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It is my privilege to report to you on Guyana’s first year of implementation of the Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for the English-and Dutch-Speaking Caribbean (MISDCF).

Guyana’s Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) progress last year was spurred by a dizzying array of programs and policies bolstered by an ‘SDG enabling’ budgetary framework. Systematic interventions in health (SDG3), including full COVID-19 vaccination of 70 percent of the adult population (supported in part by the UN), have helped Guyana re-train its sights on SDG achievement.

Other factors, too, point to Guyana being able to report SDG progress. A rapidly growing economy, buttressed by expanded social safety nets (SDG1) and an increase in access to treated water to 76 percent of the hinterland population (SDG6) are important milestones in this regard.

In 2022, the UN operated in a national policy context that sought to balance the various opportunities and risks presented by natural resource wealth. Guyana’s long-term SDG investments in education, health, and infrastructure, combined with its responses to cost-of-living and food security challenges (in coordination with its CARICOM partners) are all sources of great encouragement.

Through 2022, the UN benefited from the leadership of our national coordinating partner, the Ministry of Finance which, together with the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Governance, led a review of the UN’s joint Country Implementation Plan (CIP). That included scrutiny of our funding base and ways of working with line ministries and civil society. The exercise was particularly important to fully align the UN’s work with national policy frameworks, in step with the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) recommendations.

Guyana’s civil society has shouldered much of the workload in achieving the results reported here. In addition to the substantial implementation support of a number of civil society organisations, the UN has also benefited from strategic advice from the Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG) under the Spotlight Initiative (the largest investment ever in Gender-Based Violence, funded by the European Union) as well as the Guyana Council of Organisations for Persons with Disabilities (GCOPD) and the Guyana National Youth Council (GNYC).

In Guyana’s rapid growth context, our shared pledge to ‘Leave No One Behind’ takes on additional significance. Through 2022 Guyana took steps to further include and promote the role of young people, persons with disabilities, women, and children. The establishment of the National Human Rights Reporting Mechanism, supported also in part by the UN in 2022 (SDG16), is a particularly significant institutional development in this respect.

In 2023 Guyana will present its Voluntary National Review of SDGs Progress at the High-Level Political Forum in New York. Building on transformative pledges made in 2021 at the Food Systems Summit and last year in 2022 at the Transforming Education Summit, I anticipate that Guyana will make further transformative pledges backed up by national and regional policies and programs, some of which I mentioned above, at the SDG Summit and the Human Rights at 75 High-Level Event at the end of the year.

To our member states and donors, I extend our collective thanks for your commitment to multilateralism by entrusting your taxpayers’ money with us. It is my privilege also to acknowledge the Government of Guyana for its generosity in joining other UN member states in responding to the tragic earthquakes of February 6 in Syria and Türkiye.

Above all, I thank my family – the UN family of agencies, funds and programs and their staff – who share the results of their partnership with the Government, civil society, and people of Guyana in this report. Their work, dedication, and determination to achieve tangible improvements in the lives of people in this wonderful country inspire me. I hope that the report serves to inform, inspire, and motivate you as well.

Yeşim Oruç
Resident Coordinator
United Nations Guyana
UN COUNTRY TEAM

The following United Nations Agencies, Funds, and Programmes maintain a field presence in Guyana:

The following UN Specialized Agencies, Funds, and Programmes and the UN’s Regional Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) conduct operations in Guyana from regional offices or international offices.

Together, these organizations are called the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and they support Guyana’s development.

KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OF THE UN SYSTEM IN GUYANA

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Guyana thanks all UN Member States for their support of our work in 2022 and for their provision of assessed contributions, voluntary/extra-budgetary investments, and other contributions to the UN budget for all operations, which are critical for the work of the United Nations worldwide.

In particular, the Guyana UNCT acknowledges the following development partners for their direct support of the UN System’s work in Guyana:

The United Nations in Guyana recognizes the contributions made by Guyana’s development partners to the following financing resources. These funding instruments have enabled the implementation of a variety of UN pursuits in Guyana:
The United Nations celebrates its work, partnerships and activities with the following national authorities in Guyana in 2021:

- Bureau of Statistics
- Civil Defence Commission
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Guyana Lands and Survey Commission
- Guyana Livestock Development Authority
- Guyana National Commission for UNESCO
- Guyana Police Force
- Guyana Women Lawyers Association
- Guyana Supreme Court of Judicature
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Amerindian Affairs
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Ministry of Human Services and Social Security
- Ministry of Labour
- Ministry of Legal Affairs
- Ministry of Natural Resources
- Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Governance
- Ministry of Tourism, Industry, and Commerce
- National Agriculture Research and Extension Institute (NAREI)
- National AIDS Programme Secretariat (NAPS)
- National Data Management Authority
- Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
- Office of the Prime Minister
- The Bar Association of Guyana

The United Nations would like to recognize the important partnerships formed and activities conducted with the following partners in 2022:

- Amerindian Peoples Association
- Artists in Direct Support
- Blossom Inc.
- Carnegie School of Home Economics
- Child Link
- Family Awareness Consciousness Togetherness
- Georgetown Chamber of Commerce
- Guyana Council of Organisations for Persons with Disabilities
- Guyana Equality Forum
- Guyana National Youth Council
- Guyana Rainbow Foundation
- Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association
- Guyana Sex Work Coalition
- Guyana Trans United
- Guyana Women Miners Organization
- Help and Shelter
- HIAS
- Hope Foundation
- International Republican Institute
- Merundoi Inc.
- N/TIP Guyana
- Pan American Development Foundation (PADF)
- Private Sector Commission
- Proud To Be Trans
- Red Thread
- Roman Catholic Diocese of Georgetown
- Society Against Sexual Orientation Discrimination
- South Rupununi Conservation Society
- The Guyana Foundation
- University of Guyana
- United Bricklayers
- US Peace Corps
- Voices GY
- Worship in Spirit and in Truth (WIST) Ministries
- International Inc.
- Youth Challenge Guyana

The United Nations is grateful to the following inter-governmental bodies and regional organisations for their partnership in 2022.
Key developments in the country and regional context
Key developments in the country and regional context

Guyana experienced the world's fastest economic growth in 2022, with the economy expanding by 62 percent. This was primarily driven by the rapid expansion of the petroleum sector, while other sectors, such as construction, hospitality, retail, professional services, and forestry, also exhibited strong growth. With greater protections against COVID-19, and less extreme weather, some of the economic headwinds of 2021 eased. Even so, emerging exogenous factors, such as Russia's invasion of Ukraine, international supply chain issues, and global inflation, put pressure on the cost-of-living. Inflation reached 7.2 percent during 2022. This was countered by increases in public and private sector minimum wages and higher social assistance benefit rates. The government's 2022 national budget increased public expenditure by 37 percent and doubled capital expenditure, with major projects like the New Demerara River Crossing Bridge, Gas to Power Project, and Health Sector Improvement Programme funded through withdrawals from the Natural Resource Fund. Guyana continued its CARICOM leadership of agriculture and food security, hosting the regional Agriculture Investment Forum in May 2022.

Guyana displayed strengthened political commitment to social protection, leveraging partnerships to advance children's rights, social equity, and gender equality and continued efforts to address long-standing challenges in family violence. Progress included a new Family Violence Bill, specialized services for adolescents in contact with the law, and the introduction of twelve Juvenile Drug Treatment Courts. Initiatives such as iMatter, the GBV prevention app, a new course at the University of Guyana, the Legal Pro-bono 500 Initiative, as well as the continued training of police officers in Gender-Based Violence, helped to tackle this issue. The government's humanitarian policy provided support to migrants and sustained standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons. The National Assembly passed the Suicide Prevention Act and Mental Health Protection and Promotion Act to improve mental health services across the country.

In 2022, the Government of Guyana conducted extensive consultations on its Low Carbon Development Strategy 2030 (LCDS 2030) through its Multi Stakeholder Consultation Mechanism (MSCM). The LCDS 2030 was adopted by Parliament in August. It charts Guyana's commitments to a wide array of international treaties, conventions on pledges on climate, biodiversity and other broader sustainability and provides a national roadmap for advancing on the SDGs. In keeping with its multilateral and global stance, Guyana was among UN member states that agreed to negotiate an internationally legal binding instrument to end plastic pollution. Guyana also voted in favour of recognising a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment as a universal human right. It also committed to promoting the work of human rights defenders in environmental protection at the first Escazú Conference of the Parties. Guyana signed an agreement to sell US$750 million of REDD+ carbon credits to the Hess Corporation between 2022 and 2032, with 15 percent allocated for direct benefit sharing with indigenous people.

Guyana used regional and international platforms to continue to advocate for bold climate action, greater regional security integration, and better food security. The Prime Minister attended the Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Uruguay in March 2022 and will participate in the Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework for DRR High-Level meeting to be held in New York in May 2023. Following a COVID-19 related hiatus, institutions such as the National Toshaos' Council, which represents Amerindian and other hinterland communities, resumed normal functions. The government increased multi-stakeholder engagement processes around key policy issues. Meanwhile, the establishment of the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-Up on human rights obligations was a sign of significant investment in the domestic rights-based agenda. Some limited episodes of violence nevertheless demonstrated ongoing socio-political tensions. The border controversy with Venezuela continued in the International Court of Justice, but no border incidents were reported in 2022.

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“...The LCDS...charts Guyana’s commitments to a wide array of international treaties, conventions on pledges on climate, biodiversity and other broader sustainability and provides a national roadmap for advancing on the SDGs...”
Cooperation Framework Results

Demerara River, Region 4

© Timothy Babb, Environmental Scientist
In 2022, Guyana’s was the fastest growing economy worldwide. The availability of substantial new revenues from oil and gas has presented an opportunity to build an inclusive job market and to diversify the economy whilst reducing the carbon intensity of national development. National authorities have also taken the opportunity to update national legislative frameworks and extend improved social services to vulnerable communities and individuals.

Guyana was supported by the UN in the following key areas:

### Resilience to climate change and shocks, and sustainable natural resource management

- **Training 25 technical staff and 400 farmers to form an integrated disaster risk management (DRM) response team,** prepared to help farming communities in climate-related emergencies.

- **Deploying new equipment and techniques to improve early warning capability at national and community level,** in particular to boost the resilience of farmers.

### Equality, well-being & leaving no-one behind

- **Introducing the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) into the Labour Force Survey for the first time,** to measure food affordability and identify those experiencing food insecurity.

- **Developing new public health legislation and passing the Mental Health Protection and Promotion Act and the Suicide Prevention Act.**

- **Delivering cash transfers worth US$548,553 to 8,204 people (1,422 women helping provide for basic household necessities and for women to invest in their businesses).**

- **Establishing a Migrant Support and Risk Management Unit to develop Guyana’s first English as a Second Language (ESL) curriculum, aimed at supporting migrants.**

### Peace, safety, justice and the rule of law

- **Drafting a new Family Violence Bill to improve protection for survivors and child perpetrators.**

- **Training and certifying more than 1,400 Police Officers in Gender-Based Violence response.**

- **Supported 650 GBV survivors (105 victims of sexual child abuse) access GBV case management services.**

- **Implementing a Juvenile Drug Court Policy, and Juvenile Drug Treatment Courts, combining treatment, referral and legal services to reduce custodial sentences among young people.**

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**UN Vision 2030**

**Outcome 1:** Shared prosperity and economic resilience

- **Assessing the human capital and skills needs of the burgeoning oil, gas and construction sectors.**

- **Extending climate-smart agricultural services to more than 17,000 people in rural areas.**

**Outcome 2:** Resilience to climate change, shocks & sustainable natural resource management

- **Deploying new equipment and techniques to improve early warning capability at national and community level,** in particular to boost the resilience of farmers.

**Outcome 3:** Women and girls

- **Introducing the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) into the Labour Force Survey for the first time,** to measure food affordability and identify those experiencing food insecurity.

- **Developing new public health legislation and passing the Mental Health Protection and Promotion Act and the Suicide Prevention Act.**

- **Delivering cash transfers worth US$548,553 to 8,204 people (1,422 women helping provide for basic household necessities and for women to invest in their businesses).**

- **Establishing a Migrant Support and Risk Management Unit to develop Guyana’s first English as a Second Language (ESL) curriculum, aimed at supporting migrants.**

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**Overview of Cooperation Framework Results**

The Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (MSDCF) is an agreement with the Governments of the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean region, including Guyana, to partner with the UN to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the SDGs. This Cooperation Framework organizes UN’s support to countries of the region in four priority areas:

- **Shared prosperity.**
- **Resilience and growth.**
- **Inclusive and resilient economic models that support transition to more diversified and sustainable Caribbean economies have been delivered.**

**Outcome 1: Shared prosperity**

- **Outcomes of 2021.**

**UN Vision of 2030**

- **Achieve all SDGs, recovered from the impact of COVID-19 in a sustainable and transformative manner, leveraging regional cooperation. A resilient region where people choose to live and can reach their full potential.**

**Outcome 2: Resilience to climate change, shocks & sustainable natural resource management**

- **People in the Caribbean are managed more sustainably to enhance community and people resilience as well as shared prosperity.**

**Outcome 3: Economic Resilience and Shared Prosperity**

- **Natural resources and ecosystems are managed more sustainably to enhance community and people resilience as well as shared prosperity.**

**Outcome 4: Women and girls**

- **People in the Caribbean are managed more sustainably to enhance community and people resilience as well as shared prosperity.**

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**UN Vision 2030**

**Outcome 5:** People in the Caribbean are managed more sustainably to enhance community and people resilience as well as shared prosperity.

**Outcome 6:** People in the Caribbean are managed more sustainably to enhance community and people resilience as well as shared prosperity.

**Outcome 7:** People in the Caribbean are managed more sustainably to enhance community and people resilience as well as shared prosperity.

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**2.1 Overview of Cooperation Framework Results**

Following Guyana’s signature of the Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (MSDCF) at the end of 2021, the year 2022 marked the first full year of delivery of the UN’s cooperation with the people and Government of Guyana.

A full Country Implementation Plan, setting out how the Agencies, Funds and Programmes constituting the UN System in Guyana would deliver their cooperation was endorsed by government agencies in 2022. This Report presents results of this cooperation as reported to the UN Resident Coordinator by the UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes.
Cooperation Framework:

Outcomes and Outputs

2.2

Strategic Priority 1:
Shared Prosperity and Economic Resilience

Lead National Partners
- Bureau of Statistics
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Labour
- Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Commerce
- Office of the Prime Minister

UN Implementing Agencies

Funding Sources
- European Union
- Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund
- United States
- Agency Core Funds

Expenditure
US$6.4 million
(execution rate: 61%)
**Strategic Priority 1: Shared Prosperity and Economic Resilience**

Guyana’s GDP expanded by 62 percent in 2022, presenting a unique opportunity to build an inclusive jobs market and a resilient and diversified economy for the future. In this context, the UN system in Guyana aligned its work to support national programmes aimed at (1) increasing the inclusivity of the labour market; (2) strengthening of agriculture and rural sectors and fostering food systems transformation; and (3) integrating hinterland communities in the national economy and the opportunities it can create for all.

These are the joint results for 2022:

**Inclusive labour markets and SME sector economic resilience**
- Generation of two ‘skills needs’ analyses, for (i) the oil and gas industry and (ii) the construction sector. These inform the educational choices of future entrants into the labour market and help national policy-makers decide on how best to align resources within the national education system to the future needs of the economy.
- Occupational Safety and Health qualification, resulting in the certification of 14 ‘lead auditors’ through the ISO 45001 standard. This means that they can conduct safety and health audits at any industrial facility in Guyana, a vital safeguard for the rights of workers.
- Training in ethical recruitment practices and standards, reaching a combined 78 labour officers, private sector staff, and recruitment specialists. This helps promote fairness in employment and hiring.
- Launch of the Digital inMotion methodology and implementation plan to support micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) to re-tool and embrace digitalization for improving business viability.

**Agricultural and rural productivity and food systems transformation**
- Supported Guyana to introduce an agriculture module into the Population and Housing Census for the first time.
- Drafted a National Food Security assessment through wide consultations. This will support the development of a Food Security law, the first in the English-speaking Caribbean.
- Developed regulations to support legislation on aquaculture and plant health, and drafted legislation on crop and livestock registration and traceability.
- Extended agricultural services to more than 17,003 people (8,330 women), and more than 90 percent of them indigenous people, through a US$11.14 million 7-year programme with IFAD in Regions 1 and 9. 927 households have invested in business plans and increased their production and income. Helped 76 people in producer groups to access agri-extension services, and a further 68 groups used business support services to build sustainable, climate resilient livelihoods.
- Strengthened community resilience through improved connectivity in flooding season (small rural infrastructure such as bridges, landing sites, roads, etc.), secured access to water (storage tanks) and electricity (solar panels for water pumping and internet points).
- Developed a Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Rural Statistics (SPARS) to generate accurate agricultural data, promoting external investment over the medium-term.
- Trained 60 food safety specialists from 12 national agencies on food control systems to boost food safety and quality.
- Introduced Farmer Field School curriculum to improve management of crops and livestock.
- Developed a Feeding Pilot Programme to connect female smallholder farmers to the national school meals programme.

**Economic viability of remote, hinterland communities through connectivity**
- ICT hubs were completed and readied for internet connection in 68 communities and villages, home to nearly 45,000 people. In addition, 21 hub managers were trained (more than half of them women) to ensure reliability of service.
Strategic Priority 2:
Equality, Well-Being, and Leaving No-One Behind

Lead National Partners
- Bureau of Statistics
- Civil Defence Commission
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Ministry of Human Services & Social Security
- Ministry of Legal Affairs
- Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Governance

UN Implementing Agencies
- Canada
- United Kingdom
- United States
- European Union
- Agency Core Funds

Funding Sources
- Canada
- United Kingdom
- United States
- European Union
- Agency Core Funds

Expenditure
US$6.7 million
(execution rate: 31%)
Strategic Priority 2:
Equality, Well-Being, and Leaving No-One Behind

The success of Guyana’s economic transformation will continue to be measured in terms of its inclusivity, and its positive impact on critical human development, notably in health and education. Meanwhile, social protection systems will remain crucial to assist those who struggle to secure a foothold in the rapidly transforming economy. The Government took significant steps to improve the health sector including new legal frameworks for Mental Health and Suicide Prevention. The Government also made bold commitments at the Transforming Education Summit in Paris in 2022, backed up by national sector plans and budgets. Cash transfer programs aimed at supporting families and improving school attendance were strengthened in 2022, while further investments in textbooks, teacher training, and tertiary education were also made. The UN system in Guyana supported the work of ministries and other stakeholders to implement social protection measures delivered to population segments including youth, children, senior citizens, women, persons with disabilities, and victims of domestic violence.

These are the joint results for 2022:

**Data and evidence-informed national policymaking**

- As part of the Public Finance for Children methodology, trained 50 officials from 20 organizations to assess the value-for-money of public financial investments.
- Introduced the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) into the Labour Force Survey for the first time, to measure food affordability and to better identify those experiencing food insecurity.
- Displacement Tracking Matrix surveys in 31 locations, supporting decision making and policy making for inclusion of migrants.
- Training for national child protection entities, CSOs and GBV case workers and managers in information protection and safe and ethical data collection and management for strengthened GBV case management.
- Equipped and engaged 7 sub-national bodies and 3 CSOs to analyze data (collected with 55 data collection tablets) used in policy formulation for the prevention of GBV.
- Conducted comprehensive mapping of Guyana’s legal frameworks to identify suitable approaches to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment through amendments to the law.
- Supported the development of draft Social Work legislation and a Multi-Year Framework for Social Work Reform.
- Strengthened Guyana’s GBV Essential Services Package for survivors of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) through the development of minimum standards and guidelines for essential services and survivor-centered care. Included services for survivors of GBV as a core component of the Package of Essential Health Services.
- Revised the national Sexual and Reproductive Health Strategy, and trained healthcare providers on the national Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Policy.
- Conducted national consultations on new public health legislation and supported the preparation for the tabling of the Mental Health Protection and Promotion Act and the Suicide Prevention Act.
- Supported the publication of guidelines and full adoption of new standards for the provision of health services for adolescents.
- Submitted to national authorities a ‘model’ template for counter-trafficking in persons/people smuggling legislation.
- Supported CARICOM to revamp its Youth Development Action Plan (CYDAP) to support national governments and introduce ‘Public Finance for Children’ methodologies into public expenditure planning.
- Provided 100 water tanks, 10,000 collapsible water containers and 2 million water purification tablets to the CDC, to protect clean water supplies in the event of

**Legal and policy frameworks for equality and rights**

- Procured 38 solar refrigerators, 450 vaccine carriers, and 12 freezers to substantially strengthen the vaccine cold chain, nationwide, reinforcing disease immunity.
- Fully vaccinated 16,461 children (10,741 children under 5 years and 5,720 children aged 5 to 11 years) against preventable diseases and COVID-19 respectively.
- Prepared 28 community health and service officers in regions 1 and 9 to deploy basic nutrition interventions to benefit 884 children (407 girls).
- Improved nutritional education and awareness in nine schools by upskilling 21 healthcare workers (8 men and 13 women) and connecting them with school health clubs.
- Established a model school food basket to boost nutritional content in school meals.
Mental health

- Conducted national consultations on new public health legislation and supported the preparation for the tabling of the Mental Health Protection and Promotion Act and the Suicide Prevention Act.
- Improved services for people with mental health, neurological and substance abuse problems by training a further 100 health care professionals in mhGAP-IG.
- School welfare officers recruited and trained for deployment in schools nationwide to respond to the psycho-social and mental health needs of children.
- Raised mental health awareness in 50 schools through the development of 12 mental health videos, with a potential reach of 40,000 students.
- Rolled out mental health services at community level by training religious and community leaders in the Problem Management Plus (PM+) methodology.
- Deployed 85 people as malaria testers, testing 1,586 sick people in mining and logging communities for malaria, positively diagnosing and treating 594 of them.

Early childhood development and learning

- Through a managed post-pandemic ‘return to school’, on average, 85 percent of school-aged children were back in classrooms each day in 2022.
- UG’s Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centre of Excellence invited 150 children with special educational needs, and their teachers, to take part in a multidisciplinary development and support programme.
- Guyana National Commission on Disability elaborates strategic plans for programming and advocacy on behalf of people living with disabilities, including children and adolescents.
- Established a Migrant Support and Risk Management Unit to develop Guyana’s first English as a Second Language (ESL) curriculum, aimed at supporting migrants. A Diagnostic Assessment tool was also developed to assess the language level of students. After school ESL programmes provided to returnees and migrants from Venezuela through a partnership agreement with the Ministry of Education and a national UN Volunteer (UNV) system.
- Establishment of after school ESL classes in regions 1, 2, 3, 7, and 9, for more than 500 children to improve their English and support their integration in the formal education system while capacity strengthening training in ESL has been delivered to teachers from 14 schools.
- Continued community-based ESL classes for 90 indigenous Warao- and Spanish-speaking out-of-school children in different indigenous communities of Region 1, providing children with the most basic skills in preparation for enrollment in formal schooling.

Social assistance

- Implemented a public assistance eligibility assessment screening tool, enabling real-time tracking of beneficiary collections of public assistance. The tool enabled accurate and real-time tracking of beneficiary collection of payments, improving efficiency in public assistance programmes. Targeting was based on the data collected through two surveys that took place in February and May to screen and target beneficiaries from other Public Assistance Programmes.
- Trained 20 officials (12 women) in shock-based social protection implementation approaches with the aim of enhancing participants’ understanding of disaster risk management, and how preparation, response
and mitigation of impacts from shocks are linked. A further 10 officials (8 women) capacity strengthened through knowledge transfer of best practices, procedures and results orientation in distribution of cash assistance, data management of personal information.

- Through the WIIN Programme, delivered cash transfers worth US$548,553 to 8,204 people (4,122 women) helping provide for basic household necessities and for women to invest in their businesses. Assistance helped to meet their critical needs during crises as well as facilitate investments in livelihoods and increase empowerment in women and girls. The cash assistance complemented the assistance offered by the Government to women to prioritise their households’ needs and be in a better position to take advantage of the opportunities offered under the livelihoods and business development programme.

- Delivered cash transfers to 230 individuals (a majority women) and agricultural inputs to 20 farming cooperatives (about 400 farmers).

- Engaged 30 migrants (18 women) in livelihoods training projects in regions 1, 3, 4 and 9, with 23 of them qualifying for additional financial support.

- Used biometric registration tools to record how 1,972 (496 girls, 447 boys, 637 women and 392 men) refugees and migrants are receiving food, non-food and cash assistance and referrals to national support services.

- Distributed food hampers, baby kits, and hygiene kits benefiting 4,383 (968 girls, 1,446 boys, 990 women, 979 men) migrants and host communities in Regions 1, 2, 4 and 9.

- Provided food- and non-food assistance to 316 households (1,010 individuals, 54 percent women and girls), and provided small cash grants to 19 displaced persons.

- Made available accommodation assistance or shelter to 206 vulnerable households (709 individuals, 57 percent women).

- Helped 4,170 (674 girls, 1,618 boys, 724 women, 1,154 men) displaced people access immigration, police, health and interpretation services.

- Established a Youth Volunteer Programme enabling Guyanese diaspora in Canada, UK, and USA to deploy their knowledge to help youths in vulnerable communities.

- Gender equality in the workplace strengthened with 13 private sector companies endorsing the Women’s Empowerment Principles (WEPS), a global private sector standard under the Spotlight Initiative.

- Trained 312 indigenous people in Baramita on breaking the link between alcohol abuse and gender-based violence.

- Enlisting 64 women in entrepreneurship training.

- Guyana Cricket Board and Guyana Football Federation engaged to adopt and implement policies on diversity, equity and inclusion in sport.

- Translating GBV messages for radio into 9 indigenous languages.
Strategic Priority 3: Resilience to Climate Change and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Lead National Partners
- Civil Defence Commission
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Natural Resources
- Office of the Prime Minister

UN Implementing Agencies

Funding Sources
- United States
- European Union
- Italian Government
- Canada
- United Kingdom
- Japan
- New Zealand
- China
- Guyana Redd Investment Fund-GRIF
- Global Environment Facility
- Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
- Agency Core Funds

Expenditure
US$10.9 million
(execution rate: 45%)
Strategic Priority 3: Resilience to Climate Change and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

In the context of its emergence as a major global oil and gas producer, Guyana continues to demonstrate leadership on climate change mitigation, and climate change adaptation. On the former, Guyana’s investments in natural gas and solar power generation, if fully realised, will reduce the carbon intensity of its electricity supply, whilst its investments in improved land management and Amerindian land titling (both supported by the UN) maintain its commitment to forest protection. On climate change adaptation, the Office of the Prime Minister is accelerating implementation of disaster risk reduction measures, whilst the Ministry of Agriculture is helping introduce technologies and farming inputs to bolster the resilience of farmers.

These are the joint results for 2022:

- Strengthened national meteorological data collection capability; deployed the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PISCA) tool, and established community-based early warning systems (EWS) to help farmers make informed agricultural choices based on climate trends and weather patterns.
- Extended agricultural services to more than 17,003 people (8,330 women), and more than 90 percent of them indigenous people. Provided specialist agri-extension services and business support services to 144 people to build sustainable, climate resilient livelihoods.
- Led a regional consultation with national disaster risk management offices in the Caribbean to improve multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS) governance.
- Initiated the establishment of a living repository of open-sourced national disaster and climate multi-sectoral risk data to facilitate risk analysis; inform policy development and implementation; improve risk literacy; and risk-inform investments on adaptation, mitigation, and disaster risk reduction actions.
- Trained 35 healthcare staff in health emergency and disaster preparedness.
- Conducted assessments in Regions 1 and 9 to ensure that the ‘Minimum Initial Services Package [MISP] for Reproductive Health’ can be delivered in emergency situations.

Climate-smart and climate-resilient agriculture

- Policy Brief on Gender Inequality of Climate Change and Disaster Risk Resilience developed, which examines gender inequality and climate resilience across 12 priority key sectors such as infrastructure, agriculture and food security, and health.
Trained 25 technical staff and 400 farmers on integrated disaster risk management (DRM) to help farming communities to better cope with climate-related emergencies.

Provided agricultural inputs to 300 smallholder farmers in six regions to help recovery from the 2021 floods.

Provided key inputs to more than 100 fisherfolk and more than 1,000 farmers to offset the impact of rising input costs on production.

Elaborated a regulatory framework for inland fisheries and agriculture.

Signed up to a Caribbean regional programme to tackle plastic refuse, and improve solid waste management through legal, policy, and institutional reforms.

Enhanced national capability with increased knowledge and better equipment to recover ozone-depleting substances, particularly in agriculture, air conditioning, and refrigeration industries.

Promoted wildlife conservation and sustainable resource management and sustainable alternative livelihoods in indigenous communities.

Engaged more than 250 young Indigenous Guyanese in the ‘Young Climate Change Leaders’ programme, which enhanced their education to participate and lead in creating a safe and sustainable future.

**Sustainable management of Guyana’s natural resources wealth**

- Used modern technology for updating cartographical records, and 98 GLSC staff trained in information systems, policy and legislation for land use, helping reduce land degradation.

- Completed land demarcations for 1,100 square miles of territory and issued land titles for the same to five (5) indigenous communities.

- Trained 14 officials (9 women) from key regulatory agencies in land titling processes to help mediate and resolve land use disputes.

- Signed up to a Caribbean regional programme to tackle plastic refuse, and improve solid waste management through legal, policy, and institutional reforms.

- Engaged more than 250 young Indigenous Guyanese in the ‘Young Climate Change Leaders’ programme, which enhanced their education to participate and lead in creating a safe and sustainable future.

- Promoted wildlife conservation and sustainable resource management and sustainable alternative livelihoods in indigenous communities.

Presentation of land titles by H.E. Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali, Prime Minister Hon. Brigadier (Ret’d) Mark Phillips and Minister of Amerindian Affairs, Hon. Pauline Sukhai © DPI Guyana

Indigenous farmer © IFAD

Training young Indigenous Guyanese in the ‘Young Climate Change Leaders’ Programme © UNICEF Guyana

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- Elaborated a regulatory framework for inland fisheries and agriculture.

- Signed up to a Caribbean regional programme to tackle plastic refuse, and improve solid waste management through legal, policy, and institutional reforms.

- Enhanced national capability with increased knowledge and better equipment to recover ozone-depleting substances, particularly in agriculture, air conditioning, and refrigeration industries.

Presentation of land titles by H.E. Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali, Prime Minister Hon. Brigadier (Ret’d) Mark Phillips and Minister of Amerindian Affairs, Hon. Pauline Sukhai © DPI Guyana

Indigenous farmer © IFAD

Training young Indigenous Guyanese in the ‘Young Climate Change Leaders’ Programme © UNICEF Guyana
Strategic Priority 4: Peace, Safety, Justice and the Rule of Law

Lead National Partners
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
- Ministry of Home Affairs and Governance
- Ministry of Human Services and Social Security
- Ministry of Legal Affairs
- Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Governance

UN Implementing Agencies

Funding Sources
- European Union
- United States
- Agency Core Funds

Expenditure
US$1.7 million
(execution rate: 22%)
A series of measures were implemented to advance Guyana’s progress on SDG16. Guyana took practical measures to ‘mainstream’ human rights-based approaches to national policy formulation and programme implementation, whilst starting up a national mechanism to improve its international reporting on human rights. The drafting of a new legislation and policy frameworks on family violence and juvenile substance abuse aims to increase protections for children, whilst momentum was maintained in the campaign to eliminate gender-based violence, substantially aided by the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative.

These are the joint results for 2022:

- Supported Guyana’s Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Governance to establish a National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-Up on Human Rights obligations and drafted a National Human Rights Action Plan. This work was complemented by a United Nations Volunteer Human Rights Specialist, who was embedded in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Governance in 2022.
- Trained 128 people (86 women) from government ministries, state agencies, statutory bodies, constitutional agencies and civil society organizations, on (1) the Human-Rights Based Approach to development, (2) Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Their Families, (3) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and (4) on Guyana’s Human Rights Framework.
- Ensured that 5,000 children born in hinterland regions had their births registered.
- Built on the 2018 Juvenile Justice Act by implementing a new Juvenile Drug Court Policy and introduction of 12 Juvenile Drug Treatment Courts, which uses a combination of treatment and referral services, and drug courts to reduce custodial sentences among young people for minor offences.
- Supported the development of a new Firearms Legislation; the Firearms Bill has been tabled in Parliament.
- Support provided for the development of a regional Strategy on Maritime Crime. An assessment mission to Guyana was conducted to assess relevant needs and priorities and to generate buy-in.
- Built capacities to improve risk management, supply chain security, and trade facilitation in seaports to prevent the cross-border movement of illicit goods, with Guyana’s Port Control Unit, through the Container Control Programme.
- Supported the development of draft Social Work legislation and a Multi-Year Framework for Social Work Reform.
- Supported the development of a new Firearm’s legislation; the Firearms Bill has been tabled in Parliament.

State party protection of universal human rights

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- Built capacities to improve risk management, supply chain security, and trade facilitation in seaports to prevent the cross-border movement of illicit goods, with Guyana’s Port Control Unit, through the Container Control Programme.
Gender equality, women’s empowerment, and eliminating gender-based violence

- Enabled 22 young people to secure recognized post-graduate qualification in Gender Planning and Development.
- Drafted a new Family Violence Bill to improve protection for survivors and codify consequences for perpetrators.
- Created guidelines for the delivery of survivor centered GBV care services within Guyana’s broader Essential Package of Health Services.
- Developed and implemented certification of 16 Master Trainers to deliver the Foundations Programme to 13-24 year-old women in regions 1, 6 and 7. The programme addressed gender-based violence at its root by combating discriminatory attitudes and biases.
- Helped 650 GBV survivors (105 victims of sexual child abuse) access GBV case management services.
- Offered food and shelter to 12 victims of gender-based violence.
- Raised public awareness of GBV, its consequences, and its prevention among 440 men and women.
- Publication and roll out of Comprehensive Sexuality Education toolkit for out-of-school adolescents/youth.
- Engaged 21 faith leaders in the work to end Gender-Based Violence in regions 4 and 6.
- Held a series of information campaigns on ‘toxic male behaviour and gender-based violence’ and ‘alcohol abuse and GBV’, directly engaging 608 people (of which at least 163 were men and boys) in Baramita, Matthew’s Ridge, and other hinterland locations.
- Strengthened sector-wide GBV service provision through the development and implementation of an Inter-Governmental-Agency MoU on GBV case management.
- Established Standard Operating Procedures for the management of the 914 GBV hotline service.
- Designed a GBV mobile and remote services delivery model.
- Strengthened the capacity of civil society organizations to write proposals for grants, mobilise resources, and access UN Women funding.

Providing referral and support services

- Through the Port Kaituma Child Advocacy Centre, improved case management for 92 vulnerable children.
- Distributed multi-purpose cash assistance to 303 households (780 persons – 187 girls, 180 boys, 272 women, 141 men).
- Engaged 799 sex workers through support group sessions facilitated by peer educators (in regions 1, 3, 6, 7, 8) to highlight risks, mitigation measures, and relevant services; provided 492 sex workers with access to voluntary counselling and (HIV) testing services.

- Referred 8 ‘persons of concern’ to relevant authorities and support organisations and supported 18 migrants from Venezuela (1 man, 12 women, 5 children) on legal and administrative processes to resolve domestic violence, divorce and business related claims and provided language interpretation for 128 people in need of legal, immigration and health services.

- Established a migrant information hub to provide advice and referral services, benefitting 100 migrants.

Combating trafficking in persons

- Delegated two officials to engage in regional consultations on tackling the trafficking of persons with CARICOM IMPACS and reviewed model C-TIP legislation developed by IOM.
- Drafted a Trafficking in Persons Training Manual and Code of Conduct, with targeted information for Airport Security and Maritime Officials.

- Provided protection services for 38 victims of Trafficking in Persons and GBV.

Lead National Partners

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
- Ministry of Human Services and Social Security
- Ministry of Legal Affairs
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UN Implementing Agencies

- IOM
- OHCHR
- PAHO/WHO
- UNFPA
- UNHCR
- UNICEF
- UNODC
- UNV
- UN Women

Distribution of core relief items
© UNHCR Guyana

GBV workshop with migrants.
© UNHCR Guyana
Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda
The UN System in Guyana partnered with the University of Guyana Green Institute to hold a series of UN policy dialogues on the triple planetary crisis (climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution). The dialogues, each available online, were grounded in a series of presentations by world-leading researchers and experts in the field including the UN system. They socialized the latest knowledge and research on climate change, biofuels, reducing the carbon footprint of infrastructural investments, the conservation of the Amazon biome, carbon pricing and carbon markets, and sustainable transportation networks.

In addition to the US$25.6 million programmatic activity delivered in 2022, UN Agencies made a successful application to the multi-donor Joint SDG Fund, established to promote joint-Agency programming under the heading “development emergency.”

Against a backdrop of a 7.2 percent increase in inflation, with food prices going up by 14.1 percent in 2022, FAO and WFP co-designed a project to use $USD250,000 in Joint SDG Fund to expand the coverage of their food security, livelihoods, and social protection interventions.

In addition, following the success of the joint EU/UN Spotlight Initiative, the UN Country Team received confirmation of a project extension, securing an additional US$1.58 million in funds until the end of 2023 to fully localize efforts to eliminate gender-based violence in Guyana.

Inclusion and Leaving No-One Behind

The UN Country Team worked with the Guyana National Youth Council (GNYC) and the Guyana Council of Organisations for Persons with Disabilities (GCOPD) to strengthen the UN’s involvement of youth and persons with disabilities in programmes, administration, and operations. Their assessments resulted in the production of comprehensive ‘scorecards’ for the UNCT’s performance on disability inclusion and youth inclusion, and accompanying action plans.

The disability and youth scorecards complement a gender equality scorecard also conducted in 2022-2023. The findings from these scorecards are available online, and the recommendations of the action plan will be implemented over the remaining years of the current Cooperation Framework.

Partnership

Climate and environment: Triple Planetary Crisis

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Ganesh Singh, Programme Coordinator of the Guyana Council of Organisations for Persons with Disabilities delivers remarks at a stakeholder engagement. © UN Guyana
UN Coherence, Effectiveness and Efficiency
In June, to mark World Environment Day, the UN Resident Coordinator joined H.E. President Irfaan Ali in the annual ‘Green Walk’, organised by Guyana’s Environmental Protection Agency.

Joining the World Wildlife Fund-Guianas, the Guyana Youth & Environment Network, the UG Eco-Trust Society and members of the Guyana Marine Conservation Society, H.E. President Irfaan Ali unveiled three informational pieces featuring images from Guyana's rich terrestrial and marine environment at the National Park.

The UNCT also organized development partners and donor's roundtables to further highlight impacts of the global fuel, freight and fertilizer price hikes on food security and agricultural and food systems investments in Guyana.

Food Security

Guyana has played an important role in securing Caribbean-wide commitment to improve food security and reduce the food import bill. Through CARICOM, Governments across the region have made a commitment to reduce the food import bill by 25 percent by the year 2025.

In step with this commitment, in May 2022 Guyana hosted an Agri-Invest Forum. To support this, senior UN representatives joined in high-level discussions, and supported calls to bolster regional trade by reducing trade barriers.

25% DECREASE

Through CARICOM, Governments across the region have made a commitment to reduce the food import bill by 25 percent by the year 2025.

Overall national coordination of the UN Cooperation Framework is provided by the Ministry of Finance. The Joint National Steering Committee of the UN’s Cooperation Framework is co-chaired by the Minister of Finance and the UN Resident Coordinator. The National Steering Committee met in December 2022 with participation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Governance. The National Steering Committee mechanism provides guidance to the UN Development System in Guyana towards stronger alignment of the UN’s work with national development priorities as outlined in the national Low Carbon Development Strategy as well as in response to multiple regional and international development agendas.

In addition, the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office formalized agreements with the umbrella civil society organizations for youth and persons with disabilities through 2022. These agreements provided the UN system with much needed guidance and impetus for engaging youth and persons with disabilities, both as partners and as target beneficiaries of the UN System’s activities, for development cooperation in Guyana.

4.1 Joint Communications and Advocacy

World Environment Day 2022

In June, to mark World Environment Day, the UN Resident Coordinator joined H.E. President Irfaan Ali in the annual ‘Green Walk’, organised by Guyana’s Environmental Protection Agency.
Leaving No-One Behind

Universal Human Rights

The UN in Guyana worked in support of national efforts to strengthen accountability mechanisms for the protection of human rights, with a particular view to improving its reporting and implementation of recommendations from the UN Universal Periodical Review, an international peer review process.

September, Guyana organises a series of activities to celebrate the culture of its indigenous peoples, called Amerindian Heritage Month.

In 2022, in partnership with the Village Council of St. Cuthbert’s Mission, National Toshaos’ Council, Community Development Council and the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs, and with support from the Canadian High Commission, representatives from Pakuri Village (Region 4) organised an ‘indigenous drive’, walking to and driving by important landmarks in Georgetown, including UN House, in a celebration of Guyana’s first people. The theme for 2022 was ‘The Role of Indigenous Women in the Preservation and Transmission of Traditional Knowledge’.

Sexuality, Sexual and Reproductive Health

The rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, and queer (LGBTIQ+) persons are human rights and are protected by international law. As part of continued efforts to advocate for the full protection of the rights of LGBTIQ persons in Guyana, the UN invited the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Governance to participate in the annual hoisting of the LGBTIQ Pride Flag at UN House, with members of the Guyana UN Country Team later joining leaders of LGBTIQ organizations in discussions on the next frontier of rights protection.

The menstrual hygiene initiative of the First Lady of Guyana was supported by UNFPA through a contribution towards procurement of sanitary napkins for girls.

On December 4th, UN Agencies joined the National AIDS Programme Secretariat at the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security to celebrate the World AIDS Day, with the theme of ‘Uniting Voices, Creating change, ending AIDS’. The Speckle Initiative and the UN/UNFPA ‘Menstrual Health and Hygiene’ programme were highlighted.

Indigenous People

The 2007 UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People is a crucial protection mechanism for indigenous people. Each year, Indigenous Peoples Day (November 9) is celebrated by a variety of events throughout Guyana. In 2022, the Pakuri Village (Region 4) organised an ‘indigenous drive’, walking to and driving by important landmarks in Georgetown.

Ending Gender-Based Violence

Guyana is the Business Operations Strategy (BOS). For the UN System in Guyana, our BOS projects a total of US$222,000 in cost avoidance by the end of 2025. In March 2023, this cost avoidance estimate was revised to US$562,171 based on the assumption that the UN Country Team would continue to implement common business processes.

4.2 Efficiency Agenda

The efficiency agenda, a critical part of UN Reform, aims to achieve US$310 million in savings or cost avoidance globally by the end of the decade.

Besides co-location at a common premises, the principal mechanism for achieving cost savings in the operations of the UN in Guyana is the Business Operations Strategy (BOS). For the UN System in Guyana, our BOS projects a total of US$222,000 in cost avoidance by the end of 2025. In March 2023, this cost avoidance estimate was revised to US$562,171 based on the assumption that the UN Country Team would continue to implement common business processes.

Also, disability inclusion to access online content is continuous. The UN Guyana website was developed according to WCAG 2.1 AA guidelines. During website development, a WAVE accessibility plug-in was used, which scans the page and notifies the developer of each actionable item from an accessibility standpoint.
5 Evaluations and Lessons Learned
Migrants and Refugees in Guyana

Guyana has distinguished itself in the broader Latin America and the Caribbean context for its humanitarian and principled approach to migrants and refugees in its territory. This approach includes provision of social services, including for employment, to migrants and migrant children, supported in part by the UN system under the R4V and other programmatic initiatives. The UN Country Team conducted a joint mission to Region 1 in October of 2022 to assess UN support to national authorities in ensuring protection of some of the most vulnerable migrants, particularly indigenous migrants from Venezuela. The main lesson learned from this assessment is that UN agencies are most effective when they deliver their humanitarian and development support intended for migrants through national and local governance mechanisms. As a result, the UN Country Team has provided support to the National Coordination Mechanism (coordination and response). A Migration Working Group led by UNHCR and IOM is in place to help strengthen early warning systems so that local authorities and central coordination mechanisms can more quickly identify and assist persons and communities of concern.

Results Reporting

In response to calls for greater visibility of the UN’s work in Guyana, the 2021 annual results report was accompanied by a dedicated e-report. The present results report was preceded by a February 2023 presentation to national partners (government, financial supporters, and civil society implementers). This presentation featured testimonials from youth, persons with disabilities, and gender specialists on UN engagement throughout the year.

Looking ahead, to accelerate SDG achievement in Guyana, and to strengthen global results reporting on SDG progress, from 2024 onwards, the Guyana UNCT will introduce a set of standard outputs and output indicators into its Country Implementation Plan, as mandated by the Development Coordination Office. This will facilitate tracking of the contribution of UN Agencies in Guyana to the achievement of the SDGs.
Highlights of 2022
Wellness Week exhibition.
© UN Guyana

Roberto Valent, DCO Regional Director visits the Spotlight Initiative supported 914 GBV Hotline Center with Hon. Dr. Vindhya Persaud, Minister of Human Services and Social Security.
© Ministry of Human Services and Social Security

Indigenous drive in observance of International day of the World’s Indigenous Peoples.
© High Commission of Canada

Joint National Steering Committee co-hosted by the Hon. Dr. Ashni Singh, Senior Minister within the Office of the President with responsibility for Finance.
© DPI Guyana

UN blood drive.
© UN Guyana

Roberto Valent, DCO Regional Director, meets with H.E. President Innaan Ali and Hon. Dr. Ashni Singh, Senior Minister within the Office of the President with responsibility for Finance.
© Office of the President Guyana

His Excellency Abdulla Shahid, President of the 76th Session of the UN General Assembly; Hon. Hugh Todd, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; and UN staff.
© UN Guyana

UN Country Team outreach to St. Cuthbert’s Mission/Pakuri Village.
© UN Guyana

UN month staff and family day.
© UN Guyana

His Excellency Abdulla Shahid, President of the 76th Session of the UN General Assembly engages H.E. President Dr. Mohammed Innaan Ali; Hon. Hugh Todd, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; and Hon. Gail Teixeira, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Governance.
© Office of the President Guyana

Pride month observance with Hon. Gail Teixeira, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Governance and representatives of LGBTIQ organisations.
© UN Guyana

World Environment Day green walk.
© EPA Guyana

Joint National Steering Committee co-hosted by the Hon. Dr. Ashni Singh, Senior Minister within the Office of the President with responsibility for Finance.
© DPI Guyana

Observing International Day of Persons with Disabilities with the Guyana Council of Organizations for Persons with Disabilities at State House.
© GCOPD

Observing International Day of Persons with Disabilities.
© UN Guyana

UN ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT GUYANA 2022

#enoughwithviolence

UN ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT GUYANA 2022
Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

© Timothy Babat, Environmental Scientist
The UN annual results report for Guyana in 2022 highlights the achievement of sixteen out of the seventeen SDGs. Priority Area One (execution rate of 69%) showed the highest delivery rate, specifically Outcome 1 (execution rate of 93%), marking progress in SDGs 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 17.

GUYANA COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2022

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GUYANA COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2022 - DELIVERY RATE

(Total Expenditure by Outcome, plus Execution Rate [ER])

- **Outcome 1**: Productive and competitive business ecosystem (53.6%)
- **Outcome 2**: Diverse, sustainable, inclusive economy (51%)
- **Outcome 3**: Data and Laws to Promote Equality (41%)
- **Outcome 4**: Social Protection, Health, Education Services (40.5%)
- **Outcome 5**: Disaster Risk Management (32%)
- **Outcome 6**: Natural Resource Management (24%)
- **Outcome 7**: Laws, Policies & Systems for Peace, Security, Justice etc. (23.9%)
- **Outcome 8**: Social change for safer, fairer, more inclusive communities (2.5%)
UNCT key focus for 2023

Berbice River, Region 5

© Timothy Babb, Environmental Scientist
In 2023, the UN System in Guyana will continue to work with national authorities to accelerate SDG progress, as well as further implement the key pillars of UN reform to deliver a better-coordinated and more efficient programme of support.

National Review of SDG Progress and SDG Summit
In July 2023, Guyana will present its Voluntary National Review (VNR) of SDG Progress to the High-Level Political Forum focusing on SDGs 6 (Water), 7 (Energy), 9 (Infrastructure, Industry), 11 (Cities) and 17 (Partnerships).
In September 2023, the SDG Summit will be convened during the United Nations General Assembly High-Level Week. Leveraging commitments already made at the Food Systems Summit in 2021 and the Transforming Education Summit in 2022, Guyana is expected to sustain its transformative development investments and national progress towards SDG achievement. The UNCT will support Guyana’s VNR submission as well as the formulation and delivery of its SDG Summit commitments.

Food Systems and Food Security
The UN Country Team, led by FAO in Guyana will accompany Guyana in its implementation of a National Pathway for Sustainable Food Systems, including its attendance at international Food Systems Stocktaking Moments. A UN Country Team working group on cost of living and food security in Guyana is established to support national efforts to monitor impact of global food, freight, fuel and fertilizer prices on Guyana’s vulnerable populations including through a joint SDG Fund project implemented by WFP and FAO. Working across the region, the UN Country Teams of the Cooperation Framework will seek entry points to support the regional food security agenda led by Guyana within CARICOM through the initiative to reduce the food import bill of Caribbean countries by 25% by 2025.

Human Rights at 75
Leading up to the December 2023 observance of 75 years since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Country Team with leadership from OHCHR will support relevant authorities in implementing Guyana’s National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow up on human rights obligations, and its National Human Rights Action Plan. In so doing, the UN Country Team will work with national authorities to deepen commitments to UN human rights treaties, e.g. CEDAW, while helping expand Guyana’s engagement with human rights procedures, including through the Permanent Forums of Indigenous People and People of African Descent. A UNCT Human Rights Action Plan with specific targets for inclusion and targeting of persons with disabilities, young people and indigenous communities in how we work and what we do in Guyana will underpin and guide our efforts in support of Human Rights at 75. The UN Country Team also committed to a gender equality and women’s empowerment scorecard to guide its work in country.

Early Warnings for All (EW4All)
The UNCT will mobilize its support to national authorities in view of Guyana’s selection as a priority action for the ‘Early Warnings for All’ (EW4All) initiative, which aims to ensure that countries have established inclusive, multi-stakeholder disaster early warning systems by end of 2027. With UNDRR providing substantive leadership, the EW4All will entail partnerships not only with national authorities but also across the UN system.

Alignment of UN’s programming to National Priorities and Systems
Human Mobility – Rights of Migrants and Refugees:
The UNCT will further consolidate the UN’s support offer to national authorities to ensure that migrants and displaced persons benefit from an appropriate balance of short-term/emergency assistance and long-term development support.
Social Protection:
The UNCT will establish a working group to guide its work with national authorities to further reinforce Guyana’s social protection and social assistance frameworks to deliver on the promise of leaving no-one behind.
Financing for Development and Strategic Foresight:
The UNCT will provide expert analysis on the long-term trajectory of SDG-financing in Guyana, including graduation from some traditional official development assistance modalities.
Acronyms

ALT Amerindian Land Titling
ASRH Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health
BOS Business Operations Strategy
CAC Child Advocacy Centre
CARICOM Caribbean Community
CDC Civil Defence Commission
cDEMA Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
CIP Country Implementation Plan
COVAX COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access
COWIN COVID Vaccine Intelligence Work
CRC Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSE Comprehensive Sexuality Education
CSNRG Civil Society National Reference Group
CSOs Civil Society Organisations
CYDAP CARICOM Youth Development Action Plan
DoS Department of State
DRR Disaster Risk Reduction
DRM Disaster Risk Management
DTM Displacement Tracking Matrix
ECD Early Childhood Development
ECLAC Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EnGenDER Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience
EPA Environmental Protection Agency
ESL English as a Second Language
ESRI Environmental Systems Research Institute
EU European Union
EVAWG Ending Violence against Women and Girls
EW4All Early Warnings for All
EWS Early Warning System
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIES Food Insecurity Experience Scale
GBTI Guyana Bank for Trade and Industry Limited
GBV Gender-Based Violence
GCOPD Guyana Council of Organisations for Persons with Disabilities
GDP Gross Domestic Product
GIS Geographic Information System
GLDA Guyana Livestock Development Authority
GLSC Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission
GNYC Guyana National Youth Council
GPF Guyana Police Force
GRDB Guyana Rice Development Board
GRPA Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association
GSWC Guyana Sex Work Coalition
HESAD Hinterland Environmentally Sustainable Agricultural Development Project
HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency
ICT Information, Communication, Technology
IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO International Labour Organization
IMPACS Implementing Agency for Crime and Security
IOM International Organization for Migration
ITC International Trade Centre
KP Key Populations
LCDS Low Carbon Development Strategy
mHES Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems
mHESAP-IG Mental Health Gap Action Programme Intervention Guide
MHSSS Ministry of Human Services and Social Security
MISP Minimum Initial Services Package
MoA Ministry of Agriculture
MoE Ministry of Education
MoH Ministry of Health
MoHA Ministry of Home Affairs
MSCM Multi Stakeholder Consultation Mechanism
MSDCF Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
MSMEs Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NAPS National AIDS Programme Secretariat
NAREI National Agriculture Research and Extension Institute
NDA National Designated Authority
PADF Pan American Development Foundation
PAGE Partnership for Action on Green Economy
PAHO/WHO Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization
PISCA Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture
PM+ Problem Management Plus
PPE Personal Protective Equipment
PyEP Pre-exposure Prophylaxis
QCPR Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review
R4V Refugee and Migrant Working Group (RMWG) for the Venezuelan situation
RMWG Refugee and Migrant Working Group
SDGs Sustainable Development Goals
SEIA Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SI</td>
<td>Spotlight Initiative</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOFA</td>
<td>State of Food and Agriculture</td>
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<td>SOPs</td>
<td>Standard Operating Procedures</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPARS</td>
<td>Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Rural Statistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>SRH</td>
<td>Sexual and Reproductive Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>STI</td>
<td>Sexually Transmitted Infections</td>
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<td>TIP</td>
<td>Trafficking in Persons</td>
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<td>UG</td>
<td>University of Guyana</td>
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<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<td>UNV</td>
<td>UN Volunteer</td>
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<td>UNAIDS</td>
<td>Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS</td>
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<td>UNCRC</td>
<td>United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child</td>
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<td>UNCT</td>
<td>United Nations Country Team</td>
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<td>UNCTAD</td>
<td>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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<td>United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
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<td>UNEP</td>
<td>United Nations Environment Programme</td>
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<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
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<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
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<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
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<td>The United Nations Refugee Agency</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
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<td>UNIDO</td>
<td>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</td>
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<td>UNITAR</td>
<td>United Nations Institute for Training and Research</td>
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<td>UNLIREC</td>
<td>United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNODC</td>
<td>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
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<td>United Nations Office for Project Services</td>
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<td>US</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
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<td>VCA</td>
<td>Value Chain Analysis</td>
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<td>Victims of Trafficking</td>
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<td>VPA</td>
<td>Voluntary Partnership Agreement</td>
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<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
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<td>Women Empowerment Principles</td>
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<td>World Food Programme</td>
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<td>WIST</td>
<td>Worship in Spirit and in Truth</td>
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