-	\$14,424.60	expenditure for awareness materials Agency-specific Donor - (J/TIP)
1.3 Capacity of government stakeholders is strengthened for improved immigration services and visa regime	Indicator 1.3.1: The recommendations for improved immigration services and visa regime in Guyana is endorsed by key government stakeholders. Yes/No Baseline: No (2016) Target: Yes (2017)	1.3.1: Present Report by Expert on Recommendations and Guidelines for improved visa regime and eVisa	IOM, Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration	X				\$18,850.00	\$18,850.00	\$-	\$19,503.00	Agency-specific Donor - ACP-EU Migration Action	
Total									\$189,050.00	\$173,050.00	\$16,000.00	\$105,643.60	
Repeat highlighted section (grey) for each additional output													
Total planned budget (including both direct programme cost and indirect support cost)													
Total UN entity 1													
Total UN entity 2													
Total UN entity 3													
Funds available - outcome 1													
Funding gap- outcome 1													
Total budget- outcome 1													
Total expenditure - Outcome 1													



Total planned budget (including both direct programme cost and indirect support cost)

Total UN entity 1

Total UN entity 2

Total UN entity 3

Funds available - outcome 1 \$173,050.00

Funding gap- outcome 1 \$16,000.00

Total budget- outcome 1 \$189,050.00

Total expenditure - Outcome 1 \$105,643.60

UN MSDF Strategic Priority[2]: A Safe, Cohesive, and Just Guyana

Chairing United Nations/government entity for the Priority:

Outcome 2: Equitable access to justice, protection, citizen security and safety reinforced.

UN MSDF indicators:

1. Number of countries where the number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population has decreased (indicating country objectives).

2. Number of countries that have a decrease in the number of women and men reporting experiences of physical and sexual violence.

3. Number of countries where the ratio of judges and resident magistrates has increased.

4. Number of countries that have established joint operational units in at least one airport and/or seaport to counter the exploitation of these points of entry for the purposes of organized crime in Caribbean Member States.

5. Peaceful completion of constitutional reform processes.

6. Level of public confidence in delivery of basic services.

Outputs	a) indicator b) baseline c) target	Key Activity	Implementing UN entity and national partner	Timeline				Annual Common Budgetary Framework updated as the CIPs/SIP rolls over			Expenditure	Comments	Financing modality (agency-specific, parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)
				O1	O2	O3	O4	Total Budget (USD)	Funds Available (USD)	Funding Gap (USD)			
21 Capacities of relevant authorities and youth organizations built to empower young men and women to participate in designing, reviewing and revising national policies and legislations on youth	Inclusive, transparent, gender and disability sensitive and proactive youth networks/organizations are supported and operating for a systematic and structured mobilization of youth around common themes and challenges  Capacities are built amongst youth organisations and relevant authorities in order to empower young men and women to participate in reviewing and revising national policies and legislation on youth, to advocate the development of national youth strategies/policies and to lobby for the sound implementation of these strategies/policies when they exist  Indicator 2.11 Number of national policies and legislations reviewed and revised by youth Baseline: 0 (2016) Target:	2.11.1 Conduct mapping and prepare a comprehensive online directory of youth organizations	UNESCO	x	x	x	x	\$35,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	partially implemented (current expenditure USD 15,000)	Agency-specific
		2.11.2 Support/consolidation of existing national networks of independent youth organizations	UNESCO	x	x	x	x						
		2.11.3 Conduct an analysis of the situation of youth and youth issues, including in terms of existing relevant policy provisions	UNESCO	x	x	x	x	\$20,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$15,000.00		under implementation, to be to be continued in 2018	Agency-specific
		2.11.4 Promote youth participation in the formulation of, and advocacy on, policy provisions and related action plans on youth (based on the analysis foreseen in the activity above)	UNESCO	x	x	x	x				\$-		Agency-specific
2.2 Intersectoral collaboration to address gender based violence and human security strengthened 41 Government and non-Government institutions working on constitutional reform, fulfillment of human rights and local administration are increasingly transparent, participatory, and effective.	Indicator 2.21: There is an assessment of the level of mainstreaming of the human security approach following PAHO's protocol. Yes/No Baseline: No assessment (2016) Target: Assessment is done by end 2017	2.2.11 Conduct sensitization meeting for stakeholders; 2.2.12 Implement joint activity in commemoration of International Day for the Elimination of Violence against women; 2.2.13 Implement interventions to address violence against children in Baramita, Region 1; 2.2.14 Conduct training of trainers workshop for health care providers on Gender-based violence	PAHO/WHO/ MoPH/Min of Social Services	x	x	x	x	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$-	\$-		Agency-specific
2.3 Policy for promoting social cohesion formulated and implemented 61 Citizens have increased access to Government services through ICT at the national and subnational levels.	Indicator 2.31: Existence of a national social cohesion strategy. Yes/No Baseline: Non-existing Target: Under implementation (2021) Indicator 2.3.2: % of Government Social Cohesion programmes implemented under the social cohesion strategy. Baseline: 0 Target: 60  Indicator 2.3.3: Number of unserved communities accessing ICT services Baseline: 0 Target: 10 Indicator 2.3.41 number of persons utilizing on line government services disaggregated by sex. Baseline: 2000 Target: Men: 4490, Women: 4510	2.3.11 Approve strategic plan for Ministry of Social Cohesion	UNDP, Ministry of Social Cohesion	x	x	x	x	\$100,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$-		Agency-specific
		2.3.21 Implement strategic plan for MoSC  2.3.31 Develop full project document for ICT Access for Hinterland, Poor and Remote Communities 2.3.41. Implement ICT Access project	UNDP, E Governance Unit, GRIF/ MoP	x	x	x	x	\$2,900,000.00	\$2,900,000.00	\$-	\$30,274.00		Agency-specific



Outputs	a) indicator b) baseline c) target	Key Activity	Implementing UN entity and national partner	Timeline				Annual Common Budgetary Framework updated as the CIPs/SIP rolls over			Expenditure	Comments	Financing modality (agency-specific, parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)
				O1	O2	O3	O4	Total Budget (USD)	Funds Available (USD)	Funding Gap (USD)			
2.6 Increased capacity of right-holders and duty bearers to foster positive practices and norms to protect children from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect	Indicator 2.6.1: Girls 15-17 who have ever experienced sexual violence Baseline = 313 girls (aged 14-18) (Guya) TBD (Sur) Target= 10% deduction	2.6.1.1 Develop "model communities" to support decentralised action for CP and other programmes in at least 2 communities.	UNICEF; MOC, MOSP, MOSP, MOE, MOPH, MOIP			x	x	\$60,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$189,000.00	UNICEF supported the MoSP initiative on Child Advocacy Centers in various communities in Guyana	Agency Specific
		2.6.1.2 Advocate with partners on prevention, response and treatment to violence against children	UNICEF; CSOs and GCRG				x	x	\$15,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00	Advocacy efforts and reach out to broader community completed	Agency Specific
		2.6.1.3 Support the development of the Masters in Clinical Psychology at the University of Guyana	UNICEF; UG	x	x	x	x	\$45,000.00	\$35,000.00	\$10,000.00	UNICEF supported UG and CANPA (Caribbean Alliance of National Psychologist Associations) in the development of the overall UG psychology programme - it was launched in November.	Agency Specific	
		2.6.1.4 Support universal birth registration	UNICEF; MOPS, MOSP, MOE, CSOs	x	x			\$40,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	UNICEF provided support to the government to better reach out areas in which birth registration is lower (i.e. Region 1)	Agency Specific	
		2.6.1.5 Engage NGOs and institutions to reach vulnerable groups including adolescent living with HIV through targeted behaviour change interventions	UNICEF; MOE		x	x	x	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$-	UNICEF is supporting 2 NGOs in their efforts to work with adolescent living with HIV and vulnerable adolescents	Agency Specific	
2.7 Government and non-government institutions working on constitutional reform, fulfillment of human rights and local administration enabled for improved transparency, participation and effectiveness	Indicator 2.7.1: Number of constitutional reform entities supported for effective performance. Baseline: 1 Target: 2  Indicator 2.7.2: Number of operational government and nongovernment institutions strengthened to fulfill national and international human rights obligations. Baseline: 0 Source, frequency: Universal Periodic Review reports; biennial	1. Ensure that the constitutional reform process is supported in the most effective and efficient manner and at the same time promotes consensus across the civil and political spectrum	UNDP; Office of Prime Minister	x	x	x	x	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$6,294.00		Agency-specific
2.8 Provision of comprehensive services for victims of trafficking improved	Indicator 2.8.1: Mapping document on shelter facilities and services available for VOT. Yes/No Baseline: No (2016) Target: Yes (2017)  Indicator 2.8.2: Direct assistance fund established and operational for VOT. Yes/No Baseline: No (2016) Target: Yes (2017)	2.8.1: Carry out mapping exercise to capture existing shelter facilities in country for VOT (safe home/foster family), and whether shelter facilities are available on a long-term or short-term basis	IOM, Ministry of Social Protection, TIP Unit			X		\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$-	\$-	No funds were allocated for this activity	Agency-specific Donor - J/TIP
		2.8.2: Establish direct assistance fund to facilitate the provision of comprehensive services to VOT and to complement assistance provided by GCRG	IOM, Ministry of Social Protection, TIP Unit	x	x	x	x	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$-	\$-	The amount budgeted for the DAF for this year is 30,000	Agency-specific Donor - J/TIP
2.9 National Forensic Ballistics Systems is strengthened	Indicator 2.9.1 Level of Safety at Guyana Police Force Ballistics Unit Firing Range Baseline: Mid-level safety risk. Target: Low level risk  Indicator 2.9.2 Safe shooting range to perform Firearm and Ammunition Case Work exists. Yes/No Baseline: No safe shooting range exist Target: Safe shooting and mobile firing range is in use  Indicator 2.9.3 Number of Forensic Firearm Examiners Trained in Operational Forensic Ballistics Programmes Baseline: No Examiner Trained in UNLIREC OFB Programme Target: All staff (100%) trained by Q4	2.9.1.1 Provide containerised Firearm Range to the Guyana Police Force Ballistic Unit	UNLIREC, Ministry of Public Security	x	x			\$96,050.00	\$96,050.00	\$-	\$-	Budgeted. Rolled over to Q1 2018	Agency-Specific Donor: US and Canada
		2.9.2.1 Conduct shooting Trajectory Reconstruction training	UNLIREC, Ministry of Public Security			x	x	\$34,848.00	\$34,848.00	\$-	\$-	Trajectory Reconstruction cancelled	Agency-Specific Donor: US and Canada
		2.9.2.2 Host technical Workshop on Double Casting	UNLIREC, Ministry of Public Security	x	x			\$1,292.00	\$1,292.00	\$-	\$-		Agency-Specific Donor: US and Canada
Total								\$4,020,695.00	\$3,752,695.00	\$343,000.00	\$609,352.00		
Repeat highlighted section (grey) for each additional output													
Total planned budget (including both direct programme cost and indirect support cost)													
Total UN entity 1													
Total UN entity 2													
Total UN entity 3													
[1] UN MSDF outcomes are reflected verbatim from the results matrix throughout this template.													
Funds available- outcome 2													
Funding gap - outcome 2													
Total budget- outcome 2													
Total Expenditure													
Funds available - A Safe, Cohesive, and Just Guyana													
Funding gap- A Safe, Cohesive, and Just Guyana													
Total budget- A Safe, Cohesive, and Just Guyana													
Total expenditure A Safe, Cohesive, and Just Guyana													

UN MSDF Strategic Priority[3]: A Healthy Guyana  
 Chairing United Nations/government entity for the Priority:  
 Outcome 1: Universal access to quality health care services and systems improved.

UN MSDF indicators:

1. Number of countries with less than 15% Out Of Pocket Expenditure (OOP) as a percentage of Total Health Expenditure (THE).
2. Number of countries that have achieved their targets of births attended by skilled health personnel.
3. Number of countries that achieved their family planning targets.
4. (HIV): Number of countries that achieved 90/90/90 (age, gender, key groups).

Outputs	a) indicator b) baseline c) target	Key Activity	Implementing UN entity and national partner	Timeline				Annual Common Budgetary Framework updated as the CIPs/SIP rolls over			Expenditure	Comments	Financing modality (agency-specific, parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)
				18	19	20	21	Total Budget (USD)	Funds Available (USD)	Funding Gap (USD)			
11 Advocacy, coherence and convenience to fast track the AIDS response, and National/subnational institutions and CSOs have systems and policies in place to deliver HIV and NCD services	Leadership, advocacy and communication to fast track the AIDS response.  Indicator 111: % of People living with HIV receiving ART Baseline - 43 % Target - 70 %	1111 Develop and implement a strategy for integrating HIV testing, ARV and PMTCT into health services by 2017	UNAIDS - Ministry of Public Health/MCH/NAPS	x	x	x	x	\$2,250.00	\$2,250.00	\$-	\$1,350.00	roll over to 2018/2019 UNAIDS: 60% On going. HIV estimates and projections data produced for coverage determination and costing underway.	Agency-specific Donor - PEPFAR and the Global Fund
		1112 Advocate for increased PMTCT coverage and early infant diagnosis with improved paediatric ART coverage	UNAIDS - Ministry of Public Health/MCH/NAPS	x	x	x	x	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$-	\$-	roll over to 2018/2019	Agency-specific Donor - PEPFAR and the Global Fund
		1113 Mobilise stakeholders including civil society, broker technical support and advocate at all levels for change of ART guidelines to "test and offer".	UNAIDS, IOM - Ministry of Public Health/NAPS	x	x	x	x	\$8,250.00	\$8,250.00	\$-	\$-	roll over to 2018/2019	Agency-specific Donor - PEPFAR and the Global Fund
		1114 Use the investment case approach to inform transition planning and to increase domestic funding for HIV testing and ART.	UNAIDS - Ministry of Public Health/NAPS	x	x	x	x	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$-	\$-	roll over to 2018/2019	Agency-specific Donor - PEPFAR and the Global Fund
		1115 Support Ministry of Public Health Programme for adolescents living with HIV	UNICEF, MoPH	x	x	x	x	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$-	\$-	This was not done as prevention aspects will be part of broader HFLE.	agency-specific
		1116 Support the implementation of HIV prevention education/SRH education/ Peer education for vulnerable groups including those living with HIV, young MSM etc	UNICEF, MoPH, MoE; AIDS; FACT; MCD	x	x	x	x	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$-	\$-	Education and healthy Life Styles efforts UNICEF will keep supporting.	(agency-specific,
	Coordination, coherence, and convening  Indicator 112 Number of UN HIV Joint Team meetings held. Baseline - 4 Target - >4 per year	1121 Manage joint UN Team on AIDS and programme of support on HIV including JPMS and GARPR support and actively participate in UN cares	UNAIDS - MoPH	x	x	x	x	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$-	\$3,000.00	50%	Agency-specific Donor - PEPFAR and the Global Fund
		1122 Explore innovative ways of mobilising resources including from the Global Fund and non-traditional sources	UNAIDS, IOM	x	x	x	x	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$-	\$2,400.00	60% underway within the framework of sustainability planning	Agency-specific Donor - PEPFAR and the Global Fund
	National/subnational institutions and CSOs have systems and policies in place to deliver HIV and NCD services. Indicator 113: Number of new persons accessing HIV services at Municipalities, Districts (hinterland) and CSOs, disaggregated by sex. Baseline: NA Target: New persons: 1000 (M: 499; W: 501); miners and loggers 17750 (M: 14,250; F: 3,500); female sex workers: 347  Indicator 114: Number of new persons accessing NCD services at Municipalities and CSOs, disaggregated by sex Baseline: 0 Target: (M: tbd ; W: tbd)	1131 Share lessons from previous work on sub-national HIV responses (Linden and New Amsterdam) with other municipalities.	WHO, UNAIDS, UNDP, Ministry of Public Health/ NAPS/NCD Unit, National Commission on Noncommunicable Diseases, CSOs					\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00		\$10,000.00	PAHO/WHO: 10,000	
		1132 Conduct HIV and health related educational sessions with key populations (miners, loggers and female sex workers)	IOM	x	x	x	x	\$573,807.00	\$573,807.00	\$-	\$402,665.00	\$851,000 originally stated was the budgeted figure that has since been adjusted, hence, \$573,807 now stated is the actual budget. This project is scheduled to end 31 Dec 2017	Agency specific Donor - Global Fund
1141 Support Ministry of Public Health to strengthen multisectoral NCD response through reestablishment of NCD Commission and to develop appropriate NCD programmes		WHO, UNAIDS, UNDP, Ministry of Public Health/ NAPS/NCD Unit, National Commission on Noncommunicable Diseases, CSOs	x	x	x	x	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00		\$10,000.00	PAHO/WHO: 10,000	Agency specific	
12 Strategic information for an evidence informed HIV response and global political agenda.  Indicator 121 percentage of Key populations tested in the past 12 months Baseline - Less than 70 % Target - 80 %		1211 Convene national consultation on combination prevention to inform HIV prevention planning targeting key populations	UNAIDS, IOM - Ministry of Public Health/NAPS, A.L.D.S, Gplus, SASOD, GTU, Sex Workers Coalition	x	x	x	x	\$8,750.00	\$8,750.00	\$-	\$2,625.00	30% NCI assessment involving stakeholders including key populations. Global AIDS Monitoring report with HIV prevention indicators produced.	Agency specific
12 Strategic information for an evidence informed HIV response and global political agenda.  Indicator 121 percentage of Key populations tested in the past 12 months Baseline - Less than 70 % Target - 80 %	1212 Advocate for stronger linkages of communities and health facilities for HIV prevention services for Key populations with civil society engagement	UNAIDS, IOM - Ministry of Public Health/NAPS, A.L.D.S, Gplus	x	x	x	x	\$9,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$-	\$-	roll over to 2018/2019	Agency specific	
	1213 technical support provided to PANCAP on policy brief documentation and monitoring of the GF grant implementation.	UNAIDS - PANCAP	x	x	x	x	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	roll over to 2018/2019	Agency specific	
	13 Strengthened national frameworks, policies, plans and standards to increase access to high-quality, equitable, inclusive, and holistic early childhood development, learning and care environments for girls and boys (ages 0-8) and their families by 2021, including in emergencies.  Indicator 131 Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are on track in at least three of four development domains, total and disaggregated by gender, poorest quintile, urban/rural Baseline: 86% (Guy); Target: 95% (Guy);	1311 Develop a comprehensive national ECD policy with integrated sectoral components.	UNICEF, MOPH	x	x	x	x	\$10,000.00	\$-	\$10,000.00	\$40,000.00	UNICEF kept supporting government's efforts to work in a cross sectoral manner in ECD in all parts of the country. Specific community based approaches were implemented and will be scaled up in the coming year. UNICEF also provided ECD toolkits to many communities in the country, which associated with provided training and capacity to monitor, will have a great influence in strengthening ECD services in the country.	Agency specific
1312 Document and integrate ECD services by region at relevant intersectoral reviews		UNICEF, MOPH	x	x	x	x	\$10,000.00	\$-	\$10,000.00	\$40,000.00		Agency specific	

Outputs	a) indicator b) baseline c) target	Key Activity	Implementing UN entity and national partner	Timeline			Annual Common Budgetary Framework updated as the CIPs/SIP rolls over			Expenditure	Comments	Financing modality (agency-specific, parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)
				O1	O2	O3	Total Budget (USD)	Funds Available (USD)	Funding Gap (USD)			
14 Governance framework for food and nutrition security (FNS) including school feeding programme is strengthened.	The governance framework for food and nutrition security (FNS) is strengthened.  Indicator 14.1 - FNS Strategy and Action Plan updated to ensure the inclusion of governance structure in the document. Baseline - FNS Strategy and Action Plan in place.  Target- By 2017, the FNS Council re-established and fully operational to support the implementation of FNS Strategy and Action Plan.	14.11 Conduct an assessment of the existing governance and coordination mechanisms for food and nutrition security in Guyana, as well as well as undertake a mapping relevant stakeholders and proposed improvements for effective policies, governance and coordination mechanisms	Implementing UN entity - FAO; National Partners - Ministry of Public Health	x	x	x	\$41,000.00	\$41,000.00	\$-	\$37,640.00	14.11 Assessment of existing governance framework conducted by Dr. Ballayram. Report available. USD12,000	Agency specific
		14.12 Support the strengthening and re-establishment of the National Food and Nutrition Security Council and other bodies for FNS.	Implementing UN entity - FAO; National Partners - Ministry of Public Health	x	x	x					14.12. National FNS council established and two training sessions held on TOR, governance and revised FNS National Strategy.	Agency specific
		14.13 Conduct an assessment of the status of implementation of the FNS Policy and share with local authorities the findings	Implementing UN entity - FAO; National Partners - Ministry of Public Health	x	x	x					14.13 Assessment of status of FNS conducted by Ms. Stacy Rose - New FNS Strategy available.	Agency specific
		14.14 Conduct a FNS capacity building and awareness workshop(s) for key stakeholders from the public, private sector, parliamentarian, academic institutions, civil society organizations, non- governmental organization.	Implementing UN entity - FAO; National Partners - Ministry of Public Health	x	x	x					14.14 Workshop held on .... No of persons attended. Information used to revise the National FNS Strategy	Agency specific
		14.15 Develop a programmatic proposal for wide participation of all stakeholders in the FNS agenda in Guyana	Implementing UN entity - FAO; National Partners - Ministry of Public Health	x	x	x					14.15. National FNS Strategy developed with participation of wide range of stakeholders.	Agency specific
		14.21 Train government staff to enhance capacities for implementing a sustainable School Feeding Programme.	Implementing UN entity - FAO; National Partners - Ministry of Public Health	x	x	x	\$90,000.00	\$90,000.00	\$-		\$9,130.00	14.21 Workshop held on 3/06/17 with 7 government Ministers and senior public servants on capacity building for SSF.
	School feeding programme in Guyana strengthened.  Indicator 14.2 - Improvement in school feeding programme.  Baseline - National School Feeding programmes exist. New breakfast programme piloted as part of the President's 3 B's (breakfast, boat, bus) initiative for school children operational. Target - By 2017, at least 3 schools are supported as pilots in three regions in Guyana, inclusive of coastland, rural and hinterland, to improve the school feeding program based on the Sustainable School feeding program being promoted by FAO.	14.22 Train school community, teachers and parents for facilitating inclusiveness, participation and empowerment for sustainability	Implementing UN entity - FAO; National Partners - Ministry of Public Health	x	x	x				14.22. Government Ministers, senior staff from 7 Ministries including First Lady, RC and Head of PAHO exposed to SSF in Vitoria Brazil 8-11 October. Proposal being developed.		
		14.2.2 Design and establish school gardens at piloted schools	Implementing UN entity - FAO; National Partners - Ministry of Public Health	x	x	x				14.2.2 (3) 5 Pilot schools identified and analysis of gaps and opportunities to be conducted in November/December		
		14.2.3 Incorporate methodologies to utilize the school gardens as pedagogical tools	Implementing UN entity - FAO; National Partners - Ministry of Public Health	x	x	x				14.2.3 Methodologies (6) elements of SSF to be incorporated in pilots in 2018 - Not achieved yet.		
		14.2.4 Conduct nutritional assessment among students and validate and implement healthy menus at school level.	Implementing UN entity - FAO; National Partners - Ministry of Public Health	x	x	x				14.2.4 Nutrition assessment to be part of SSF in 2018.		
		14.2.4 Assess infrastructure and facilities requirements at schools and design required infrastructure for the implementation process.	Implementing UN entity - FAO; National Partners - Ministry of Public Health	x	x	x				14.2.4 (5) Assessment of infrastructure at schools (5 Pilots) to be completed before December 31.		
		15 Nutrition, education, and consumer awareness enhanced.	Indicator 15.1 - Updated Food-Based Dietary Guidelines and enhanced capacity of health professionals in FBDGs implementation and promotion.  Baseline - 2003 Food-Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDGs) exists. Target - By 2017 Food-Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDGs) updated and capacity of health professionals strengthened in the development, implementation and promotion of the FBDGs.	15.11 Establishment of a FBDG multi-sectoral committee which will actively guide and work on the review and preparation process of the new/updated guidelines  15.12 Workshop to present nutrition related science-based evidence; prioritize health and nutrition problems; setting objectives; and defining new/updated FBDG technical guidelines and pictorial food graphic  15.13 Develop educational materials to implement, promote and disseminate the FBDG.  15.14 Train health professionals on how to use the FBDGs and the nutrition education materials to foster healthier food choices and eating habits.	Implementing UN entity - FAO; National Partners - Ministry of Public Health	x	x	x	\$62,581.00	\$62,581.00	\$-	43,700
16 Maternal and perinatal strategy to accelerate the reduction of MMR and severe maternal morbidity and neonatal health aligned and SIP guidelines implemented	Indicator 16.1 Guyana is implementing an integrated plan for maternal and perinatal mortality in line with regional plans of action on maternal mortality and neonatal health. Yes/No Baseline: No (2016) Target: Yes (2017)	16.11 Conduct obstetric training with simulation exercises in Regions (1, 4, 6 and 9); Conduct one neonatal resuscitation advance course and general care training (to include neonatal IMC); Update Advances in Labour and Risk Management (ALARM) manual for MD, midwives and community health workers and the Family Health manual	PAHO/WHO/MoPH	x	x	x	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$-	\$15,000.00		Agency-specific
		16.21 Review the Perinatal Information System (SIP) guidelines		x	x	x	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$-	\$5,000.00		Agency-specific
17 Activities for mother and neonate for the Elimination initiative of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV implemented	Indicator 17.1 Guyana is implementing a national integrated newborn and child health policy/strategy or plan consistent with legal frameworks and regulations. Yes/No Baseline: No (2016) Target: Yes (2017)  Indicator 17.2 Guyana is implementing WHO/PAHO guidelines on family planning. Yes/No Baseline: No (2016) Target: Yes (2017)	17.11 Assess regional PMTCT programmes for validation of ePMTCT in 10 regions	PAHO/WHO/MoPH	x	x	x	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$-	\$30,000.00		Agency-specific
		17.21 Train health workers, procure and disseminate family planning materials; Disseminate IEC materials		x	x	x	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$-	\$8,000.00		Agency-specific

Outputs	a) indicator b) baseline c) target	Key Activity	Implementing UN entity and national partner	Timeline			Annual Common Budgetary Framework updated as the CIPs/SIP rolls over			Expenditure	Comments	Financing modality (agency-specific, parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)
				O1	O2	O3	Total Budget (USD)	Funds Available (USD)	Funding Gap (USD)			
1.8 Surveys on SRH, maternal and child health conducted and National adolescent and young adult health strategic plan applied	Surveys on SRH, maternal and child health conducted  Indicator 1.8.1 Number of studies conducted to inform the design of new or improved interventions for reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, adolescent, and adult health  Baseline: NA Target: NA	1.8.1.1 Conduct survey on Neonatal death and stillbirth, both obstetric and paediatric related at the 4 hospitals ( GPHC, Suddie, NAH and Linden). Training programme for health care providers on techniques for the provision of adolescent services developed	PAHO/WHO/MoPH	X	X	X	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$-	\$5,000.00		Agency-specific
	National adolescent and young adult health strategic plan applied  Indicator 1.8.2 Guyana is implementing national health-related policies or plans on comprehensive adolescent health. Yes/No Baseline: No (2016) Target: Yes (2017)	1.8.2.1 Develop educational materials on Key Family Practices	PAHO/WHO/MoPH	X	X	X	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$-	\$10,000.00		Agency-specific
1.9 Advocacy for implementation of regulations supported in the import, use and regulations of iodized/flurodated salt	Indicator 1.9: Guyana is implementing national action plans consistent with the comprehensive implementation plan on maternal, infant, and young child nutrition. Yes/No Baseline: No (2016) Target: Yes (2017)	1.9.1.1 Advocate for import, use and regulations of Iodized/flurodated salt	PAHO/WHO/MoPH	X	X	X	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$-	\$5,000.00		Agency-specific
1.10 Increased national capacity to strengthen enabling environments for integrated sexual and reproductive health services targeting underserved populations including in emergencies	Indicator 110.1. Guyana adopts draft policy and strategy to deliver integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health including family planning and HIV prevention services for underserved people. Yes/No Baseline: Partially Yes (2016) Draft SRH Policy exist in Guyana Target: Yes (2017) SRH Policy & Strategy adopted and implemented in 2017	110.1.1 Provide technical support to the MoPH for the adoption, approval and implementation of the SRH Policy and Strategy  110.1.2 Carry out advocacy with key stakeholders for the approval of the FRH policy in Parliament  110.1.3 Provide technical support for the procurement of RH Commodities and improvement of Logistics Management	UNFPA/MoPH Civil Defence Commission, MoSP	X	X	X	6,000	\$6,000.00	\$-	\$-	roll over to 2018/2019	Agency-specific
	Indicator 110.2- Guyana has adopted and applied the concept of quality care. Yes/No Baseline: No (2016) Target: Yes (2017) Quality of Care issues improved especially for underserved populations including adolescent mothers	110.2.1 Advocacy & Technical Assistance for improved quality of care for adolescent mothers		X	X	X		\$6,000.00		\$-		roll over to 2018/2019
	Indicator 110.3 - Guyana is supported to integrate MISP in national disaster risk reduction and response plans. Yes/No Baseline: No (2016) National Institution received training in MISP Target: Yes (2017) MISP Integrated into National Disaster Risk Reduction and Response Plan in 2017	110.3.1 Provide technical support to the Civil Defence Commission and MoPH for the integration of MISP into the Disaster & Risk Reduction Plans		X	X	X	\$5,000.00			\$-	roll over to 2018/2019	Agency-specific
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>\$992,138.00</b>	<b>\$967,138.00</b>	<b>\$20,000.00</b>	<b>\$596,810.00</b>		
Repeat highlighted section (grey) for each additional output												
Total planned budget (including both direct programme cost and indirect support cost)												
Total UN entity 1												
Total UN entity 2												
Total UN entity 3												
Funds available - outcome 1							\$967,138.00					
Funding gap- outcome 1							\$20,000.00					
Funding Total							\$987,138.00					
Total Expenditure- outcome 1							\$596,810.00					

UN MSDF Strategic Priority[3]: A Healthy Guyana  
 Charing United Nations/government entity for the Priority:  
 Outcome 2: Laws, policies and systems introduced to support healthy lifestyles among all segments of the population.

UN MSDF indicators:

1. SDG Indicator 3.8.1 (Hypertension): Number of countries that have achieved targets in reducing Prevalence of Hypertension rates.
2. SDG Indicator 3.8.1 (Diabetes): Number of countries that have achieved their targets in reduction of Diabetes prevalence.
3. Number of countries that are implementing the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control.

Outputs	a) indicator b) baseline c) target	Key Activity	Implementing UN entity and national partner	Timeline				Annual Common Budgetary Framework updated as the CIPs/SIP rolls over			Expenditure	Comments	Financing modality (agency-specific, parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)
				G1	G2	G3	G4	Total Budget (USD)	Funds Available (USD)	Funding Gap (USD)			
2.1 National Substance Use and Abuse Prevention Strategy 2015-2020 finalized, printed and disseminated	Indicator 2.1.1 Guyana is implementing policies, strategies, or laws in line with the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. Yes/No Baseline: No (2016) Target: Yes (2017)	2.1.1.1 Prepare Global Youth Tobacco survey and implement one key recommendation	PAHO/WHO	x	x	x	x	\$4,600.00	\$4,600.00	\$-	\$4,600.00	PAHO/WHO figures	Agency specific
		2.1.1.2 Finalize, print and disseminate the National Substance Use and Abuse Prevention Strategy 2015-2020	PAHO/WHO	x	x	x	x	\$5,200.00	\$5,200.00	\$-	\$5,200.00	PAHO/WHO figures	Agency-specific
2.2 Actions relating to the management of cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases applied	Indicator 2.2.1 Guyana has recognized/ government-approved evidence-based national guidelines/protocols/standards for the management of cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases. Yes/No Baseline: No (2016) Target: Yes (2017)	2.2.1.1 Conduct training for health care providers in Regions 1, 7, 8, 9 and 10 on the Chronic Illness Collaborative Care Model.	PAHO/WHO	x	x	x	x	\$13,390.00	\$13,390.00	\$-	\$13,390.00	PAHO/WHO figures	Agency-specific
		2.2.1.2 Review and revise IEC materials on substance use and abuse for use by health care providers and teachers in communities	PAHO/WHO	x	x	x	x	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$-	\$500.00	PAHO/WHO figures	Agency-specific
<b>TOTAL</b>								\$23,690.00	\$23,690.00	\$-	\$23,690.00		
Repeat highlighted section (grey) for each additional output													
Total planned budget (including both direct programme cost and indirect support cost)													
Total UN entity 1													
Total UN entity 2													
Total UN entity 3													
[1] UN MSDF outcomes are reflected verbatim from the results matrix throughout this template.													
Funds available - outcome 2													
Funding gap- outcome 2													
Total budget- outcome 2													
Total Expenditure													
Funds available - A Healthy Guyana													
Funding gap- A Healthy Guyana													
Total budget- A Healthy Guyana													
Total Expended - A Healthy Guyana													

UN MSDF Strategic Priority[4]: A Sustainable and Resilient Guyana  
 Charing United Nations/government entity for the Priority:  
 Outcome 1: Policies and programmes for climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and universal access to clean and sustainable energy in place.

UN MSDF indicators:

1. Percentage of new businesses in which renewable energy services account for at least 50% of the energy mix.
2. Number of countries where sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient construction and retrofitting has been carried out in at least one Government building.
3. Representation of strategies that address globally agreed climate change priorities in relevant planning documents and processes.
4. Number of countries with National Adaptation Plans (NAPS) under implementation.
5. Number of countries with at least 2 sector specific Disaster Risk Reduction strategies under implementation.

Outputs	a) indicator b) baseline c) target	Key Activity	Implementing UN entity and national partner	Timeline				Annual Common Budgetary Framework updated as the CIPs/SIP rolls over			Expenditure	Comments	Financing modality (agency-specific, parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)
				G1	G2	G3	G4	Total Budget (USD)	Funds Available (USD)	Funding Gap (USD)			
11 Guyana has an inclusive Green State Development Strategy to transform the country into an environmentally sustainable and equitable society	Indicator 11.1: Guyana has an inclusive Green Strategy. Yes/No Baseline: No (2016) Target: Yes (2017)	11.1.1 Conduct inclusive stakeholder consultations to formulate the Green State Development Strategy 11.1.2 Develop the Green State Development Strategy	UNEP, UNCT Guyana, Ministry of Presidency (GCRG)	x	x	x	x					NO data provided	Combination
12: National plans for Emergency Preparedness and Response are in place for key sectors	Indicator 12.1: In declared emergencies, the UN provides IASC compliant response including the CCCs and recovery support. Baseline: IASC compliant 2016 ZIKA response (Level 2 Emerg) Target: All declared Emergencies Indicator 12.2: # of stakeholders trained in coordination and management of collective centres and shelters Baseline: 0 (2016) Target: 4 (2017)	12.1.1 Develop evacuation plan and training in first Aid for children and Women's institutions under the MoSP	UNICEF; PAHO/WHO; UNFPA; CDC, GRCS, MoSP, MoPH	x	x	x	x	\$25,000.00	\$-	\$25,000.00	\$-	UNICEF continued to provide support in strengthening DRR capacity within different ministries. UNICEF supported a regional risk map so that now risks have been identified by regions and can help in better planning prevention interventions. UNICEF also provided MoE with material support to respond to the floodings affecting schools and communities in Region 7 and 8. PAHO/WHO.	Agency-specific
		12.1.2 Provide information on ZIKA prevention and behaviour change communication to reduce risks from vector borne diseases		x	x	x	x	\$25,000.00	\$-	\$25,000.00	\$41,000.00		
		12.1.3 Provide screening for ZIKA and psychosocial support for persons affected by ZIKA and other vector borne diseases		x	x	x	x	\$65,000.00	\$65,000.00	\$-			
		12.2.1 Hold 2 month online training course on CCCM (Camp Coordination and Camp Management)	IOM, IFRC, CDC, CDC Volunteer Corps	X				\$2,600.00	\$2,600.00	\$-	\$2,600.00	2 IOM national staff members were trained as well as 2 staff members of the CDC.	Agency-specific

Outputs	a) indicator b) baseline c) target	Key Activity	Implementing UN entity and national partner	Timeline				Annual Common Budgetary Framework updated as the CIPs/SIP rolls over			Expenditure	Comments	Financing modality (agency-specific, parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)
				O1	O2	O3	O4	Total Budget (USD)	Funds Available (USD)	Funding Gap (USD)			
13 Effective legal, policy and institutional frameworks in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access of natural resources	Indicator 13.1: Number of legislative/or institutional frameworks for natural resource management developed. Baseline: 1 Target: 5  Indicator 13.2: Number of validated, gender-responsive national/sub-national land use plans developed and in use. Baseline: 3 Target: 11	13.1. Implement gender responsive land use plans	UNDP, Ministry of Natural Resources, Guyana Lands & Surveys Commission	x	x	x		\$50,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$-	0	Agency-specific Donor - GCS (25,000)
14 Capacity of Ministry of Natural Resources strengthened to monitor and enforce regulations in the oil and gas sector	Indicator 14.1: Number of policies, legislation, and institutional frameworks developed and approved for management of hydrocarbons. Baseline: 0 Target: 3	14.1.1 Analyse and map the policy legal and institutional framework and capacities for management of the hydrocarbon sector in Guyana  14.1.2. Develop relevant framework for petroleum management	UNDP, Ministry of Natural Resources	x	x	x		\$50,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$-	0	Agency-specific Donor - GCS (25,000)
15 Management capacities of EPA and relevant natural resource agencies over chemicals, wastes, and contaminants improved	Indicator 14.1: % of ozone depleting substances phased out. Baseline: 10 Target: 35  Indicator 14.2: Number of gender responsive coordinated institutional mechanisms that address management of chemicals, waste and contaminants. Baseline: 2 Target: 15  Indicator 14.3: Number of gender-inclusive job-creation schemes created through management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste. Baseline: 1 Target: 3	14.1.1 Equip selected training institutions with training equipment for refrigeration laboratory 1.2 Procure mobile recovery and recycling machines for training institutes	UNDP, Ministry of Natural Resources	x	x	x		\$159,750.00	\$149,299.44	\$10,450.56	\$23,730.00		Agency-specific
16. The Ministry of Natural Resources has the capacity to monitor and enforce regulations in oil and gas sector.			UNDP								\$-	NO data provided	
17 Institutional and coordination mechanisms within the agricultural sector to mainstream Disaster Risk Management strengthened	Indicator 16.1 Number of Agriculture Disaster Risk Management Committee meetings convened. Baseline - Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Plan for the agriculture sector exist. Target - By 2017, the Agriculture Disaster Risk Management Committee re-established and fully operational to support the implementation of Agriculture Disaster Risk Management Plan with the support of FAO.	16.1.1 Conduct an assessment of the status of the implementation of the ADRM Plan and sharing findings with national institutions and stakeholders involved in DRM in the sector.	UN entity - FAO and UNDP National Partners - Ministries of Agriculture, Communities, Civil Defence Commission, Office of Climate Change, Ministry of the Presidency	x	x	x		\$10,450.00	\$10,450.00	\$-			Agency-specific Donor: Gov. of Japan
		16.1.2 Conduct a review existing policy documents and institutional and coordination mechanisms for DRM in the agriculture sector and propose improvements for effective mainstreaming of DRM in the sector.		x	x	x							Agency-specific Donor: Gov. of Japan
		16.1.3 Assess training and overall capacity building needs of the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture as well as other national institutions involved in the implementation of the ADRM Plan.		x	x	x					\$3,809.86		Agency-specific Donor: Gov. of Japan
		16.1.4 Support the strengthening and re-establishment of the ADRM Committee and conduct capacity building and awareness workshops for staff of national institutions involved in ADRM.		x	x	x							Agency-specific
18 Institutional capacity of the target government agencies to effectively utilise and disseminate climate information and Early Warning forecasts for enhanced disaster preparedness in the agriculture sector increased.	Indicators: Extent to which the Capacity of staff of targeted government agencies enhanced in the interpretation and use of climate information and early warning messages/ forecasts:  Low, Medium, High  Baseline: Level of understanding of interpretation, use of climate information and early warning forecasts are low. Target: By the end of 2017, trained participants (extension, field officers and key stakeholders) have higher understanding (e.g. Post-test scores exceed least 70% of the total points by all participating agencies)	Review existing climate information and early warning services produced and disseminated to farming communities and proposed improvement for information flow and communications to end users.	UN entity - UNDP and FAO National Partners - Ministries of Agriculture, Communities, Civil Defence Commission, Ministry of Communities	x	x	x		\$13,300.00	\$13,300.00	\$-			Agency-specific Donor: Gov. of Japan
		Conduct training workshop for targeted government agencies to interpret and use climate information and early warning messages and forecasts for disaster preparedness in agriculture and to enhance information flow and communications.		x	x	x					\$13,052.00		Agency-specific Donor: Gov. of Japan
		Conduct training workshop to improve climate information and early warning services tailored to end users.		x	x	x							Agency-specific Donor: Gov. of Japan
		Field test early warning services disseminated to end users to validate their effectiveness		x	x	x							Agency-specific Donor: Gov. of Japan
19 Use and access of climate information and early warning messages tailored to the needs of farmers, livestock holders and fisherfolks enhanced.	19.1 Indicators: - Number of Community-based Early Warning Systems (CBEWSs) installed and produced in pilot communities.  - Number of farmers, livestock holders and fisherfolks participated in the capacity building workshops on the access, interpretation and use of climate information and early warning messages/forecasts.  Baseline: - 0. No past cases of pilot sites for CBEWSs nor capacity building workshops conducted. Target - By the end of the project in 2018, 4 pilot communities are selected and 2 CBEWSs installed. By the end of 2017, 50 farmers, livestock holders and fisherfolks participated in the workshops.	18.1 Conduct baseline needs assessment on use and access of climate information and early warning messages by farming communities, identifying gaps and constraints in communications.	UN entity - UNDP and FAO National Partners - Ministries of Agriculture, Communities, Civil Defence Commission, Ministry of Communities	x	x	x		\$30,015.00	\$30,015.00	\$-	\$28,110.00	18.1 Baseline needs assessments on use and access of climate information and early warning messages by farmers conducted, gaps identified and actions taken to improve effectiveness through improved communication. Communication strategy being developed.	Agency-specific Donor: Gov. of Japan
		18.2 Develop community based Early Warning Systems.		x	x	x						18.1 Community baseling early earning systems established in 5 communities - lovely Lass	Agency-specific Donor: Gov. of Japan
		18.3 Conduct capacity building workshops on the access, interpretation, and use of the climate information and early warning messages/forecasts.		x	x	x						18.3- 3 Workshops conducted on capacity building on the access, interpretation and use of climate information and early warning messages/ forecast.	Agency-specific Donor: Gov. of Japan



Outputs	a) indicator b) baseline c) target	Key Activity	Implementing UN entity and national partner	Timeline				Annual Common Budgetary Framework updated as the CIPs/SIP rolls over			Expenditure	Comments	Financing modality (agency-specific, parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)
				O1	O2	O3	O4	Total Budget (USD)	Funds Available (USD)	Funding Gap (USD)			
2.0 Climate smart agriculture skills and DRR best practices and approaches enhanced among agricultural communities.	Indicator 2.01 Number of training programmes developed and implemented. Target - By 2017, training programmes developed and implemented to strengthen the capacity of farmers, livestock holders, fishers in at least 3 agricultural communities in climate smart agriculture skills and DRR best practices and approaches to build resilience to threats and disasters in the agriculture sector.	2.01.1 Convene training workshops by trained extension officers on DRR concepts, climate smart agriculture practices and operational aspects on natural hazards, risk prevention, impact mitigation and preparedness measures in the agriculture sector for farmers, livestock holders and fisher folks.	UN entity - FAO and UNDP National Partners - Ministries of Agriculture, Communities, Civil Defence Commission, Office of Climate Change, Ministry of the Presidency	x	x	x		\$38,950.00	\$38,950.00	\$-		2.011 40 Wtension Officers in crops, Livestock, aquaculture and other areas trained in ADRM concepts, climate smart agriculture practices. Operational aspects of national disasters, risk prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures in the agriculture sector for stakeholders in crops, livestock and fisheries	Agency-specific Donor: Gov. of Japan
		2.01.2 Identify and establish demonstration sites by trained extension officers for pilot testing climate smart agriculture approaches and DRR best practices.			x	x	x				\$30,030.69	2.01.2 - Demonstrations established in areas on climate smart approaches and DRR best practices.	Agency-specific Donor: Gov. of Japan
		2.01.3 Conduct training of farmers, livestock holders and fisher folks by trained extension officers for pilot testing climate smart agriculture approaches and DRR best practices.			x	x	x					2.01.3. Same as 2.01.2	Agency-specific Donor: Gov. of Japan
		2.01.4 Conduct field days in each pilot community for beneficiaries to present and share their experiences, recommendations and lessons learnt to enhance disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response among farming communities in the agriculture sector.			x	x	x					2.01.4 - No field days conducted in each pilot community for beneficiaries to present and share their experiences, recommendations and lessons learnt.	Agency-specific Donor: Gov. of Japan
2.1 Capacities of extension services and extension staff to employ DRR tools, practices and approaches in their daily work and to promote field implementation of DRR measures enhanced.	Indicator 2.11 Number of training activities conducted. Number of field demonstration exercise conducted. Baseline - Target - Skills of extension staff in the field implementation of DRR activities enhanced by 2017.	2.111 Conduct baseline assessment on extension systems and activities, and the current degree of DRR practice in agriculture to promote DRR integrated extension services through DRR/DRM concepts, operational aspects of natural hazards risk prevention impact mitigation and preparedness measures in the agriculture sector as well as gender mainstreaming in DRR.	UN entity - FAO and UNDP National Partners - Ministries of Agriculture, Communities, Civil Defence Commission, Office of Climate Change, Ministry of the Presidency	x	x	x		\$77,000.00	\$77,000.00	\$-	\$75,348.28	2.111 - Baseline assessment conducted on extension systems and activities and the degree of DRR practices in agriculture to promote DRR integrated concepts and extension services.	Agency-specific Donor: Gov. of Japan
		2.112 Conduct training of extension staff in DRR/DRM concepts and operational aspects of natural hazards risk prevention impact mitigation and preparedness measures in the agriculture sector as well as gender perspective integration in DRR to familiarize staff with gender concepts and perspectives and how to mainstream gender concerns in DRR/DRM.			x	x	x					2.112 - Training of extension in DRR/DRM concepts and operational aspects of natural disasters, mitigation including gender issues conducted. - Gender in SRR in Guyana document developed	Agency-specific Donor: Gov. of Japan
		2.113 Produce guidelines and training manuals for extension officers on DRR tool, climate smart agriculture practices and approaches to promote field implementation of DRR measures.			x	x	x					2.113 - Guidelines and training manuals in DRR/ADRM developed as tools for use by extension officers to promote field implementation of DRR (check with Chika on the type of tools).	Agency-specific Donor: Gov. of Japan
		2.114 Conduct field training demonstrations on the promotion of DRR tools, practices and approaches among farming communities.			x	x	x					2.114 - Field training demonstration conducted in DRR on the promotion of DRR tools, practices and approvals among farming communities.	Agency-specific Donor: Gov. of Japan
		2.115 Conduct mock drill/field simulation exercise in preparedness and response in the agriculture sector to test and improve capacity of extension staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and other national institutions.			x	x	x					2.115 - Mock drills/field simulation exercises conducted in preparation and response in the agriculture sector to test and improve capacity of extension staff of the MOA and other institutions of Government and Civil Society.	Agency-specific Donor: Gov. of Japan
		2.2 National capacities developed for integrating global environmental needs into management information systems and monitoring.		Indicator 2.21: The three Rio Convention obligations related to assessing and integrating global environmental priorities into national development frameworks are implemented. Yes/No  Baseline: No (2016) Target: Yes (2017)	2.211 Creating an integrated system to manage and monitor environmental information.								
2.212 Strengthening technical capacity of key stakeholders, technical staff and decision makers.											NO data provided		
2.213. Improving awareness of global environmental values to promote greater appreciation for addressing global environmental obligations.											NO data provided		
2.214. Updating National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) to reflect post 2015 sustainable development goals and the governments' pursuit of green development in tandem with the fulfillment of Rio Conventions' obligations.	UNDP, Min. of Natural Resources; Min. of Presidency	x	x		x		\$397,000.00	\$397,000.00	\$-	\$79,318.74		Agency-specific Donor: GEF	

Outputs	a) indicator b) baseline c) target	Key Activity	Implementing UN entity and national partner	Timeline			Annual Common Budgetary Framework updated as the CIPs/SIP rolls over			Expenditure	Comments	Financing modality (agency-specific, parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)
				O1	O2	O3	Total Budget (USD)	Funds Available (USD)	Funding Gap (USD)			
2.3 Capacity of natural resource institutions to manage the impacts of small and medium-scale gold mining operations on globally important biodiversity strengthened	Indicator 2.2.2: Number of actions taken by EPA in the areas identified through the project as high priority for monitoring and enforcement in small and medium-scale gold mining. Baseline: Bno. Of enforcement and prohibition notices almost nil for small and medium scale mining. Ad-hoc monitoring or compliance checks in response to complaints amount to approximately 4-5 per year. Target: 50% over 2013/2014 baseline target of at least 7 per year.	2.2.2.1 Establish Inter-institutional coordination mechanisms	UNDP, Environmental Protection Agency, Min. of Natural Resources	x	x	x	\$4,342,270.00	\$423,234.00	\$-	\$332,981.00		Agency-specific Donor: GEF
		2.2.2.2 Capacity develop Multi-stakeholder network to support Mainstreaming Biodiversity in mining through strengthened capacity and increasing monitoring and enforcement of regulations and codes of practice.										
		2.2.2.3 Produce user-friendly material and capacity building facilitate uptake of biodiversity friendly practices by miners.										
TOTAL							\$5,286,335.00	\$1,256,848.44	\$110,450.56	\$629,980.57		
Repeat highlighted section (grey) for each additional output												
Total planned budget (including both direct programme cost and indirect support cost)												
Total UN entity 1												
Total UN entity 2												
Total UN entity 3												
Funds available - outcome 1							\$1,256,848.44					
Funding gap- outcome 1							\$110,450.56					
Total budget- outcome 1							\$1,367,299.00					
Total Expenditure - Outcome 1							\$629,980.57					

UN MSDF Strategic Priority[4]: A Sustainable and Resilient Guyana

Chairing United Nations/government entity for the Priority:

Outcome 2: Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted for the conservation, restoration, and use of ecosystems and natural resources.

UN MSDF indicators:

1. Number of countries in which competent national and sub-national authorities are implementing integrated natural resources management guidelines.
2. Number of countries that are able to implement international conventions and protocols to adequately value and protect marine and coastal ecosystems.
3. % of protected coastal and marine areas vs total area.

Outputs	a) indicator b) baseline c) target	Key Activity	Implementing UN entity and national partner	Timeline				Annual Common Budgetary Framework updated as the CIPs/SIP rolls over			Expenditure	Comments	Financing modality (agency-specific, parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)
				O1	O2	O3	O4	Total Budget (USD)	Funds Available (USD)	Funding Gap (USD)			
2.3 Environmental health monitoring system developed and implemented and water safety strengthened	Environmental health monitoring system developed and implemented Capacity to manage water and waste from health care facilities strengthened National water safety plan integrated regionally Indicator 2.31 National monitoring systems in place to evaluate, control, and monitor health risks from limitations related to water and sanitation. Yes/No Baseline: No (2016) Target: Yes (2017)	2.3.1.1 Conduct multisectoral collaboration between MoPH and relevant agencies; Develop report on EHO monitoring system (including impact from climate change)	PAHO/WHO/ MoPH/Min of Communities/GWI	X	X	X	X	\$2,100.00	\$2,100.00	\$-	\$2,100.00	Completed	Agency-specific
		2.3.1.2 Develop water safety plans in at least two towns including Port Kaituma; Develop health care facilities water and solid waste management plan		X	X	X	X	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00	\$-	\$3,500.00		Agency-specific
2.4 Safe Hospital Program in accordance with specific national priorities developed	Indicator 2.41: Guyana has a safe hospital program to ensure continuity of health services for populations in need? Yes/No Baseline: No (2016) Target: Yes (2017)	2.4.1 Apply Hospital Safety Index assessment and Safe Hospital Program to 3 hospitals (including Bartica Hospital); Provide appropriate incinerators in regions 1, 8, 10	PAHO/WHO/ MoPH/Min of Communities/GWI	X	X	X	X	\$41,000.00	\$41,000.00	\$-	\$41,000.00		Agency-specific
2.5 National capacity for the protection of tangible and intangible heritage and the management of coastal wetland and aquifer, protected areas strengthened	Indicator 2.51: Number of capacity building and awareness raising activities held in 2017 Baseline: 0 Target: 3  Indicator 2.5.2: Number of managers/ experts/ youth involved in capacity building activities in protected areas Baseline: 0 Target: 20	2.5.1.1 Follow-up to UNESCO initiatives including MAB, Sandwatch, Ramsar and Groundwater assessments, ESD, tangible and intangible heritage Conventions	UNESCO, National Commission for UNESCO, related Ministries and Universities	x	x	x	x	\$21,500.00	\$6,500.00	\$15,000.00	\$6,500.00	fully implemented	Agency-specific
		2.5.1.2 Purpose of the Initiation Plan is to execute Project Preparation Grant (PPG) resources to develop the Project "Mainstreaming Low-emission Energy Technologies to build Guyana's Green Economy" as outlined in the GEF-approved Project Identification Form (PIF)		UNDP	X	X	X	X	\$50,000.00	\$40,500.00	\$9,500.00	\$1739.38	
2.7 Aims to support countries in advancing inclusive low-emission risk-resilient development by improving energy security and integrating planning for adaptation to climate change within improved development planning and budgeting processes	Indicator 2.71 Number of plans and programmes that are informed by multi-hazard national and sub-national disaster and climate risk assessments, taking into account differentiated impacts on women and men  Indicator 2.72 Number of national/sub-national development and key sectoral plans that explicitly address disaster and/ or climate risk management being implemented, disaggregated by those which are gender responsive (e.g. include the collection of disaggregated data, gender analysis and targeted actions)  Indicator 2.73 Number of new jobs and other livelihoods generated, disaggregated by sex	2.7.1 Affordable climate-resilient community-based water harvesting, storage and distribution systems designed, built and rehabilitated in selected target areas  2.7.2 Energy pilot demonstrations applied to selected adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk management interventions to catalyse low-emission climate-resilient technology transfer, development and investments in the Caribbean	UNDP					\$1102,099.21	\$266,499.57	\$835,599.64	\$65,681.53		Agency specific Donor: Government of Japan
TOTAL								\$1,220,199.21	\$360,099.57	\$860,099.64	\$120,520.91		
Repeat highlighted section (grey) for each additional output													
Total planned budget (including both direct programme cost and indirect support cost)													
Total UN entity 1													
Total UN entity 2													
Total UN entity 3													
[1] UN MSDF outcomes are reflected verbatim from the results matrix throughout this template.													
Funds available - outcome 2													
Funding gap - outcome 2													
Total Funding - outcome 2													
Total Expenditure - outcome 2													
Funds available - A Sustainable and Resilient Guyana													
Funding gap - A Sustainable and Resilient Guyana													
Total Funding - A Sustainable and Resilient Guyana													
Total Expenditure - A Sustainable and Resilient Guyana													

# Lessons Learned and Way Forward



# LESSONS LEARNED AND WAY FORWARD

## Lessons Learned

The first year of joint country programme design and implementation saw a complex and time demanding process to bring together a multiplicity of stakeholders from the Government and the UN to bring coherence in Delivering as One. Key lessons from the first year which will guide the partnership going forward include:

- Government's ownership and leadership was a critical success factor due to the convening role of the Ministry of Finance.
- The new partnership design and implementation process enhanced transparency and accountability in the development process.
- There is need for provision to be made for adjustments to the CIP after it is signed.
- It is important for the UNCT and the Government to coordinate fully and agree on indicators for the CIP to ensure where feasible their alignment to national indicators.
- M&E focal points within the line Ministries and UN agencies have been critical to the entire process since they provided guidance and coordinated activities on behalf of their respective Results Groups.
- Some UN MSDF indicators are more regional in nature and are not applicable to all countries at the same time during the life of the implementation of the framework.
- The co-chairing of the groups between the UN and Government provided for wider stakeholder engagement.
- The CIP allowed for a comprehensive review of the alignment of regional indicators to country level priorities.
- End results of collective developmental actions at the level of communities and citizens were difficult to capture.
- End results of the many trainings and capacity development interventions in terms of performance improvements of public services and systems were difficult to measure.

- Piloting of Government-UN cooperation in Region 9 enabled some joint actions in support of the SDG-aligned Plan of Action for Regional Development but community level cooperation and impact was limited.
- Time constraints in Government line ministries and the UN Country Team call for simplified and smart actions for Results Groups. Civil society, private sector and international partners were not involved in Results Groups consultations.
- 2017 being the first year of the UN Caribbean MSDF, the work focused on country level actions with some regional information exchange through the UN Regional Steering Committee and a SDG regional conference in Jamaica. Strategic areas of regional level cooperation need to be identified to optimize the regional MSDF platform.

## The Way Forward

There is need to strengthen synergies in the planning process both within and between the Government and the UNCT. The factors below are important to strengthening the planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting process.

- Composition and consistency in representation in the results groups is critical. Representation needs to be relevant, should consist of Government/UN personnel (Permanent Secretaries/Senior UN Staff), State institutions, CSOs, Private Sector;
- Monitoring of progress on results and informing the Joint Steering Committee of roadblocks will support resolving implementation challenges.



