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Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Guyana (2022-2026)

Contents

Please recycle

I. UNDP within the United Nations Multi-country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. In 2016, Guyana was reclassified as an upper middle-income country following the discovery of large oil and gas reserves, which is expected to increase economic growth significantly in the short to medium term. Primarily due to oil and gas revenues, Guyana recorded a high growth rate of 43.4 per cent in 2020 (International Monetary Fund, April 2021), despite the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. In addition, the country's short- to medium-term prospects seem to be very favourable as economic growth is projected at rates of 20.4, 48.7 and 32.0 per cent for 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively.[1] Its estimated recoverable resource stands at over 9 billion oil-equivalent barrels (Oilnow.gy).

2. The country has made significant development advances in the last two decades. In 2020, Guyana was recorded as having a Human Development Index of 0.682 which ranked it 122 of 189 countries. The last multidimensional poverty index (2019-2020) showed that only 1.7 per cent of the population was classified as multidimensionally poor.[2] In 2021, the percentage of people living in extreme poverty (less than $1.90 per day) was 4.7 per cent,[3] 1.7 percentage points higher than the target of 3 per cent for the eradication of extreme poverty set in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. More importantly, the country has extended awareness of the need to prudently manage the proceeds from the oil and gas sector to secure a development path that leaves no one behind while managing the sector in an environmentally sustainable manner.

3. In parallel, Guyana is updating its Low Carbon Development Strategy, which includes appropriate adaptation measures for a country highly vulnerable to climate change risks.[4] Moreover, benefits to be accrued from this initiative are expected to earn the country significant financial resources from the provision of its environmental services to the world through the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) programme. These resources will be used for development interventions such as education, health, agriculture, housing, water and sanitation, infrastructure and energy.

4. Guyana thus presents a promising development context, and this decade could well prove to be transformational for fair, inclusive and resilient development conditions across the country. Nonetheless, challenges remain, exacerbated by the joint onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and severe flooding during 2021, both clear reminders of the value of preventive resilience in national policies. Vulnerable groups include indigenous communities, female-headed households, people with disabilities, migrants and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex persons[5] (National Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Policy, 2018). These groups have experienced exacerbated economic hardship as a result of the pandemic.

5. For the economy to provide sufficient, sustainable and dignified livelihoods, the non-oil sectors need to diversify and enhance their productivity and competitiveness. A key government strategy is to accelerate job creation, given that the unemployment rate in the second quarter of 2021 was 15.4 per cent.[6] While the oil and gas industry is

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[1] International Monetary Fund. 2021. World Economic Outlook, October 2021. Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund.

[2] United Nations Development Programme and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative. 2021. Multidimensional Poverty Index, 2021. United Nations Development Programme, New York, and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, Oxford, UK

[3] Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021: Guyana Profile.

[4] World Bank Guyana Systematic Country Diagnostic, 2020.

[5] "LGBTI+" comprises lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex and non-binary or other gender denominations.

[6] Guyana Labour Force Survey Bulletin, Second quarter, 2021.

projected to create about 3,850 direct jobs and 23,100 indirect jobs by 2025 (0.7 and 3.9 per cent of the workforce)[7] a large share of new jobs will require investment in non-oil sectors. Low value-chain development and quality standards in micro, small and medium-sized enterprises should be addressed, helping these groups to access export markets, given the small domestic market.

6.   Guyana is highly vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters, given its geographical location. According to the United Nations Satellite Centre, the coastal plains, where 90 per cent of the population live, are prone to floods and storm tides. Consequently, Guyana needs to invest in climate-resilient infrastructure and adopt climate-smart practices as part of its climate adaptation measures. Moreover, sustainable management of the country's rich natural resources is critical for tangible development progress. While reduced-impact logging is the norm, forest inventories are ongoing for managing, monitoring and international reporting. Progress on the country's low-carbon trajectory commitments is hindered by energy inefficiency and limited access to renewable energy systems. There is limited management of toxic and ozone-depleting chemicals. Mercury pollution remains a concern for mining in the hinterlands, affecting miners, indigenous peoples and indigenous women in particular. Guyana has committed to reducing the consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) by at least 35 per cent from 2020.[8]

7.   Social protection programmes and effective public health services provided by the State are key for well-being and reduced social inequality, and need to be expanded to cover groups including informal sector workers. The public health system was substantially challenged to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. One in ten households could not access medical treatment/services, mainly because health facilities lacked supplies. [9] HIV/AIDS continues to be a public health challenge[10] and people living with HIV and AIDS continue to be subjected to significant levels of stigma and discrimination. Improved health outcomes require better supply chain management of supplies and medicines (procurement, distribution and tracking), including the effective roll-out of COVID-19 vaccines. Mental health is another major issue: Guyana had the highest rate of age-standardized suicide mortality in the Americas in 2019, at 40.8 per 100,000 (Pan American Health Organization 2019).

8.   Another issue to address is that data on gender-based violence is fragmented among key actors, rendering analysis for decision-making difficult. Constitutional reform remains important for most political stakeholders and requires consensus on issues/challenges.

9.   Throughout its long history in Guyana, UNDP has developed its ability to work and partner with a wide range of government and local institutions and international organizations, while drawing on the strength of the United Nations country team. For example, UNDP has partnered with the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security, the National AIDS Programme Secretariat and civil society organizations (CSOs) for a variety of interventions including the National Dialogue on HIV and the Law; improved delivery of services during the pandemic for persons living with HIV and AIDS; and the implementation of the Business Unusual Fund through the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

10. Multidimensional support was provided by UNDP to Amerindian communities, in partnership with the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs, the Office of the Prime Minister,

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[7]   World Bank Guyana Systematic Country Diagnostic, 2020,
[8]   HCFC phase-out management plan approved by the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol.
[9]   COVID-19 socioeconomic impact assessment (2020).
[10] Guyana First Voluntary National Review, July 2019.

the Government of Norway and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). It included initiatives on livelihood opportunities, land titling, energy services and extending Internet access. A notable example was the Amerindian Development Fund project, which provided micro-capital grants to over 150 communities to develop and execute community development plans for economic/productive ventures (e.g., village shops, transportation, forest-based artisanal crafts, fisheries, etc.), benefiting over 56,000 Amerindian persons (half of them women).

11. A number of lessons were learned during the previous programme, as identified in the country programme performance summary. Policy support is important for addressing systemic issues that can compromise the sustainability of results, particularly in the hinterland and other remote areas. Building institutional capacities in government entities should be a common part of projects involving them, from inception to exit strategies, to achieve and maintain expected outcomes. The protracted period of political instability that delayed the transition of the new Administration (December 2018 to August 2020) showed the value of relativizing programme delivery while rebuilding trust and reactivating the special partnership status of UNDP with the Government. Finally, the developmental effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in Guyana, as in most countries, are significant and will continue to be felt for some time. The three directions of change articulated in the new UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025 (structural transformation, leaving no one behind, building resilience) and key enablers like digitalization will guide UNDP Guyana towards an effective pandemic response as it looks ahead to the 2030 Agenda.

12. Going forward, UNDP will support key areas of the United Nations Multi-country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNMSDCF), i.e., economic resilience, safety and security, environment/natural resource management and equality/well-being. UNDP will build on its comparative advantages, for instance, having used a multidimensional strategy to address environmental sustainability and resilience in the last cycle with several ministries and agencies. Through its integrator role, UNDP supported United Nations system-wide efforts led by the Resident Coordinator, for example leading the assessment of the socioeconomic impact of the pandemic on households. UNDP will continue to leverage its innovation expertise through its Accelerator Lab for country-to-country solutions stimulated by local innovators.[11] It will engage the UNDP Strategic Innovation Unit to support partners with systemic transformation. To support national progress on digital transformation, it will draw from knowledge/tools in the new UNDP Digital Strategy and support from the UNDP Chief Digital Officer.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

13. The strategy of UNDP Guyana to advance human development is based on reducing economic, social and gender inequalities; supporting effective governance and social protection; and enabling sustainable low-carbon trajectories (including climate change adaptation), all supported by digital transformation and strengthened data.

14. This strategy is based on national development priorities, which include: (a) a diversified and resilient productive sector, with emphasis on job creation and support to small and medium-sized businesses; (b) catalytic and transformative infrastructure; (c) a low-carbon development strategy consistent with oil and gas production, and environmental management and resilience; (d) enhanced and expanded social services,

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[11] Peach, K., et al, (2021). Collective Intelligence for Sustainable Development: Getting Smarter Together.

particularly in health and education; (e) improved governance, safety, security and the rule of law; and (f) navigating and responding to COVID-19 as long as necessary. [12]

15. The new country programme for the period 2022-2026 is closely aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025 and designed to contribute to the common outcomes of the UNMSDCF. Thus, in addition to the four programme areas described below, UNDP will aim to contribute to initiatives led by other United Nations agencies, such as with UNICEF on water, sanitation and hygiene for hinterland communities; with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) on reducing gender-based violence; and with UNAIDS on the provision of services to persons living with HIV/AIDS and key population groups who are vulnerable to HIV.

Area 1. Economic resilience and shared prosperity

16. The theory of change for this outcome is that if sustainable livelihood opportunities are provided to vulnerable groups, then the country will generate a more productive business ecosystem that improves people's standard of living. This could be achieved by promoting more diversified businesses (in the context of a growing oil and gas sector), and if there is increased access to Internet and e-government services.

17. UNDP will contribute to enhancing access to sustainable livelihoods and entry points for decent work for people in vulnerable groups by building capacities in official entities and civil society to deliver effective programmes. For example, it will continue to work with the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs in the land titling process to increase the number of Amerindian communities with institutional measures in place to generate and strengthen livelihoods. In this effort, UNDP will work with the Ministry of Labour and United Nations agencies, including the International Labour Organization.

18. Towards a greater diversification of the non-oil economy, UNDP will collaborate with the Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Commerce and the Small Business Bureau to strengthen policies that promote business development and the integrating of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises into value chains and markets (via certification, business formalization and training).

19. UNDP will work with the Office of the Prime Minister to support digital transformation, i.e., through access to connectivity and e-services (including electronic money transfers), especially for the hinterlands and the poor in other remote communities, and pursue the reduction of the gender digital divide and the financial inclusion of women. Critically, the Office of the Prime Minister will be directly responsible for connectivity services in target communities and the Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Commerce for hosting services for micro, small and medium-sized businesses, while the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs will be responsible for executing land titling arrangements. Indigenous people, women and youth, among others, will benefit from expanded livelihood and small business services, particularly through online platforms.

Area 2. Safety and security

20. The theory of change for this outcome is that if State and non-State actors involved in the justice sector operate with greater transparency, participation and effectiveness, and they are enabled by improved capacities (including for data collection and analysis) to better address and reduce crime (including specifically from gender-based violence), then there should be a reduction in crime (particularly from gender-based violence)

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[12] President's address to 12th Parliament and Budget Speech (12 February 2021).

through prevention and timelier access to more effective justice services. In the longer term, this will translate into an improved environment for security and social inclusion.

21. Building on the judicial system needs assessment conducted in 2019-2020, UNDP will support the Guyana Police Force, prosecutors and the courts to strengthen mechanisms for the administration of justice, including the incorporation of advanced digital tools, to increase effectiveness and accountability in exercising the rule of law. UNDP will support State and non-State actors involved in systemic reform, human rights and social inclusion.

22. To reduce crime and violence, UNDP will support a comprehensive approach to gender-based violence to address the root causes of violence against women and girls, with an emphasis on prevention. UNDP will work with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Human Services and Social Security, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN-Women (these last three within the multi-agency Spotlight programme) to introduce and expand preventive measures, address legislative and policy gaps, improve institutional capacities and augment service delivery systems, especially in remote communities. It will enhance data collection and systems and encourage a stronger civil society response. Judicial stakeholders will contribute to designing required mechanisms, while the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Human Services and Social Security will advance improved data collection systems. Women and girls experiencing multiple forms of violence (including discrimination) are expected to benefit from enhanced policies to prevent gender-based violence.

Area 3. Natural resource management and resilience to climate change

23. The theory of change for this outcome is that if national and local authorities have improved capacities and legal frameworks for natural resource management (including in the oil and gas sector) and for handling chemicals and other pollutants, and there is increased access to renewable energies and recycling technologies, and there are adequate policies and community mechanisms for climate change mitigation and adaptation, then the resilience of the country's natural resources and ecosystems will be improved, as will the resilience and prosperity of the people who depend on them.

24. UNDP will support strengthening institutional management capacities and legal/policy frameworks to manage natural resources and handle toxic chemicals and pollutants. It will support the Hydrometeorological Service of the Ministry of Agriculture to implement the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on alternative refrigerants for the cooling sector. With the Environmental Protection Agency, UNDP will strengthen enabling frameworks for mainstreaming biodiversity and mercury reduction in small-scale gold mining operations. It will support the Ministry of Natural Resources in the national forest inventory methodology and data platform. The Ministry and the Environmental Protection Agency will promote the adoption of environmentally responsible mining and sustainable forest management.

25. UNDP will continue to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Natural Resources to manage natural resources sustainably and update related policies and frameworks.

26. Regarding climate change mitigation and adaptation, UNDP will support the evolution and implementation of the national Low Carbon Development Strategy, working with the Office of the President and the Ministry of Public Works to advance sustainable energy access and policies, for example, by mainstreaming low-emission technologies. It will support forest monitoring to advance land-use and environmental services, including through REDD+. UNDP will promote gender-responsive disaster risk reduction initiatives with the Civil Defence Commission and local administrations, expanding community-based early warning systems and policies. The Commission and

the Ministry of Agriculture will adopt advanced technology/tools, such as early warning models, to limit the impact of extreme weather events. These interventions will enable informed decision-making that reduces risks and increases productivity for farmers and other groups.

Area 4. Equality and well-being

27. The theory of change for this outcome is that if national institutions strengthen their capacities to deliver health services via improved information and supply chain systems, and government and civil society actors enhance their social protection policies, mental health and HIV services, then people in Guyana will have better access to universal, shock-responsive and quality health care.

28. UNDP will work with the Ministry of Health and the Georgetown Public Hospital to support universal access to quality health services by strengthening health management systems through introducing digital solutions and better handling of supply chains for medical products. It will partner with the National AIDS Programme Secretariat, which provides technical oversight for HIV services, expanding access to such services for persons living with HIV/AIDS and their caregivers, including through CSOs. UNDP will support the Ministry of Health in developing an investment case for expanded mental health services benefiting Guyanese society. The Ministry will lead the design of new health management system components and the mental health investment case.

29. UNDP will collaborate with the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security to develop policies for a more comprehensive social protection system that includes more women, persons with disabilities and informal sector workers, among others, to help individuals better withstand crises at any stage throughout their lives. The Ministry will design social protection options consistent with those policies.

III. Programme and risk management

30. The main risks to the successful implementation of this programme are financial, operational and environmental/sanitary.

31. The financial risks refer to funding limitations for achieving programme goals. As an upper-middle-income country with emerging oil wealth, Guyana has seen its traditional donor space shrink and this is expected to continue. The bulk of the programmatic finances for the last two country programmes came from government cost sharing, including the Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund. UNDP will continue to engage the Government on transformative projects and promote the country's participation in regional and subregional initiatives (e.g., within the transboundary Amazon basin) to achieve the intended programme results. A redesigned resource mobilization strategy will encompass traditional donors (Global Environment Facility, European Union, the Governments of Japan, Norway and the United States) and new ones.

32. Operational risks present potential difficulties in managing the programme and its actions. The country office will conduct an objective assessment of its capacities to identify areas where support or training may be required. Lessons learned from the previous programme will help the office to critically address possible formulation and implementation challenges, including the choice of delivery modalities for new initiatives. Strengthened capacities of some national partners to manage interventions will be explicitly included in project design wherever assessed relevant for enhanced execution and sustainability through clear exit strategies.

33. Political risks in the near future are not deemed significant but could exacerbate operational risks that arose during the previous country programme. The vote of no

confidence in late 2018 and the delay in the announcement of the results of the 2020 elections caused delays in political decision-making that carried over to the technical domain and resulted in a slowdown in the implementation timeline of some projects.

34. In terms of environmental and health risks, UNDP will seek in the short-term to support the Government through the Civil Defence Commission and in collaboration with the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in conducting a damage and loss assessment as part of its response to the floods of June-July 2021. The COVID-19 situation is likely to continue to affect community-based initiatives, e.g., curtailing travel, particularly in the hinterland where health systems are more vulnerable. UNDP will heed national COVID-19 guidelines while seeking to partner with stakeholders on the ground in supporting project execution where possible, including using digital resources wherever feasible. UNDP plays an active role in the United Nations Emergency Technical Team responding to potential disasters in the country. In the longer term, UNDP Guyana will continue to work with other UNDP offices in the Caribbean subregion towards enabling gender-responsive disaster recovery, climate and environmental resilience.

35. To ensure that the programme addresses gender inequality risks globally, UNDP will design a gender strategy that includes a gender analysis for each project (both for ensuring positive outcomes for women and men and a substantial participation of women in project implementation), and strengthened capacity on gender and development for staff and partners

36. UNDP will incorporate participatory elements into programme governance. Its design has considered diagnostic assessments in the 2019 voluntary national review of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, the 2021 Caribbean Common Multi-country Analysis and national development priorities and lines of action defined by the Government. It was informed by consultations with key stakeholders from the Government, civil society and United Nations agencies. UNDP will maintain this participatory multi-stakeholder approach during the programme's implementation, as well as participate in the results group monitoring the country implementation plans which operationalize the UNMSDCF.

37. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountability of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework. The grievance mechanism will be available to institutions, communities and beneficiaries to address any perceived adverse effects or concerns derived from UNDP actions in the country.

38. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

39. The need for robust data remains a cross-cutting challenge for successfully implementing this programme and advancing the country's sustainable development processes. Challenges in the availability, quality and timeliness of data and capacities for data analysis are significant hurdles for planning and policy formulation and targeted interventions, as indicated in the 2019 voluntary national review.

Strengthening data systems needs to be addressed head on to enhance data collection, analysis and reporting capacities.

40. Strengthening data will be mainstreamed across the programme's interventions and actions. One possibility will be to collaborate with neighbouring UNDP country offices facing similar challenges. UNDP can leverage its participation in the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data to improve capacities and methodologies in the country to harness quality development data. UNDP will support the Ministry of Finance in conducting data gap analysis and data development plans of key government units to improve data available for monitoring and evaluation. The United Nations Guyana Inter-Agency Monitoring and Evaluation Group will support collective monitoring and reporting on the UNMSDCF indicators.

41. UNDP Guyana views monitoring and evaluation as developmental tools that can generate added value for UNDP. To improve monitoring and evaluation competencies in the office and with implementing partners, UNDP will deliver training in results-based management, data collection, management and analysis to enhance development effectiveness. The UNDP gender marker will be used to monitor programme performance and improve planning and decision-making to ensure gender equality is well integrated into programmes.

42. UNDP will utilize recommendations and findings from independent evaluations to strengthen project design, monitor connections among programme priorities and make course corrections to the overall programme. UNDP will ensure the evaluation plan follows the Independent Evaluation Office guidelines (regarding project budget and duration) and ensure that each evaluation is funded.

43. The programme builds on a robust theory of change supported by individual outcome-level theories of change to facilitate monitoring and evaluation and a clear line of accountability. The programme will be tracked at outcome and output levels parallel to activity monitoring and spot checks for individual projects.

44. Digital innovation in monitoring tools and processes will enhance data/information gathering and analysis, particularly in light of the travel restrictions due to COVID-19. For example, Kobo toolboxes and other mobile-based digital tools will be piloted and scaled up as appropriate.

45. Knowledge management, including research, is central to the work of UNDP. Access to the UNDP global knowledge network is a key attribute of the UNDP comparative advantage. The Guyana office will access the experience and knowledge resources of other country offices, communities of practice like the Global Policy Network and experts through the UNDP regional and global rosters. A knowledge management strategy for the Guyana office can provide better leverage for its knowledge products and assets, including those from research and technical assistance.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Guyana (2022-2026)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: A diversified and resilient productive sector, with emphasis on job creation and support to small-medium businesses; catalytic and transformative infrastructure**.** SDGs 1, 8, 17
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1: UNMSDCF 1: More productive and competitive business ecosystems designed to improve people's standards of living and well-being
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: *1. Structural transformation accelerated.*

Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	**Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities**	**Indicative country programme outputs** *(including indicators, baselines targets)*	**Major partners / partnerships frameworks**	**Estimated cost by outcome ($)**
Indicator 1.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (SDG 8.6.1, IRRF.O.1.11)[13] Baseline: 35.9% (2021) Target: 32% (2026)	Bureau of Statistics Annual	**Output 1.1**: National and subnational institutions and civil society systems have strengthened capacities to improve, provide and deliver effective, sustainable livelihood programmes to women, youth, persons living with HIV and AIDS, migrants and other vulnerable groups	Ministry of Labour Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Commerce (MINTIC) Ministry of Amerindian Affairs (MOAA) Ministry of Human Services and Social Security (MOHSSS) Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)	**Regular** **$626,500**
Indicator 1.2 Proportion of individuals using the Internet (IRRF.O.1.2) Baseline: 37% (2017) Target: 50% (2026)	International Telecommunication Union Guyana Telecommunications Agency Annual	Indicator 1.1.1: number of communities with institutional measures in place at the subnational levels to generate and strengthen employment and livelihoods (disaggregated by sex, age, region) Baseline: 123 (2021) Target: 142 (2026) Source: MOAA, Annual	Small Business Bureau Saint Francis Community Developers CSOs Private Sector Commission National Toshaos Council ILO IOM UNFPA UNHCR	**Other** **$17,500,000**
		Indicator 1.1.2: number of programmes focusing on women, youth, migrants, Indigenous people and other groups that promote and support the development of export quality products (disaggregated by sex, age, region) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 3 (2026) Source: MINTIC, MOAA, Annual		

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[13] Integrated results and resources framework from the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025.

		Output 1.2: National and subnational institutional mechanisms, structures and policies strengthened to promote diversification and MSME development in an oil economy
		
		Indicator 1.2.1: number of programmes to expand and diversify MSMEs based on sustainable production technologies
		Baseline: 0 (2021)
		Target: 2 (2026)
		Source: MINTIC, Annual
		
		Output 1.3: Citizens have increased access to Government services through information and communication technology (ICT) at the national and subnational levels.
		
		Indicator 1.3.1: number of unserved communities/villages with ICT connectivity
		Baseline: 62 (2021)
		Target: 200 (2026)
		Source: OPM, Annual
		
		Indicator 1.3.2: number of public institutions that leverage digital technologies in ways that improve people's lives:
		(IRRF.E.1.2[14])
		Baseline (2021):
		    (a) Nationally 2
		    (b) Subnationally 3
		Target (2026):
		    (a) 10
		    (b) 8
		Source: OPM, Annual		

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[14] Enabler E.1 in the Strategic Plan.

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Improved governance, safety, security and the rule of law. SDGs 5, 10, 16				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 2: UNMSDCF 7: Regional and national laws, policies, systems and institutions improve access to justice and promote peace, social cohesion and security				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: *2. No one left behind*				
Indicator 2.1 Independent national human rights institutions with improved capacity for compliance with the Paris Principles (SDG.16.a.1)[15] Baseline:2 (2021) Target: 3 (2026) Indicator 2.2 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual, verbal or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age (SDG.5.2.1, IRRF.O.1.6) Baseline: 1 in 10 (2019) Target: 1 in 15 (2026)	United Nations Human Rights Council Government of Guyana 4.5 years MOHSSS Guyana Police Force Annual	**Output 2.1**: Government and non-government institutions working on access to justice and fulfilment of human rights enabled to improve effectiveness, transparency and participation. Indicator 2.1.1: Number of institutions with enhanced capacities to support the fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations: • the rule of law and justice • Human rights (IRRF.2.2.1) Baseline[16]: 2 (2021) Target: 3 (2026) Source: MLA, Annual Indicator 2.1.2: Number of services and mechanisms developed and in place for enhancing access to justice in the judicial sector enabled by digital technologies Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 3 (2026) Source: MLA, Judiciary, Annual **Output 2.2**: Government institutions and CSOs have strengthened their capacities to address and reduce gender-based violence Indicator 2.2.1: Number of entities with strengthened capacities to collect, analyse and utilize data to implement policies and	Ministry of Legal Affairs (MLA) Ministry of Home Affairs MOHSSS Guyana Elections Commission Judiciary Parliament Guyana Human Rights Association Electoral Reform Group Women's groups UNCTAD UNFPA UNICEF UNODC	**Regular $626,500** **Other $2,800,000**

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[15] 0 = Not in place, 1 = Capacity low, 2 = Capacity neither low nor high, 3 = Capacity high, 4 = Capacity very high

[16] Same as previous footnote

		initiatives to prevent gender-based violence. (IRRF.6.3.3) Baseline: (a) National entities 0 (b) Subnational entities 0 (c) CSOs 0 Target: (a) 5 (b) 5 (c) 9 Source: MOHSSS, Annual		

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: A national Low Carbon Development Strategy consistent with oil/gas production, and environmental management/resilience; catalytic and transformative infrastructure. SDGs 7, 12, 14, 15

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 3: UNMSDCF 6: Caribbean countries manage natural resources and ecosystems strengthening their resilience and enhancing the resilience and prosperity of the people and communities that depend on them

RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: *3. Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.*

Indicator 3.1 Degree to which country has a policy and regulatory frameworks and capacities (data etc.) for waste management. Using these criteria representing key bottlenecks in waste management.
• presence of hazardous waste policies
• waste characterization assessments conducted.[17]
Baseline: 1 (2021)
Target: 2 (2026)
	EPA
	MNR
	MOA
	Annual
		Output 3.1: Environment agencies and local government authorities have improved their management capacities of natural resources, chemicals, and contaminants
		
		Indicator 3.1.1: Areas of landscapes or territories under improved practices, excluding protected areas (in hectares) (IRRF.4.1.2)
		   Baseline: 0 (2021)
		   Target: 220 (2026)
		   Source: EPA, Annual
			Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)
			Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)
			MOAA
			Office of the President
			
			Civil Defence Commission (CDC)
			Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
			Department of Environment and Climate Change
			Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development
			Guyana Forestry Commission
			Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission
			Hydrometeorological Department-MOA
			GEA
			
			Municipalities
				Regular
				$626,500
				
				Other
				$7,200,000

Indicator 3.2 Megawatts of new installed renewable energy in the country Baseline: 0.0215 (2021) Target: 1.1 (2026)	Ministry of Public Works (MPW) Guyana Energy Agency (GEA) Annual	Indicator 3.1.2: Number of metric tons of reduced mercury released and used in Artisanal and small-scale mining Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 9 (2026) Source: MOA, EPA Annual		

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[17] 0 = Not in place, 1 = Started, 2 = In progress, 3 = Almost complete, 4 = In place

Indicator 3.3 Level of establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases the country's ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report, etc.). (SDG.13.2.1)[18] Baseline: 1 (2021) Target: 4 (2026) Indicator 3.4 Number of disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (SDG.11.b.1) Baseline: 1 (2021) Target: 3 (2026)	National voluntary report, Paris Agreement Every two years Office of the President CDC Annual	**Output 3.2**: Effective institutional frameworks in place for sustainable use of natural resources Indicator 3.2.1: Number of institutional frameworks for natural resource management developed Baseline: 10 (2021) Target: 14 (2026) Source: MNR, Annual **Output 3.3**: The MNR has strengthened its capacities to monitor and enforce sustainable oil/gas sector regulations. Indicator 3.3.1: number of policies, legislation and institutional frameworks developed for the management of hydrocarbons Baseline: 1 (2021) Target: 4 (2026) Source: MNR, Annual **Output 3.4**: Business enterprises and communities have increased access to clean, renewable and affordable energy. Indicator 3.4.1: number of service providers offering clean, renewable and affordable energy services Baseline: 2 (2021) Target: 4 (2026) Source: MPW, Annual Indicator 3.4.2: Number of people, who benefited from services for clean, affordable and sustainable energy (disaggregated by sex, region) (IRRF.5.1.2)	Guyana Women Miners Organisation Guyana Gold and Diamond Miners Association Private Sector Commission	

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[18] 0 = Not in place, 1 = Started, 2 = In progress, 3 = Almost complete, 4 = In place

		Baseline:
		    (a) Urban 8,000
		    (b) Rural 0
		Target:
		    (a) 10,000
		    (b) 1,500
		Source: Office of the President, Annual
		
		Output 3.5: National and subnational governmental entities institute effective policies, and local communities put in place effective mechanisms for improved, gender-responsive disaster risk management
		
		Indicator 3.5.1: Early warning and preparedness measures in place to manage the impact of disasters
		(IRRF.3.1.2)
		Baseline[19]: 1 (2021)
		Target: 2 (2026)
		Source: CDC, MOA, Annual		

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Enhanced and expanded social services, particularly in health and education; navigating and responding to COVID-19 as long as necessary – SDG 3, 10				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 4: UNMSDCF 4. People in the Caribbean equitably access and utilize universal, quality and shock-responsive, social protection, education, health and care services				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: *2. No one left behind,*				
Indicator 4.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations Baseline: 500 (2018) Target: 26 (2026)	National AIDS Programme Secretariat (NAPS) HIV service providers Annual	**Output 4.1**: National institutions have improved health management systems Indicator 4.1.1: Degree of introducing a digital solutions package for vaccine delivery and supply chain management systems (IRRF.1.4.2) Baseline: 2[20] (2021) Target: 3 (2026)	MOHSSS NAPS CSOs: Persons living with HIV and AIDS, LGBTI+	**Regular** **$626,500** **Other** **$250,000**

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[19] 0 = Not in place, 1 = Started, 2 = In progress, 3 = Almost complete, 4 = In place

[20] 0 = Not in place, 1 = Work started, 2 = Work in progress, 3 = Work almost complete, 4 = Introduced/deployed

		Source: MOH, Annual **Output 4.2**: National and subnational institutions and CSOs have systems and policies in place to deliver HIV and mental health services Indicator 4.2.1: number of CSOs providing HIV and services to key population groups Baseline: 2 (2021) Target: 5 (2026) Source: NAPS, Annual Indicator 4.2.2: existence of an investment case to provide mental health services Baseline: No Target: Yes Source: MOH, Annual		

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