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**Government of the Republic of Guyana and
The United Nations Country Team**

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ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS

AVC	Amerindian village council
BoG	Bank of Guyana
CAT	Committee Against Torture
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CERD	Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CP	Country Programme
CRC	Convention on the Rights of Children
CSO	Civil society organisation
DfID	Department for International Development of the United Kingdom Government
EC	European Commission
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FDI	Foreign Direct investment
GHRA	Guyana Human Rights Association
GMA	Guyana Manufacturers' Association
GPF	Guyana Police Force
GO-INVEST	Guyana Office for Investment
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
IDB	Intern-American Development Bank
IEC	Information, education and communication
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	The International Monetary Fund
IT	Information technology
ITC	International Trade Centre
KAPB	Knowledge, Attitude, Practices and Beliefs
MD	Millennium Declaration
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFIs	Multilateral Finance Institutions
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MinAgri	Ministry of Agriculture
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoFTIC	Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Cooperation
MoLHSS	Ministry of Labour, Human Services and Social Security
MoTIC	Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Commerce
NDC	Neighbourhood Democratic Council
NDS	National Development Strategy
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
ODA	Official development assistance
OP	Office of the President
PAHO/WHO	Pan American Health Organisation of the World Health Organisation
PRGF	Poverty Reduction Growth Facility
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSC	Private Sector Commission
RDC	Regional Democratic Council
SBA	Small Business Association

SCP	UN-supported Social Cohesion Programme
UNAIDS	UN Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America & the Caribbean
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WTO	World Tourism Organisation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is the common strategic framework that will guide the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations development system in formulating their operational activities in support of the people and Government of Guyana during the period 2006-2010. The UNDAF provides a collective, coherent and integrated response to Guyana's national development priorities and challenges; it is the result of a consultative process between the Government and the UN agencies and organizations, to analyse the national development situation, identify key development issues, their root causes and their social dimensions from the perspective of Guyana's National Development Strategy (NDS) and Poverty Reduction Strategy, as well as internationally agreed development goals and commitments such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Millennium Declaration (2000).

The Common Country Analysis (CCA) that underpins this UNDAF was largely informed by a structured series of consultations with Government and civil society stakeholders, which contributed to assembly, analysis and validation of data, identification of key development challenges and their manifestations in the Guyanese context, and to the setting of priorities for UN system collective support. The UNDAF prioritisation workshop resulted in the identification of three interlinked priority areas of cooperation which were deemed by the Government and non-Government stakeholders as having the potential for high impact and results, taking account of the comparative advantages of the UN system and its mandate to deliver more effective support to national development priorities by sharpening the focus of operational activities and combining the development efforts and strengths of individual UN agencies. The priority areas of cooperation for the UN system are closely aligned with the national Poverty Reduction Strategy and address the national priorities from a human rights perspective to sustainable human development and poverty eradication. They are also areas of cooperation where the UN collectively will contribute more substantively to the realisation of Guyana's commitment to the Millennium Declaration, the Millennium Development Goals, other international targets and international human rights instruments that constitute the common agenda for building a better world for all people.

The priorities are (i) increased access to quality services that are essential to strengthening human capabilities and enriching people's capacities to maximize available opportunities for their betterment; (ii) empowerment of individuals and groups, strengthening of institutions, and an enabling constitutional and human rights framework; and (iii) poverty reduction through stimulation of economic growth and job creation. Each has a mutual effect on the other and the rights-based approach provides a valuable framework for giving systematic attention to the basic underlying causes of poverty and human deprivation, thereby enabling the UN to more effectively support the Government's poverty reduction agenda by according highest priority to the progressive realisation by all Guyanese of their fundamental right to an adequate living standard, to health, education, culture, to work, and to respect for, protection and fulfilment of, all civil and political freedoms enshrined in the Constitution of Guyana. Over the past two decades, Guyana has made concerted efforts to eliminate legislative, administrative and other impediments to redress the plight of those who are most disadvantaged and whose rights to a better life are not yet fulfilled. Highlights of legislative actions adopted and a situation report on Guyana's international human rights treaty obligations are presented in Annexes 1 and 2. The strides accomplished are indeed commendable, but more remains to be done to create and maintain the enabling environment that will ensure for all Guyanese alike their access to adequate and nutritious food, clothing, shelter, safe drinking water, sanitation, education, safety, rewarding work and so on.

The UN represents approximately one percent of ODA in Guyana (not including the Bretton Woods institutions' debt relief and other support), but in its long established partnership with Guyana, the UN has demonstrated its comparative strengths built on the pillars of neutrality, strong normative mandates, proven capacity in donor-Government coordination, global access to

knowledge bases and best practices, and its core values including respect for human rights, tolerance and peaceful resolution of differences. The cooperation strategies set out in the UNDAF are based on the UN's optimal utilisation of its comparative strengths and proven capacities. The role foreseen for UN system will be to (a) advocate for, and help create, policy, legislative and administrative reforms; (b) provide strategic support to multisectoral integrated planning approaches that address in a holistic and participatory manner the needs of beneficiaries of planned interventions; (c) strengthen capacities at different levels and within the public, private sector and civil society in ways that empower all people to fulfil their individual potential and to participate in, and contribute to, national development; (d) support for community-based initiatives that enhance the active, free and meaningful participation of all Guyanese in their own development; (e) help foster increased public confidence in the enabling constitutional and human rights systems of accountability; (f) to promote strengthened partnerships based on mutual responsibilities of the Government, donors and foreign investors; and (g) coordination of the UN's efforts with other multilateral and bilateral donor agencies.

The cross-cutting issues of social cohesion, inclusive participation of all Guyanese alike, respect for human rights, and mainstreaming gender equality and HIV and AIDS, will play a central role in all UN programming throughout the UNDAF period.

I. Introduction

This UNDAF is the UN system's strategic plan for contributing to the Guyana Government's national Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) and to Guyana's progress towards meeting its commitment to the common global agenda for making the world a better, more peaceful and secure place for all humanity. Each of the commitments, goals and targets embodied in the Millennium Declaration (MD) and the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) addresses an aspect of human rights and the most compelling of human aspirations, namely a world free of poverty and the systemic deprivations bred by poverty.

To assist the Government of Guyana in achieving its contribution to the global MD goals and to successfully meeting the national targets set for the PRS, the UN system will draw on its unique diversity and more effectively coordinate its operational activities through this UNDAF for the harmonized programming cycle from 2006-2010. Each UN agency and organization has its own distinct set of mandates, competencies and resources, and what the UNDAF aims to do is provide the basis for individual organizations to plan their Country Programmes around a common set of agreed objectives and outcomes. The desired intention is that the UNDAF will sharpen the UN development system's focus, consolidate the efforts of individual agencies, and ensure effective coordination, which together will yield more synergistic results and impact in confronting Guyana's development challenges. This intention is especially important to tackle poverty and human development from a rights perspective. The systemic nature of the issues usually calls for multisectoral interventions beyond the ambit of any single UN agency. Partnerships of supporting agencies, including donors other than the UN system, and coordinated action are therefore required to ensure that all dimensions of the challenge are addressed simultaneously or in ordered sequence.

In preparation for sharpening its focus, the UNCT provided support to the Government's first progress report on the MDGs, issued in October 2003, and similar support is now under implementation for the second report which is due to be completed in January 2005. The first report depicts a mixed performance, highlighting the extraordinary challenges faced by Guyana, despite substantial strides made in the implementation of complex reforms, especially in the areas of governance, economic liberalisation, and better allocation of resources. (Please refer to Annex 3 for two tables on the 2003 MDG progress report).

Between March and November 2004, the UNCT in collaboration with the Government convened four structured stakeholder consultations to analyse the development situation. Government and civil society stakeholders participated in these consultations and contributed to the assembly, analysis and validation of data, identification of key development challenges and their manifestations in the context of Guyana's multiethnic society. Stakeholders in the consultations gave as much attention to the issues of social and political stability, social inclusion and active public participation, and economic and human security, as to the economic situation and prospects for Guyana. The CCA analysis recognises these as challenges to sustainable human development, which focuses on the well being, dignity and freedom of all individuals human lives as the goal of development. The UNDAF is intended as the UNCT's response to the goal of advancement of the well being of all peoples of Guyana by supporting the Government's efforts through a human rights-based approach that emphasizes the interdependence and indivisibility of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights of all Guyanese.

This approach adds value to development by the emphasis it places on quality of life improvements of all individuals and in particular, those who are the most vulnerable in terms of their limitations to fulfil their aspirations such as ownership of economic assets, availing of social services and opportunities for self-actualisation. Limitations may relate to specific conditions affecting some population segments, such as unskilled and unemployed youth with low levels of functional literacy; children with special needs; Amerindians in small scattered settlements in remote interior locations that are difficult to service adequately due to the high cost of delivering

the full spectrum of public services; elder citizens unable to adequately protect their living standards after retirement; and persons living with disabilities or HIV and AIDS who may be confronted by stigma and discrimination. Other limitations can be explained by gender differences. For example, women's participation in political process and in national development continues to be below levels of equality and among the causes are the practical obstacles associated with women's burden of care for the family as well as unequal male-female relations in the home. For both women and men, low levels of functional literacy impede participation, which is a prerequisite to social cohesion.

Based on the CCA analysis, a two-day retreat was convened for the UNCT, Government and civil society participants to jointly establish the UN priorities for Guyana over the programme cycle 2006-2010. This UNDAF is the outcome of that prioritisation retreat in September. A follow-up mini-retreat was held in November to review the draft UNDAF results matrix and two further rounds of consultation with the Government were held on the UNDAF document at the drafting stages.

Three thematic working groups and a Steering Committee, each comprising joint representation of Government and the UN, were organized to support the CCA and UNDAF process. Through the Steering Committee, the Government and UN representatives jointly shared the function of maintaining oversight of the CCA/UNDAF process and managing the work plan, while the thematic working groups were specifically tasked with fine-tuning the UNDAF results matrix. These partnership arrangements are detailed in Annex 2. The UN was well represented in the CCA/UNDAF process by six UN agencies, funds and programmes resident in Guyana and by two others that maintain a presence in the region.

The UNDAF organizes Guyana's key challenges into three themes: - expansion of human capabilities; enrichment and widening of choices/opportunities; and the fulfilment of freedoms and human rights through empowerment. The rationale is that sustainable human development is most likely to be achieved when equity in access to social and economic opportunities for all Guyanese alike is ensured, irrespective of gender, race, ethnicity, religion or whether one lives in an urban or rural area, on the coastland or the deep interior regions. At the same time, the UNDAF takes cognisance of the difficulty to achieve human development without sustained economic growth, even though growth itself is not a sufficient condition for the amelioration of social problems. Poverty reduction strategies are generally more effective, sustainable, inclusive, equitable and meaningful to those living in poverty when those strategies are informed by rights-based principles, such as accountability, equality, participation, non-discrimination and empowerment. The efficiency and greater impact of these strategies depend on their being based on a clearer understanding of the specific causes of disadvantage within potentially vulnerable groups. The UN system is well suited to support the Government to successfully achieve the national targets set for the PRS and to contribute more substantively to the attainment of the MDGs by integrating these principles into planned interventions.

The UN represents approximately one percent of ODA in Guyana (not including the Bretton Woods institutions' debt relief and other support), but in its long established partnership with Guyana, the UN has demonstrated its comparative strengths built on the pillars of impartiality, strong normative mandates, proven capacity in donor-Government coordination, global access to knowledge bases and best practices, and core values, namely respect for human rights, tolerance and peaceful resolution of differences. The UN's comparative strengths and proven capacities will be utilized optimally in the implementation of the UNDAF. The cooperation strategies are cited in the Results section of this document.

II. Results

The Prioritization Workshop of representatives from Government, civil society and UN Agencies identified three national priorities, and an associated group of UNDAF outcomes. Linked to the UNDAF outcomes are ten Country Programme Outcomes in which the UN Agencies think they have a comparative advantage. Set out hereunder is a summary of the areas of cooperation selected by the UN Agencies. Details of the outcomes and outputs in relation to the national priorities are presented in the Results Matrix (Table 1).

These areas of cooperation selected by the various working groups were informed by several factors. These areas not only address national priorities, but also fit well within the human rights framework and give support to Guyana for the achievements of the MDGs. Whilst most of the agencies and resources will be concentrated in the areas identified, it must be recognized that there are a few highly specific activities carried out by some of the UN specialized agencies, which are outside the three collectively identified priorities.

There are several important issues that cut across the CP outcomes and outputs: human rights, gender, IT, HIV/AIDS, youth and vulnerable groups. They were deemed to be central to the achievement of the objects and to the MDGs. A specific focus on gender relations and inequalities is demanded as these factors shape and exacerbate the production and reproduction of poverty across other societal divisions and/or vulnerable groups. Women's gender responsibilities as care givers are essential to the strategies of survival of every deprived sector and it is precisely this disproportionate burden which in turn deepens women's vulnerabilities to poverty as well as the households they head. The UNDAF also calls for a nuanced understanding of the causes of vulnerability within sectors of the population to ensure that programmes to redress vulnerability are more certain to benefit those most disadvantaged within potentially vulnerable categories of the population. The UNDAF addresses the need for an explicit framework for policy and programmes to address HIV/AIDS, youth poverty and social exclusion, and speaks to the potential of information technology as one strategy for poverty reduction.

The proposed cooperation strategies envision the role of the UN system in (a) advocating for, and helping to create, policy, legislative and administrative reforms; (b) provision of strategic support to multisectoral integrated planning approaches that address in a holistic and participatory manner the needs of beneficiaries of planned interventions; (c) strengthening capacities at different levels within the public, private sector and civil society in ways that empower all people to fulfil their individual potential and to participate in, and contribute to, national development; (d) support for community-based initiatives that enhance the active, free and meaningful participation of all Guyanese in their own development; (e) fostering increased public confidence in the enabling constitutional and human rights systems of accountability; and (f) promoting strengthened partnerships based on mutual responsibilities of the Government, donors and foreign investors; and (g) coordination of the UN's efforts with the other multilateral and bilateral donor community.

All partners in the consultative process emphasized the importance of the UNDAF serving as a joint platform from which to build up the critical mass needed to make the desired impact and for continued progress towards the achievement of the MDGs. In this context, the indicators identified in the results matrix will underscore these commitments and as noted, several indicators are directly linked to MDG goals and targets. Furthermore, it is intended that a focus on gender equity outcomes will be fully mainstreamed into the UNDAF with specific indicators being established to ensure that progress is measurable in fully integrating gender and creating the requisite impact. Additionally, the issue of human rights and its integration in development programming has been fully taken into consideration in the preparation of this UNDAF, in line with Guyana's obligations under international human rights instruments. The full integration of these crosscutting objectives is an essential component of the three UNDAF outcomes selected, related to the national priorities of poverty reduction.

National Priority#1 Elimination of poverty by investing in people and requisite physical capital.

This national priority relates to the long-standing policy of GOG to address the high levels of poverty existing in the country particularly amongst vulnerable groups such as the indigenous Amerindian population. This is clearly stated in its PRS, PRGF, National Development Strategy (NDS), and in every major policy document of the Government. This also relates to the Government's commitment to the achievement of the commitments made in the Millennium Declaration, and four MDGs (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, promote gender equality and empower women, ensure environmental sustainability, and develop a global partnership for development) and Guyana's obligations under international human rights instruments.

In 1999/2000, the head count ratio estimated that 36% of the population lives in poverty, with an estimated 19 percent living in absolute poverty. Furthermore, Guyana has experienced very marginal increases in population growth and has a high level of outward migration. This is particularly so among skilled Guyanese, which has further exacerbated the human resource constraints and makes it an imperative to address the issue of regeneration of the human capital as a matter of highest national priority.

As noted in the CCA, the Government's pro-poor growth spending (i.e. spending on education, health, housing, water and other poverty alleviation programmes) has substantially increased since 1997, both in real and relative terms. Between 1997 and 2002, pro-poor spending grew by an annual average rate of 5.9% in real terms, faster than the GDP growth (0.7%) and total spending (3.2%). Both education and health increased sharply during this period, with the share of education more than doubling and the share of health increasing by 50%. In both sectors, the increase is accounted for by non-wage spending (books, school supplies, drug supplies). The Government has met its highly indebted poor countries target objectives for all of the main social spending categories since 2000. Much progress has been made, on the construction of social infrastructure such as school, hospitals and health centres. However, the systemic nature of poverty makes it a challenge requiring long-term and sustained multisectoral attention.

In terms of the UNDAF outcome, it is envisaged that by 2010, there will be at least a ten percent increase in the number of Guyanese accessing quality services in education, health, water and sanitation, housing with capabilities enhanced to maximize available opportunities. This increase should benefit especially deprived communities such as those in small, scattered settlements in the interior. It is also important to aim at more than a quantitative improvement in access to services and to ensure that services are designed to meet people's unmet needs. For example, reducing HIV/AIDS among women must take account of the connections between poverty, domestic violence, and the impact of both on women's freedom to demand safe sex, and HIV/AIDS.

The Country Programme Outcomes are (i) equitable access to quality education and (ii) Improved health status of population. There are nine associated Country Programme Outputs emerging from the outcomes identified above.

National Priority# 2 An inclusive system of governance based on the rule of law in which citizens and their organizations participate in the decision-making processes that affect their well-being

This national priority relates to objectives identified in the PRSP, particularly input from the national consultations.

Most of the reviews of the socioeconomic situation in Guyana, such as those done by the IDB and the World Bank, point to the adverse impact of the unstable political situation on socioeconomic development. The problems following the elections of 2000 have not been fully

dissipated. Consequently, the UNCT and Government recognize the need to address issues of social cohesion, participation in the development process and equal access to justice, protection and security consistent with international standards.

The MDGs highlight the fact that one of the greatest violations of human rights throughout the world is poverty. Perhaps more important than the deprivations of income and material goods are the limitations of options and opportunities accessible by those who are most impoverished to fulfil their aspirations and rights to education, health, rewarding work, nutritious food, clean water and sanitation, information etc. Because those who are poor and destitute cannot see beyond what they do not have or are unable to imagine any alternatives, they sink into despair. Others who are more fortunate have a civic responsibility to advocate for their plight and a growing number of organizations and individuals have become engaged in advocacy and social mobilization. At the highest level of Government there is strong commitment to heightened focus on the plight of the underprivileged, those who are differently abled, socially and economically stigmatised and discriminated against, and vulnerable in myriad ways. The increasing number of campaigns in Guyana for the protection of women and children's rights to safety and security from domestic violence, sexual abuse and exploitation, and other forms of emotional and psychological violence against them, is just one example of the strident advocacy and social mobilization that is taking place. A 1998 study by Red Thread (a women's development Guyanese NGO) showed that over three quarters of those interviewed perceived family violence to be very common in Guyana. That study also showed that one in four women in unions had experienced physical abuse by their partners and that 13% had suffered sexual violence. Studies like this one are beginning to mature into specific programme to address the issues.

Similarly, in relation to HIV and AIDS, studies by UNAIDS and others placing the estimating prevalence rate among the general adult population at 2.5% have generated many new programme initiatives in support of voluntary counselling and testing, awareness and education, lifestyle changes, care and treatment, prevention of mother to child transmission and more. A recent study by UNICEF reveals that there are 7000 children orphaned by HIV and AIDS in Guyana, placing them in extremely difficult circumstances. Specific actions to address the situation of these children at risk will be high on the development agenda.

The establishment of five constitutional Rights Commissions (see Annex 1) is a major step towards ensuring inclusion and participation of all Guyanese in matters that have a bearing on their own development and that of their country. In regard to women, notwithstanding constitutional provision, women's participation in political processes remains well below levels of equality and the causes of this include the practical obstacles women face because of their burden of care as well as unequal male-female relations in the home. For both women and men, low levels of functional literacy impede their participation, which is a prerequisite to social cohesion. The participation in various national consultations suggest also that there is a need for non-partisan mechanisms that can provide sustained avenues for input into the national development agenda.

The UNDAF Outcome projected from this core national priority is "Empowered individuals and groups, strengthened institutions and an enabling constitutional and human rights framework". Commensurate with this envisaged outcome are the following Country Programme Outcomes:

- i) Increased participation of individuals and marginalized or historically excluded sectors in the development process;
- ii) Effective and decentralized participatory and inclusive governance structures;
- iii) Increased social cohesion;
- iv) Equal access to justice and protection of rights in accordance with national and international standards

National Priority# 3 A macroeconomic framework and sustainable economic base conducive to the elimination of poverty

The Government has been explicit in its need to have a sound macro-economic framework as a basis to achieve poverty reduction. This is clearly articulated in the NDS, PRGF as well as the PRS documentation. It is also fully consistent with its objective of achieving the goals and targets set for the achievement of the MDGs.

The Government and its development partners have recognized that the core problems of poverty and its associated development challenges cannot be sustainably redressed without an expansion of the productive sector. Without the generation of national wealth, Government will continue to be severely constrained to make the requisite investment in expanding the social capital of the country.

Moving away from the macroeconomic policy level, there has also been a recognition that the capacity of the state sector to generate employment has diminished and therefore the small and medium scale enterprise sector is one of the viable options for generating sustainable livelihoods. Support to small and medium scale businesses must be cognizant that such businesses are collapsing under the weight of high and rising costs of inputs, especially energy, limited market access and lack of competitiveness regionally and internationally. Attention must also be given to strengthening the informal sector in which women predominate through training and through facilitated market access via an extension of free movement of workers in this sector in the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME)

The UN development system, in concert with the regional and international financial institutions, is well positioned to support the Government in achieving its goals in this area. The Multilateral Financial Institutions (MFIs) have worked closely with the Government in pursuit of macroeconomic stability and progress. They have worked also in close collaboration with Guyana's other development partners to ensure that the due attention is paid to the social sector. This can be specifically inferred from the work on the PRSP and its attendant outcomes achieved thus far. The UN development system has also worked in close collaboration with the Government in the social sector.

The UNDAF Outcome in this area is projected to be a reduction of poverty to 28% by 2010 through stimulation of growth and sustainable employment generation. The specific Country Programme Outcomes are as follows:

- i) Policy framework for sustainable development;
- ii) Private sector, including the informal sector, becomes an engine of economic growth and sustainable development;
- iii) Government budgeting directed to facilitate growth and human development and equitable distribution of economic growth and development with a special focus on disadvantaged or marginalized sectors of the populace;
- iv) Strengthened and sustained partnerships between Guyana, donor partners, foreign investors based on mutual responsibilities.

III. Estimated Resource Requirements

The estimated resource requirement to achieve the UNDAF outcomes for the period 2006-2010 is US\$188 million. The resource target expected for the UN development system is US\$26 million. The average annual resource target for each CP outcome is shown in the table below.

UNDAF OUTCOME	ANNUAL RESOURCES REQUIRED (US\$)	UN SYSTEM ANNUAL RESOURCE TARGET (US\$)	RESOURCE GAP ¹
1	\$29.23 m	\$ 2.1 m	\$27.13m
2	\$ 5.50 m	\$1.3 m	\$4.20m
3	\$ 3.40 m	\$1.8 m	\$1.60m
TOTAL	\$38.13 m	\$5.2 m	\$32.93m

¹ Partially filled by the Government and partner agencies

This estimate is informed by a number of factors, key among which is the absorptive capacity of the country. The UN Agency contributions are estimated with the realization that ODA is shrinking and hence the competition for resource contributions is intensifying.

In this context the role of partner agencies will be critical to the attainment of the outcomes identified.

Resources will need to be mobilized to cover the gap between the resources required and those that the Government of Guyana, UN Agencies and other donors/lenders provide. Focus will be given to mobilizing funding for joint and parallel advocacy, advisory and programming initiatives. The purpose would be to tap additional resources that would normally be made available only if the UN system works together to help achieve substantive outcomes.

Coordination of efforts through thematic groups, practice networks, joint work planning, agreements on resource allocation and disbursements will contribute to UN system agencies actively searching out opportunities for partnerships.

IV. Implementation Plan

The UN system, through the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, will be responsible for ensuring the continuing relevance and efficacy of the UNDAF as a reliable management instrument for coherent planning and for periodic review of the performance and effectiveness of UN development cooperation in Guyana. Thus, the imminent exercise of planning, programming, implementation and monitoring of individual agency country programmes and projects, through which the UNDAF will become operational, will be characterized by unity of policy direction and objectives, proactive collaboration, increased accountability, and a unified image of the UN in Guyana. Additionally, the direct involvement of national stakeholders, government and non-government, will also be sustained to enrich the UNDAF implementation process and enhance national capacities to deliberate on the UN's responsiveness to national priorities and goals.

Several strategies will be employed for successful implementation of the UNDAF. Central to all of them is the pooling and flexible use of human resources. The variety of competencies and mandates of the UN development system represents a unique source of support to Guyana. It will be essential for the UNCT to devise effective modalities for drawing on that wider pool of competencies and experiences throughout the UN system. The first priority will be to mobilize the UN agencies, funds and programmes that have no representation on the UNCT, such as UNCTAD and ITC, and those with non-resident representation, such as UNIFEM, UNECLAC,

ILO, UN Office on Drugs and Crime, to become operationally and substantively involved in supporting the UNDAF outcomes. Concrete collaboration with the World Bank and the IMF, both of which have resident representatives, will be assured through the linkages between the MDGs, the UNDAF, and the PRS. Additionally, the UNCT will make full use of information and communication technologies to access technical and referral services, as well as knowledge networks available at the regional and global levels, all of which can be instrumental in bringing the added benefits of a larger pool of support and best practices to meet Guyana's development needs. Opportunities for South-South cooperation, which Guyana favours, will also be explored. Brazil's Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA), for example, offers a wealth of experiences in developing and using poverty maps.

Strengthening or pooling of databases for poverty assessment is another strategy that will play a critical role in the UNDAF implementation. Several UN system agencies have their own databases with partial information on Guyana, but there is no possibility to integrate them. The extensive need for data to support planning and management of interventions, for analytical work on poverty assessments, for reporting on the MDGs at disaggregated level by region, by gender, age group etc, requires long-term support. Some of the immediate data gaps could be addressed by pooling databases of the UN development system for shared access by all concerned with narrowing the disparities underlying poverty in Guyana. This would also greatly enhance the prospects of implementing DevInfo in Guyana.

The third implementation strategy concerns coordination mechanisms. Thematic groups and technical task forces will be established to coordinate and manage the implementation of the UNDAF. Each thematic group will have a designated lead UN agency and an alternate. The groups will comprise representatives of UN agencies, funds and programmes, Government and key donor partners identified by the lead agency. Their terms of reference will include reviewing joint work plans, ensuring timely information sharing, and reviewing monitoring and evaluation activities. Each group will develop a work plan, with clearly defined objectives and collaborative activities, which will be integrated into the annual report and work plan of the Resident Coordinator System. The thematic groups and task forces will report to an UNDAF Implementation Steering Committee of Heads of Agencies and select high-level Government representatives, chaired by the Resident Coordinator. The Steering Committee has overall responsibility for the effective functioning of the thematic groups by mobilizing and fully engaging the valuable resources, competencies, knowledge and other inputs of the UN development system for the UNDAF's successful implementation. It also has a proactive role in promoting and facilitating joint programmes of the UN agencies and in building partnerships with high possibilities of pooling financial support. The international donor community and stakeholders in the public and private sector as well as civil society will be targeted for partnerships.

The UNCT will continue to facilitate dialogue between the Government and the donor community on issues of common interest, through greater exchange of information and as active participants in aid coordination meetings on specific issues and concerns, such as elections, governance, health, the PRS, HIV/AIDS, disaster management, education and social statistics. The interactions in these meetings offer opportunities for operational level cooperation and mutually beneficial donor partnerships. They also can help to rapidly build the critical knowledge base and capacities required for the UNDAF to make an impact in the shortest possible time.

V. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation are central to performance improvement and achievement of results. The results-based management approach of the UNDAF calls for a well conceived monitoring and evaluation plan and in the view of the UNCT, this would be best developed by a small task force of agency representatives, including one from the RC Support Unit, supported by an M&E specialist during the first half of 2005. The engagement of a specialist for this purpose

will help build the UNCT's capacity for M&E, in order to enhance organizational development learning, ensure informed decision-making, and support substantive accountability as well as organizational repositioning, should there be major shifts in the development process or in the economic, social or political situation.

Consideration is being given to introducing the DevInfo system and national counterparts will gain capacity to use the software for purposes of monitoring and analysis of progress towards the MDGs and the national poverty reduction strategy. Particular attention will be placed on the collection and analysis of data on vulnerable groups as needed for effective targeting of social safety nets, and gender disaggregation of all official socio-economic data.

The UNCT prepared an indicative M&E programme calendar (Table III) in the expectation that the M&E specialist will assist in improving its soundness. During the cycle, each UNDAF thematic group will undertake an annual internal review to assess the progress of implementation and opportunities and constraints faced. As part of the internal review, the groups will check the extent to which the UNDAF outputs are contributing to the achievement of the MDGs, using the indicators established in the Results Matrix. The MDG progress report itself will serve as a benchmark for reporting progress on UNDAF activities.

There will be at least one outcome evaluation by a UN agency each year. UNDP proposes a poverty outcome evaluation in year one of the UNDAF, environment in year 2, and governance in year three. Proposal from other agencies will be added to the calendar. A joint mid-term evaluation by the Government, the UN system and other partners will be conducted in the third year of the UNDAF. The final evaluation in the last year will focus on the UNDAF's impact and sustainability; contribution made towards the MDGs, PRS, and other development commitments including those under the international human rights instruments; the extent to which collaborative programming has enhanced the UN system's effectiveness and repositioned the UN within the development community; and the effectiveness of the UNDAF as a strategic framework for coordinating the UN's operational activities in Guyana; and the lessons learned for reference to the next CCA and UNDAF process.

The UNCT will coordinate continuous monitoring and evaluation by arranging theme groups, surveys, joint field visits, tripartite meetings, and outcome evaluations. Stakeholders from the Government, civil society, and the donor community will be invited to participate in these mechanisms, as appropriate. Members of thematic groups and their task forces assigned to carry out M&E tasks will report their findings to the UNDAF Steering Committee.

It is anticipated that each UN agency will link the projects in its country programme to the UNDAF Results Matrix. In this way as the agency monitors progress in the individual projects, information will be captured for the UNDAF as well. Agencies will be expected to provide annual Reports to the Office of the Resident Coordinator for compilation and review by Government and the UN at the level of the UNDAF Steering Committee and at the agencies' headquarters.

Several assumptions were made in preparing the UNDAF. They include the following:

- ❖ Political stability exists
- ❖ No major natural disasters occur
- ❖ National capacity remains stable
- ❖ Investment spending increase by 150%

In the event that these conditions do not hold, the economy is likely to contract, more jobs will be lost and poverty will increase. These risks would adversely affect achievement of the outcomes.

Table 1 . UNDAF RESULTS MATRIX

National Priority 1: Eliminate poverty by investing in people and requisite physical capital			
UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2010 there will be at least a 10 percent increase in the proportion of Guyanese accessing quality services in education, health, water and sanitation, and housing with capabilities enhanced to maximize available opportunities			
Cross-Cutting themes: Respect for human rights, inclusive participation of all groups, mainstreaming gender equality and HIV/AIDS in all programmes and projects, an enabling macro-economic framework, data for planning & decision-making, and exploiting synergies while reducing overlap among programmes			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Targets
1.1 Equitable access to quality education	<p>1.1.1 Relevant laws, policies and strategies in line with the convention on the rights of the child, convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, convention on economic, social and cultural rights, and other international human rights instruments are in place</p> <p>1.1.2 Life skills and HIV/AIDS fully integrated in the educational system</p> <p>1.1.3 Gender issues and human rights mainstreamed in education, including in adult literacy, very specific areas of technical and vocational education</p> <p>1.1.4 Education practitioners with adequate skills to deliver quality education on an equitable basis</p>	<p>Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs, Ministry of Human Services, Ministry of Amerindian Affairs, Local Government, UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, UNFPA, UNDP, UNAIDS, FAO, UNESCO, UNIFEM, UNV, CIDA, IDB, and IDA</p>	<p>Total: \$43.50m</p> <p>UN agencies: \$5.00m</p>
1.2 Health status of population improved	<p>1.2.1 Institutional capacity enhanced to deliver quality health services</p> <p>1.2.2 Systems in place for all duty bearers and rights holders to participate actively in health programmes and processes</p> <p>1.2.3 Capacities of communities and individuals enhanced for food security and health development</p> <p>1.2.4 Institutional capacities enhanced to manage, regulate and monitor the delivery of water and sanitation services and improved housing</p> <p>1.2.5 Enhanced capacity of vital registration for births and deaths as well as other data sets needed to promote citizenship and evidence-based decision-making in health</p>	<p>Ministries of Education, Health, Housing, Water & Sanitation, Youth & Sport, Labour, Human Services & Social Security, Amerindian Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics, Local Government, General Registration Office, Ministry of Home Affairs, UNICEF, UNFPA, PAHO/WHO, UNDP, UNAIDS, FAO, UNIFEM, UNV, IDB, DfID, EC</p>	<p>Total: \$102.65m</p> <p>UN agencies: \$5.50m</p>

<p>National Priority 2. An inclusive system of governance based on rule of law in which citizens and their organizations participate in the decision-making processes that affect their well-being</p> <p>UNDAF Outcome 2. Empowered individuals and groups, strengthened institutions and an enabling constitutional and human rights framework</p> <p>Cross-Cutting themes: Respect for human rights, inclusive participation of all groups, mainstreaming gender equality and HIV/AIDS in all programmes and projects, an enabling macro-economic framework, data for planning & decision-making, and exploiting synergies while reducing overlaps among programmes</p>			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Targets
2.1 All groups and individuals participate fully in the development process	<p>2.1.1 Capacity strengthened for individuals and groups, CSOs, private sector and NGOs with capacity to participate fully in public policy making and development processes, with particular attention to women, marginalized and vulnerable groups.</p> <p>2.1.2. Well-informed individuals and groups, CSOs, private sector and NGOs through expanded access to quality information.</p>	Government, PAHO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO, UNESCO, UNIFEM, USAID, DfID, CIDA	Total: \$5.00m UN agencies: \$0.50m
2.2 Effective, decentralized, participatory and inclusive governance structures	<p>2.2.1. Government officials at all governance levels with requisite skills within accountable structures (AVC, CDC, NDC, RDC and municipal level)</p> <p>2.2.2. Constitutional, legislative and political reform processes supported and implementation advanced</p> <p>2.2.3. Reform of the electoral system completed</p>	Government, UNDP/SCP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNIFEM, USAID	Total: \$5.00m UN agencies: \$0.50m
2.3 Increased social cohesion	<p>2.3.1 Citizens with attitudes and behaviour that respect human rights</p> <p>2.3.2 Civil groups and institutions with capacity to deal with conflict and tensions peaceably</p>	Government, PAHO, UNFPA, UNDP/SCP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNIFEM,	Total: \$5.00m UN agencies: \$0.50m
2.4 Equal access to justice and protection of rights in accordance with national and international standards	<p>2.4.1 Population aware and with adequate knowledge of legal protection and human rights standards and how to pro-actively access justice</p> <p>2.4.2 Legal, human rights and other related services and institutions in place throughout the country</p> <p>2.4.3 Responsive and accountable law enforcement agencies who win public confidence</p> <p>2.4.4 Professional, accountable and independent judiciary in place</p>	Government, UNDP/SCP, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, ILO	Total: \$7.50m UN agencies: \$0.50m

National Priority 3. A macroeconomic framework and sustainable economic base conducive to elimination of poverty			
UNDAF Outcome 3. Reduce poverty to 28% by 2010 through stimulation of growth and job creation			
Cross-Cutting themes: Respect for human rights, inclusive participation of all groups, mainstreaming gender equality and HIV/AIDS in all programmes and projects, an enabling macro-economic framework, data for planning & decision-making, and exploiting synergies while reducing overlaps among programmes			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Targets
3.1 Sustainable economic growth of 6% per annum	3.1.1 Strengthened stakeholder-led processes for the formulation of concrete growth strategies	OP, GoInvest, MoTIC, MoFTIC, MoF, MinAgri PSC, GMA, SBA, Pvt Sector, UNDP, UNCTAD, UNIDO, FAO, ILO, WB, IMF, USAID, CIDA, IDB, CDB	Total: \$5.0m UN agencies: \$1.50m
	3.1.2 Diversification of the economy into non-traditional areas and value added products, through for example, scaling up and replication of model programmes, technical support, technology and skill transfer, and promotion of non-traditional products & markets e.g. eco-tourism and agro-processing		
	3.1.3 Strengthened capacity to negotiate and implement agreements in external trade arenas e.g. WTO and CARICOM		
3.2 Private sector becomes an engine of economic growth and sustainable development	3.2.1 Institutional, legislative, and fiscal reform processes strengthened to develop SMEs, Micro-businesses and the informal sector	GoInvest, MoTIC, MoFTIC, MoF, MinAgri, PSC, GMA, SBA, Pvt Sector, UNDP, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, FAO, ILO, WB, IMF, USAID, CIDA	Total: \$5.00m UN agencies: \$4.00m
	3.2.2 Public-private partnerships promoted		
	3.2.3 Creation of jobs which utilize people's skills and contribute to reduced out-migration levels		
3.3 Government budgeting directed to facilitate growth and human development and equitable distribution of economic growth and development. (Special Focus on vulnerable groups)	3.3.1 Expanded capacity to formulate policies which are evidence-based and human centred and which take account of the contributions of the care economy	OP, MoFA, MoF, PSC, GMA, SBA, Pvt Sector, UNDP, UNIFEM, UNDP HQ, UNICEF, UNFPA, WB, IMF, IPEA	Total: \$5.00m UN agencies: \$2.50m
	3.3.2 Decentralized participatory budgeting promoted		
	3.3.3 Expanded understanding of the gendered causes and consequences of HIV/AIDS as well as of the connections between poverty, violence and HIV		
	3.3.4 Targeted programmes designed for vulnerable groups (women, youth, poor rural families persons living with HIV/AIDS, squatters, etc) to engage in economic activity, particularly in hinterland communities		
3.4 Strengthened and sustained partnerships between Guyana, donor partners and foreign investors, based on mutual responsibilities	3.4.1 Partnerships for Guyana's development goals promoted and strengthened through (a) support for enhanced donor-government coordination (b) monitoring & evaluation of donor supported programmes and reforms e.g. PRSP (c) support for advocacy, monitoring and reporting on MDGs	Government, Donor/Lender community, international and domestic private sector	Total: \$2.00m UN agencies: \$1.00m
	3.4.2 Government's initiatives to strengthen the investment climate supported through technical & advisory services		

TABLE II UNDAF MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

UNDAF OUTCOME 1. By 2010 there will be at least a 10% increase in the proportion of Guyanese accessing quality services in education, health, water and sanitation, and housing, with capabilities enhanced to maximize available opportunities		Sources of Verification		Risks and Assumptions		
Country Programme Outcomes		Indicators		Sources of Verification		
<p>1.1 Equitable access to quality education</p>		<p>Completion rates for primary school and for secondary school Secondary entrance exam scores by region Functional literacy rates for 15 to 24 year olds</p>		<p>MoE surveys MoLHSS data on child protection services</p>		<p>A: Political and socio-economic stability prevails A: Decentralization process evident in regions A: There is national will and capacity to collect and disseminate development data</p>
<p>Country Programme Outputs</p>		<p>Indicators</p>		<p>Sources of Verification</p>		<p>Risks and Assumptions</p>
<p>1.1.1. Relevant laws, policies and strategies in line with the convention on the rights of the child, convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, convention on economic, social and cultural rights, and other international human rights instruments are in place</p>		<p>1.1.1.1 Percent of schools with comprehensive and inclusive programmes certified as promoting children's rights 1.1.1.2 Percent of schools with trained personnel for early detection of special needs 1.1.1.3 Degree of participatory management of schools (functioning school boards, parent-teacher associations, and student body governments)</p>		<p>Evaluative reports on method of certification Annual reports of school boards, student governments, and PTAs Reports of impact assessments Reports on qualitative and quantitative analyses for children's performance levels Records of referrals made Progress report on the children with special needs KAPB studies</p>		
<p>1.1.2 Life skills and HIV/AIDS fully integrated in the educational system</p>		<p>1.1.2.1 Number of teacher training programs that include life skills, HIV/AIDS, gender, and human rights integrated as part of the core coursework</p>				
<p>1.1.3 Gender issues and human rights mainstreamed in education including adult literacy, vocational education</p>		<p>1.1.3.1 Percent of schools with life skills, HIV/AIDS, gender, and human rights integrated into the curriculum 1.1.4.1 Percent of specialist teachers (human rights, gender) in the school 1.1.4.2 Student/ teacher ratio 1.1.4.3 Percent of school with trained personnel for early detection of special needs</p>				
<p>1.1.4 Human resources enhanced to deliver quality education on an equitable basis</p>						

TABLE II UNDAF MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Country Programme Outcomes	Indicators	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>1.2 Health status of population improved</p>	<p>Infant Mortality rate Maternal mortality rate AIDS mortality rate Gastroenteritis mortality for under 5 year children HIV prevalence rate Malaria incidence rate Filariasis incidence rate Immunization rates (measles, DPT, etc) Incidence of vaccine preventable diseases Rates of illnesses related to nutritional deficiencies Contraceptive prevalence rate</p>	<p>Bureau of Statistics MoH surveys UN reports</p>	<p>There is national will and capacity to collect and disseminate development data New diseases will not emerge Distribution of diseases among the populations can be identified and equitable improvement monitored</p>
<p>Country Programme Outputs 1.2.1 Institutional capacity enhanced to deliver quality health services</p>	<p>Indicators 1.2.1.1 Percent of pregnant women giving birth with skilled birth attendant 1.2.1.2 Percent of pregnant women attending at least four antenatal care appointments 1.2.1.3 Percent of health centres providing adolescent health services 1.2.1.4 Number of relevant health professionals per population, by geographical location 1.2.1.5 Percent of regional health centres utilizing specified diagnostic lab tests 1.2.1.6 Number of hospital beds per population 1.2.1.7 Availability of essential drugs & supplies 1.2.1.8 Number of regions with adequate disaster preparedness plans for health</p>	<p>Sources of Verification MoH Surveys UN reports</p>	<p>Risks and Assumptions</p>
<p>1.2.2 Systems in place for all duty bearers and rights holders to participate actively in health programmes and processes</p>	<p>1.2.2.1 Number of active health promoting schools 1.2.2.2 Percent of schools with dental, visual and other health screening programs 1.2.2.3 Percent of health facilities that offer community education and provide active public awareness programmes, such as information centres on HIV/AIDS, diabetes, etc. 1.2.2.4 Percent of health centres with integrated community programmes, consolidating health centres, communities, community taking ownership</p>	<p>UN reports</p>	<p>Risks and Assumptions</p>

TABLE II UNDAF MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

	<p>1.2.2.5 Percent of health centers providing positions for work-study students (and other community members)</p> <p>1.2.2.6 Existence of structures and mechanisms to involve PLWHAs and their organizations in planning and delivery of HIV/AIDS health services</p>	<p>Moh Surveys UN reports</p>	<p>Sufficient social cohesion at the community level</p> <p>Political stability prevails</p> <p>Willingness of community to participate</p>
<p>1.2.3 Capacities of communities and individuals enhanced for food security and health development</p>	<p>1.2.3.1 Percent of persons with improved nutritional knowledge</p> <p>1.2.3.2 Food consumption per capita (consumption of protein)</p> <p>1.2.3.3 Proportion of food insecure households among all households</p>	<p>Moh Surveys</p>	<p>Political stability prevails</p> <p>Willingness of community to participate</p>
<p>1.2.4 Equitable access to and coverage of housing conditions, water and sanitation systems (all by coastal and hinterland regions)</p>	<p>1.2.4.1 Percent of household income paid as mortgage for households buying homes</p> <p>1.2.4.2 Percent of houses meeting minimum area per household member for optimal well-being</p> <p>1.2.4.3 Percent of households who are squatting</p> <p>1.2.4.4 Percent of houses with piped water into house or yard</p> <p>1.2.4.5 Percent of households with improved sanitary facilities</p> <p>1.2.4.6 Percent of contaminated wells</p> <p>1.2.4.7 Percent of population with access to adequately treated drinking water</p> <p>1.2.4.8 Percent of wells protected properly from contamination</p>	<p>Min Housing, Water & Sanitation Surveys</p>	<p>There is stability in the agricultural sector</p> <p>No natural disaster occurs and influences the housing market and conditions</p>
<p>1.2.5 Enhanced capacity of vital registration for births and deaths and other data sets needed to promote citizenship and evidence-based decision-making in health</p>	<p>1.2.5.1 Reduction in undercounts of births by region</p> <p>1.2.5.2 Reduction in undercounts of deaths by region</p> <p>1.2.5.3 Application of vital statistics for planning more effective educational and health services by region</p>	<p>Bureau of Statistics Moh</p>	

TABLE II UNDAF MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

UNDAF OUTCOME 2 An inclusive system of governance based on rule of law in which citizens and their organizations participate in the decision-making processes that affect their well-being			
Cross-cutting themes: Respect for human rights, inclusive participation of all groups, mainstreaming gender equality and HIV/AIDS, an enabling macro-economic framework, data for planning & decision-making, and exploiting synergies while reducing overlaps among programmes			
Country Programme Outcomes	Indicators	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
2.1 All groups and individuals participate fully in the development process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutionalised mechanism and policy framework in place and the participation of NGOs and CSOs in place - # of consultative meetings with all national stakeholders <p>Baselines to be conducted</p>	<p>Government and UN agencies</p> <p>Government, UN agencies, civil society records and the media</p>	<p>A: There is national will and capacity to collect and disseminate development data</p> <p>A: Government and civil society wish to partner with each other</p> <p>A: Civil society becomes a credible partner</p> <p>R: Disparities in socio-economic development and access to information are insufficiently addressed</p>
Country Programme Outputs	Indicators	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>2.1.1 Individuals, groups, CSOs, private sector and NGOs with the capacity to fully participate in public policy making and development processes, with particular attention to women and marginalized or vulnerable groups</p> <p>2.1.2 Well-informed individuals and groups, CSOs, private sector and NGOs through expanded access to quality information.</p>	<p>2.1.1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of organisations with adequate capacity representing vulnerable groups by region - # projects and programmes on public policy by organisations representing vulnerable groups - # of CSOs strengthened to participate in public policy making and development processes <p>Baselines to be conducted</p> <p>2.1.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Degree of participation of members of organisations, CSOs and NGOs - # of functioning information centres by region - % of citizens with understanding of human rights by region <p>Baselines to be conducted</p>	<p>Government, UN agencies and civil society records</p> <p>Surveys</p> <p>Websites</p>	

TABLE II UNDAF MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Country Programme Outcomes	Indicators	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
2.2. Effective, decentralized, participatory and inclusive governance structures in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of women in local government bodies - Technical and financial support provided for implementation of reforms - # of democratic elections conducted according to national reforms and international standards <p>Baselines to be conducted</p>	<p>Guyana Elections Commission</p> <p>RDCs and UN Agency records</p>	<p>A: There is national will and capacity to collect and disseminate development data</p> <p>A: Government and opposition parties are fully committed to decentralisation</p> <p>A: Local Government elections conducted under reformed framework</p> <p>A: Citizens continue to be engaged in decentralised governance</p> <p>R: Unduly delayed local elections</p>
Country Programme Outputs	Indicators	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
2.2.1. Government officials at all governance levels with requisite skills within accountable structures (AVC, CDC, NDC, RDC and municipal level)	<p>2.2.1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of strategic plans for development created by local government bodies - Amount of public expenditure allocated to the rights of vulnerable and/or marginalized groups <p>Baselines to be conducted</p>	<p>RDC and NDC records</p> <p>Ministry of Finance</p>	
2.2.2. Constitutional, legislative and political reform processes	<p>2.2.2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of national Constitutional Commissions in place and functioning 	<p>Legislative bodies</p> <p>Media reports and Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs</p>	
2.2.3. Reform of the electoral system completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of decisions resulting from the 'Constructive Engagement/Dialogue' process <p>Baselines to be conducted</p>		

TABLE II UNDAF MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Country Programme Outcomes	Indicators	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>2.2.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frequency of free and fair elections according to international standards - Local government elections taking place under reformed electoral and fiscal systems - Degree of public confidence in electoral processes relating to local government (RDCs, NDCs, AVCs and municipalities) 		<p>Reports of Observer Missions to Elections</p> <p>Ministry of Legal Affairs</p> <p>Ministry of Local Government and regional development</p> <p>Survey of public perceptions</p> <p>Media reports</p>	
<p>2.3. Increased social cohesion</p>	<p>2.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of reported violent cases against children and women that have been resolved - Degree of public confidence in regulatory bodies - % of individuals whose negative perceptions on racial, ethnic, gender, health-related and religious stigma and discrimination have reduced - Evidence of non-discrimination towards PLWHAs - Multicultural curriculum development and implementation in educational institutions 	<p>Police Reports</p> <p>GHRA Reports</p> <p>NGO statistics</p> <p>Min LHSS Reports</p> <p>Media reports</p> <p>Ministry of Legal Affairs</p> <p>Bureau of Statistics</p> <p>Ministry of Education</p> <p>KAPB studies</p>	
<p>Country Programme Outputs</p> <p>2.3.1 Citizens with attitudes and behaviours that respect human rights</p>	<p>Indicators</p> <p>2.3.1 # of institutions and communities with knowledge and skills in peace education¹ and</p>	<p>Sources of Verification</p> <p>UN Agency Reports (cont'd next page)</p>	<p>Risks and Assumptions</p>

¹ National Stakeholders define Peace Education as changing values, attitudes and behaviours to promote healthy and peaceful responses to conflict, and respect for everyone's rights including non-violent communication and a non-confrontational state of mind, mental and physical peace, non-violent conflict resolution, tolerance and respect for differences, consultation with each others, life skills and respect for human rights, dignity and justice.

TABLE II UNDAF MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

<p>2.3.2 Civil groups and institutions with capacity to deal with conflict and tensions</p>	<p>quality of life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of groups working in peace building and conflict resolution by region - % of persons in the sensitisation workshops able to recognize effects of violence and abuse % of individuals Baselines to be conducted <p>2.3.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of civil groups and institutions enabled to deal with conflict resolution - # of inter-faith/inter-cultural & community initiatives to reduce conflict and enhance peace and cooperation - % of cases effectively followed-up - # of community-based mediators - % of independent, free and ethically responsive media 	<p>NGO reports KAPB reports Child Protection Monitoring Database, Guyana Police Force, Regional Democratic Councils, Guyana Human Rights Association, Guyana Council of Churches Central Islamic Organisation of Guyana, and other religious associations</p>	
<p>Country Programme Outcomes</p> <p>2.4 Equal access to justice and protection of rights in accordance with national and international human rights standards</p>	<p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.4 - # of laws and policies in line with international human rights conventions and guidelines - Disaggregated accounts of persons accessing judicial and protection services - # of persons able to access protection and justice through the social services system - # of cases adjudicated - # of national reports filed under international human rights treaty obligations 	<p>Sources of Verification</p> <p>Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ICCPR, ICESCR, CERD, CAT, CEDAW and CRC, GHRA Ministry of Legal Affairs, Min of LHSSS, and Judiciary</p>	<p>Risks and Assumptions</p> <p>A. There is national will and capacity to collect and disseminate development data A: Successful institutional strengthening for judicial reforms supported by other donors</p>
<p>Country Programme Outputs</p> <p>2.4.1 Individual awareness and adequate knowledge of laws and human rights standards and how to pro-actively access justice increased</p>	<p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.4.1 - % persons who know how to access services from legal aid clinics and information centres 	<p>Sources of Verification</p> <p>UN Agency training report KAPB</p>	<p>Risks and Assumptions</p>

TABLE II UNDAF MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

<p>2.4.2 Legal, human rights, protective and other related services and institutions in place throughout the country</p> <p>2.4.3 Responsive and accountable law enforcement agencies who win public confidence</p> <p>2.4.4 Professional, accountable and independent judiciary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of cases using alternative dispute resolution - # of State Party report consultations attended by civil society organizations <p>Baselines to be conducted</p> <p>2.4.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of fully functioning legal aid clinics by region - # of citizens accessing services from legal aid clinics and information centres <p>Baselines to be conducted</p> <p>2.4.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of complaints with Police Complaints Authority, Ombudsman, or other bodies resolved - # of lawyers and probation officers by region <p>Baselines to be conducted</p> <p>2.4.4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of court verdicts applying international human rights standards - # of appeals against court verdicts by region - # of extended pre-trial periods in all courts 	<p>Record files of legal aid and information centres</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>Police Complaints Authority</p> <p>Office of the Ombudsman</p> <p>Ministry of Legal Affairs</p> <p>Guyana Bar Association</p>	
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TABLE II UNDAF MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

UNDAF OUTCOME 3. Reduce poverty to 28% by 2010 through stimulation of growth and job creation Cross cutting objectives: Respect for human rights, inclusive participation of all groups, mainstreaming gender equality and HIV/AIDS, an enabling macro-economic framework, data for planning & decision-making, and exploiting synergies while reducing overlaps among programmes		Risks & assumptions
Country Programme Outcome	Indicators	Sources of Verification
3.1 Policy framework for sustainable development and economic growth of 6% per annum	GDP growth per annum	Annual reports of the BoS, BoG, MoFA Article 4 mission reports Sector reports by WB and IDB Poverty and employment surveys
		There is national will and capacity to collect and disseminate development data Political stability, no major natural disasters, national capacity remains as it is and investment spending increases by 150 percent.
Country Programme Outputs	Indicators	Sources of Verification
3.1.1 Strengthened stakeholder-led processes for the formulation of concrete growth strategies	3.1.1.1 Existence of concrete sector and sub-sector strategies formulated in a participatory manner	Sector ministries
3.1.2 Diversification of the economy into non-traditional areas and value-added products through, for example, scaling up and replication of model programmes, technical support, technology and skill transfer, and promotion of non-traditional products and markets	3.1.1.2 Ongoing discussion with key stakeholders on strategies 3.1.2.1 Contribution to GDP by sector 3.1.3.1 Number of nationals trained as international trade negotiators	Notes of meetings National annual budget
3.1.3 Strengthened capacity to negotiate in international trade arenas e.g. WTO	3.1.3.2 Number of available experts trained as international trade negotiators	

TABLE II UNDAF MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Country Programme Outcome	Indicators	Sources of Verification	Risks & assumptions
<p>3.2 Private sector becomes an engine of economic growth and sustainable development</p>	<p>Investment rates (foreign and domestic) Export earnings by the private sector Private sector share of taxes and imposts Private sector job creation rates</p>	<p>Annual reports of the BoS, and BoG Article 4 mission reports Sector reports by WB and IDB Poverty and employment surveys</p>	<p>There is national will and capacity to collect and disseminate development data Political stability, no major natural disasters, commercial banks increase lending vs investing in T-Bills, national capacity remains as it is and investment spending increases by 150 percent.</p>
<p>Country Programme Outputs</p> <p>3.2.1 Institutional, legislative, and fiscal reform processes strengthened to develop SMEs, micro-businesses and the informal sector</p> <p>3.2.2 Public-private partnerships promoted</p> <p>3.2.3 Creation of jobs which utilize people's skills and contribute to reduced out-migration levels</p>	<p>Indicators</p> <p>3.2.1.1 Rate of formalisation of the informal sector 3.2.1.2 Implementation of Small Business Act with regulatory framework 3.2.1.3 Investment Code addresses the issues related to SMEs 3.2.2.1 Number of partnerships over time 3.2.3.1 Participation rate over time</p>	<p>Sources of Verification</p> <p>Surveys Go-Invest Media reports Parliamentary reports Bureau of Statistics</p>	<p>Risks & assumptions</p> <p>.</p>
<p>Country Programme Outcome</p> <p>3.3 Government budgeting directed to facilitate growth and human development and equitable distribution of economic growth and development with a special focus on vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Indicators</p> <p>Poverty level over time (by gender, ages and geography) Evidence of analysis of the impact of HIV/AIDS on poverty GINI coefficient Direction of Government spending</p>	<p>Sources of Verification</p> <p>Annual reports of the BoS and BoG, Article 4 mission reports Sector reports by WB and IDB Poverty and employment surveys</p>	<p>Risks & assumptions</p> <p>There is national will and capacity to collect and disseminate development data Political stability, no major natural disasters, national capacity remains as it is and investment spending increases by 150 percent.</p>

TABLE II UNDAF MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Country Programme Outputs	Indicators	Sources of Verification	Risks & assumptions
<p>3.3.1 Expanded capacity to formulate policies which are evidence-based and human centred</p> <p>3.3.2 Decentralized participatory budgeting promoted</p>	<p>3.3.1.1 Coverage of policy framework</p> <p>3.3.1.2 Number of persons in the financial public sector trained in formulating said policies</p> <p>3.3.1.3 Comparative study of the impacts of existing policies vs. human centred policies</p> <p>3.3.1.4 Time use survey as an information input into anti-poverty programmes</p> <p>3.3.2.1 Number of persons trained in participatory techniques</p> <p>3.3.2.2 Availability of disaggregated information at the community level</p>	<p>Review of policy documents</p> <p>Reports of the sectoral ministries</p> <p>Bureau of Statistics</p>	<p>Risks & assumptions</p>
<p>Country Programme Outcome</p> <p>3.4 Strengthened and sustained partnerships between Guyana, donor partners and foreign investors, based on mutual responsibilities</p>	<p>Indicators</p> <p>ODA per annum per sector by donor</p> <p>Level of FDI</p>	<p>Sources of Verification</p> <p>Annual reports of the BoS and BoG</p> <p>Article 4 mission reports</p> <p>Sector reports by WB and IDB</p> <p>Poverty and employment surveys</p>	<p>Risks & assumptions</p> <p>There is national will and capacity to collect and disseminate development data</p> <p>Political stability, no major natural disasters, national capacity remains as it is and investment spending increases by 150 percent.</p>
<p>Country Programme Outputs</p> <p>3.4.1 Partnerships for Guyana's development goals promoted and strengthened through (a) support for enhanced donor-government coordination (b) monitoring and evaluation of donor supported programmes and reforms e.g. PRSP (c) support for advocacy, monitoring and reporting on MDGs</p>	<p>Indicators</p> <p>3.4.1.1 Number of coordination meetings held</p> <p>3.4.1.2 Number of M&E reports published (MDGR, PRSPR, CCA)</p>	<p>Sources of Verification</p> <p>Notes of meetings held</p> <p>Published reports by sector ministries</p>	<p>Risks & assumptions</p>

TABLE II UNDAF MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

<p>3.4.2 Government's initiatives to strengthen the investment climate supported through technical and advisory services</p>	<p>3.4.2.1 Number of days to register a new business 3.4.2.2 FDI rates</p>	<p>Go-Invest Bank of Guyana</p>	
<p>Country Programme Outcome 3.5 Creation of jobs which utilize people's skills and reduce outward migration</p>	<p>Indicators Employment rates (also by sector, gender, age and geography) NIS contributors and number of registered businesses Ratio of population with secondary and tertiary education</p>	<p>Sources of Verification Annual reports of the BoS, and BoG Article 4 mission reports Sector reports by WB and IDB Poverty and employment surveys</p>	<p>Risks & assumptions There is national will and capacity to collect and disseminate development data Political stability, no major natural disasters, national capacity remains as it is. Should these assumptions not hold, the economy is likely to contract, losing more jobs. Migration could increase also.</p>
<p>Country Programme Outputs 3.5.1 Support for entrepreneurship development e.g. training, credit and advisory services</p>	<p>Indicators 3.5.1.1 Number and range of training programmes and advisory services 3.5.1.2 Size of loan capital available for SMEs 3.5.1.3 Loans issued by gender, age and geographic location</p>	<p>Sources of Verification Private Sector Commission Commercial banks Small Business Association</p>	<p>Risks & assumptions</p>

Table III Monitoring & Evaluation Programme Cycle Calendar

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Surveys/studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MICS by UNICEF - Literacy Surveys: UNICEF situation report 	Living conditions Survey: UNDP support National Human Development Report			LCS: UNDP support
Monitoring systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual Reports by Agencies incorporated Into Resident Coordinator annual Report - UNICEF 5 year IMEP - Thematic groups - Joint site visits - Tripartite meetings - Devinfo - databases 	Annual Reports by Agencies incorporated Into Resident Coordinator annual Report	Annual Reports by Agencies incorporated Into Resident Coordinator annual Report	Annual Reports by Agencies incorporated Into Resident Coordinator annual Report	Annual Reports by Agencies incorporated Into Resident Coordinator annual Report
Evaluations	- Poverty Outcome Evaluation: UNDP	Environment Outcome Evaluation: UNDP	Mid-term Evaluation of 3 UNDAF Outcomes Governance Outcome Evaluation: UNDP		
Reviews	MDG Report PRSP Update UNICEF Annual Review	UNCT holds retreat to review 2006 results UNICEF Annual Review	MDG Report PRSP Update UNCT holds retreat to review 2007 results UNICEF Mid-term Review	UNCT holds retreat to review 2008 results	UNCT holds retreat to review 2009 results
UNDAF evaluation milestones			Mid-term Evaluation of 3 UNDAF Outcomes UNICEF Mid-term Review		
M&E capacity building					
Planning references					
UNCT M&E activities					

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Use of information	The information will be used for events such as annual reviews, annual work planning, mid-term reviews and evaluations. The information will also be used for programmatic interventions including policy development, advocacy, social mobilisation, scaling up of pilots projects, maintenance of databases, and M&E systems, fund raising, and preparation of major reports such as the MDG progress reports, national human development reports and the next CCA situation analysis.				
Partner Activities	IDB/WB 2005 HIES/ LSMS MDG Report: GOG PRSP Update:GOG	PRSP Progress Report: GOG	MDG Report PRSP Progress Report	PRSP Update	MDG Report PRSP Progress Report

Annex 1. Outstanding tasks in regard to (A) Ethnic Relations Commission; (B) Human Rights Commission; (C) Women & Gender Equality Commission; (D) Indigenous Peoples' Commission;(E) Rights of the Child Commission; (F) Public Procurement Commission

TASK	A	B	C	D	E	F	Entities Responsible
1		✓	✓	✓	✓		National Assembly & President
2		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	National Assembly & President
3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	National Assembly, President & Leader of Opposition
4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	National Assembly, Leader of Opposition, President.
5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	National Assembly
6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	National Assembly
7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	National Assembly & President
8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		National Assembly, Civic Entities
9						✓	Public Accounts Committee, National Assembly, President
10	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	Each Commission
11		✓					President & Leader of Opposition
12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Each Commission
13						✓	Public Accounts Committee with Commission
14	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Parliamentary Sectoral Committee for Social Services, & National Assembly.
15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Each Commission

16	Establish Rules of Procedure relating to procedure of Commission and to administrative and managerial matters	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	National Assembly approves for Chief Executive Officer & two most senior officers. Each Commission determines, subject to approval of National Assembly.
17		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Each Commission in consultation with and approval of National Assembly.
18		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Each Commission in consultation with Minister of Finance, for funding from Consolidated Fund.
19		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Each Commission with subsequent approval of National Assembly.

It should be noted that Article 119C of Act No. 8 of 2001, assented to on 31 July 2001 states:

“There shall be a standing committee of the National Assembly which shall have responsibility for initiating or otherwise taking such action or addressing such matters as may be entrusted to the Committee by the National Assembly in respect of functions required to be discharged by the Assembly under the Constitution in relation to the appointment of a member of a Commission established under the Constitution.”

Annex 2 Guyana's international human rights treaty obligations

Treaty	Entry into force in Guyana	State Party report submitted	Last State Party report due	Status of reporting
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)	15 May 1977	1 st (1981) 2 nd (1999)	31 March 2003 (3 rd)	Overdue
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)	15 May 1977	1 st (1981) 2 nd (1995)	30 June 2000 (3 rd)	Overdue
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)	17 March 1977	None	17 March 2004 (1 st -14 th)	Overdue
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	3 September 1981	1 st (1990) 2 nd (1999) 3 rd – 6 th (2003)	-	7 th report due on 3 September 2006
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)	18 June 1988	None	1 st (1989) 2 nd (1993) 3 rd (1997) 4 th (2001)	Overdue
Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	13 February 1991	1 st (2002)	-	2 nd – 4 th reports due on 12 February 2008
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (MWC)	Not yet a State Party	-	-	-

Box 1: MDGs in Guyana - the baseline²

The head count index for absolute **poverty** which was measured at 43% in 1992, declined to 36 percent in 1999. The numbers in critical poverty declined from 28% in 1992 to 19% in 1999. In the urban areas, critical poverty was halved. Poverty among rural coastal people declined more slowly than in towns and hardly at all in the forests and savannahs of the interior. 14% of children under 5 years of age are underweight.

More than 25% of households are in absolute poverty and 13% in critical poverty. The poverty gap declined from 16% in 1992 to 12% in 1999. It can be inferred that the total consumption of those in absolute poverty needed to be increased by US\$17 million to bring them to the poverty line, compared to US\$18 million in 1992.

Nationally, the **labour force** declined from 60% of the working aged population to 57% although unemployment showed a decline to 9% in 1999 compared to 12% in 1992.

The data quality for MDG targets tends to be generally deficient, making it very difficult to make time series comparisons. **Infant mortality rates** showed a slight decline from 57 per 1000 live births in 2000 to 54 per 1000 in 2003³. **Maternal mortality** also declined, from 240 per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 168 in 2003⁴. The target for universal primary education has been met, since net enrolment in primary education was 98% in 2000, and 92% of pupils reach grade 5. However, the rate of functional literacy in the 15-24 age group is reported to be below 75%.

The trend in combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases has not been reversed in Guyana. The number of children orphaned by **HIV/AIDS** which was at 4,200 in 2001, is predicted to increase to 9,000 in 2010.⁵ **Tuberculosis** case notifications had doubled by 2000 from 21 notifications per 100,000 in 1992,⁶ although death rates remained marginal (0,5% in 1990 to 0,1% in 2000). **Malaria** continues to persist increasing from 24,018 cases in 2000 to 27,627 in 2003.⁷

In terms of **gender equality** and women's empowerment, although the female to male literacy ratio of 15-24 year olds was at 112% in 1990, the baseline data is largely incomplete. Yet, it is positively noted that gender disparities in primary and secondary schooling have largely been eradicated. The proportion of seats held by women in national parliament decreased from 26,2 % in 1990 to 18,5% in 2000.

In terms of a global partnership for development, Guyana is the recipient of very significant **external assistance** with ODA amounting to US\$ 133/capita or 14,6% of GDP⁸. Only an estimated 20% of ODA was targeted towards basic social services from 1998 – 2002 (education 10%, health 1%, water and urban infrastructure 8%)⁹. 66% of the official bilateral HIPC was cancelled under the Naples terms and service constituted 18% of exports of goods and services in 2000.

² Unless otherwise indicated, the data in this box is drawn from the Government of Guyana MDG Indicators database, 2000.

³ Guyana Poverty Reduction Strategy. Progress Report 2004, p. 29.

⁴ The Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Health, Guyana. March 2003. Table 4, p. 23.

⁵ UNAIDS/USAID/UNICEF 2002.

⁶ Status Report on HIV/AIDS in Guyana 1987-2001. Prepared by Dr. Navindra Persaud, Epidemiologist. Ministry of Health. Table 2. Page 11.

⁷ Malaria Control Programme Annual Report 2003. Ministry of Health.

⁸ See footnote 6 above.

⁹ Guyana External Financial Assistance 2001-2002, World Bank, July 2003.

Box 2: MDGs and Human Rights¹⁰

Since human rights and MDGs share, as a common ultimate objective, the fostering of freedom and well-being of human beings, a human rights-based strategy provides a more effective and sustainable means for the achievement of MDGs. Human rights standards and related principles sharpen strategies for realizing MDGs by addressing discrimination, powerlessness and weaknesses in systems of accountability that lie at the root of poverty and other development challenges. The normative concept of human rights assists in identifying duty bearers and rights-holders, with a view to informing the development of appropriate assistance strategies to strengthen the capacity of duty bearers to meet their national obligations to protect and to empower rights holders.

Human rights provide universally accepted minimum standards to substantively complement the numerical targets set by MDGs and a tool in the process for the achievement of development goals. MDG targets represent national averages, whereas human rights are entitlements for each and every Guyanese individual, focusing on the eradication of discrimination and prioritizing action in favour of the poor, vulnerable and marginalized. Whilst it might be difficult to fully meet the targets set by the MDGs, the fulfilment of human rights is actually a process where “the maximum available resources” are to be allocated to take “appropriate measures” towards the progressive realization of human rights, and in particular economic, social and cultural rights (ref. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights).

¹⁰ Note on Millennium Development Goals and Human Rights, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), September 2003.

Annex 2 UNDAF GROUPS GUYANA

<p>STEERING COMMITTEE COMPOSITION:</p> <p>UN Resident Coordinator (Convenor) UNDP Assistant Representative UNICEF Representative PAHO/WHO Country Representative UNAIDS Caribbean Team Leader</p>	<p>PRSP Unit in the Office of the President Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Education Ministry of Health Ministry of Finance Ministry of Home Affairs Bureau of Statistics</p>
<p>Capabilities Work Group Composition:</p> <p>PAHO/WHO - Convenor (Dr. Gandhi & Byron Crape) UNDP (Denise de Souza & Patsy Ross) UNICEF (Mike Hamid & Michele Rodrigues) UNFPA (Patrice LaFleur) ILO (Sean Wilson) UNAIDS (Angela Trenton-Mbonde) UNV (Wilson Mondal)</p>	<p>Ministry of Education (Edward Jarvis, Lorna McPherson) Ministry of Health (Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Beri Ramsarran) Ministry of Finance (Donna Levi, Zulfikar Ally) Ministry of Housing & Water (Claudette Moore, Deborah Hollingsworth) Bureau of Statistics (Dharam Seelochan) Ministry of the Public Service (Elise Benfield, Joy Thompson) Ministry of Human Services (Yvonne Stephenson, Ann Greene) Ministry of Amerindian Affairs (Rosamund Daly, Lloyd Andrews, Juliet Solomon) National AIDS Programme Secretariat (Dr. Morris Edwards, Melanie Thomas)</p>
<p>Empowerment Work Group Composition:</p> <p>UNICEF - Convenor (Maria Ribeiro, Violet Speek & Mike Hamid) UNDP/JUN (Lawrence Lachmansingh & Maarit Kohonen) PAHO/WHO (Rene Peroune & Luis Seoane) UNFPA (Patrice LaFleur) ILO (Sean Wilson) UNAIDS (Angela Trenton-Mbonde)</p>	<p>Office of the President (Dr. Coby Frimpong, Elsie Croal) Ministry of Human Services (Yvonne Stephenson, Ann Green, Hymawattie Lagan) Ministry of Culture, Youth & Sport (Sidney Scott, Carl Brandon) Ministry of Legal Affairs Ministry of Home Affairs (Superintendent Persaud, Deputy Superintendent Camille Mentore) Ministry of Amerindian Affairs (Waveney Allen, Lloyd Andrews, Juliet Solomon) Ministry of Labour (Murua Joseph)</p>
<p>Opportunities Work Group Composition:</p> <p>UNDP – Convenor (Denise deSouza, Stefan Maard, SURF) PAHO/WHO (Byron Crape) UNICEF (Mike Hamid) UNFPA (Patrice La Fleur) ILO (Sean Wilson) UNAIDS (Angela Trenton-Mbonde)</p>	<p>PRSP Unit, Office of the President (Dr. Coby Frimpong) Ministry of Finance (Donna Levi, Zulfikar Ally) Ministry of Tourism, Industry & Commerce (Samantha Rodrigues) Ministry of Foreign Trade & International Cooperation (Samantha Rodrigues) Private Sector Commission (Bal Persaud) Bureau of Statistics (Dharam Seelochan) Ministry of Agriculture (Chief Agriculture Officer) Ministry of Fisheries (Chief Fisheries Officer) Geology and Mines Commission (Karen Livan) Guyana Forestry Commission (James Singh, Raquel Thomas)</p>

ANNEX 3. UNDAF Prioritization Workshop

Venue: Ocean View Convention Centre

Dates: 15-17 September 2004

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Title	First Name	Surname	Functional Title	Organisation
Mr.	Jan	Sorensen	Resident Coordinator	UN
Mr.	Thomas	Gass	DRR	UNDP
Ms.	Denise	DeSouza	ARR (Programme)	UNDP
Dr.	Bernadette	Gandi	Country Representative	PAHOWHO
Dr.	Hedwig	Goede	Health Systems & Services Adviser	PAHOWHO
Mr.	Byron	Crape	Technical Officer	PAHOWHO
Mr.	Paulo	Teixeira	Health & Environment Adviser	PAHOWHO
Mrs.	Maria	Ribeiro	Country Representative	UNICEF
Mr.	Mohamed	Hamid	Project Officer (Health)	UNICEF
Ms.	Michelle	Rodrigues	Project Officer (Education)	UNICEF
Mr.	Rene	Van Dongen	IMEP & MTR Consultant	UNICEF
Mr.	Ian	Jones	Water & Environmental Sanitation Officer (UNV)	UNICEF
Ms.	Patrice	LaFleur	Liaison Officer	UNFPA
Mr.	David	Bowen	Country Representative	FAO
Mrs.	Angela	Trenton-Mbonde	Caribbean Team Leader	UNAIDS
Ms.	Maarit	Kohonen	Human Rights Adviser	UN
Mr.	Lawrence	Lachmansingh	Programme Analyst (Governance)/ Manager, UN Social Cohesion Programme	UNDP
Mr.	Wilson	Mondal	Programme Officer	UNV
Mr.	Rudolph	Collins	Head, Multilateral Unit	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mrs.	Elsie	Croal	M&E Facilitator, PCPMU	Office of the President
Mr.	Tarachand	Balgobin	Dep. Head, PCM	Ministry of Finance
Mr.	Zulfikar	Ally	Planner	Ministry of Finance
Ms.	Donna	Levi		Ministry of Finance
Mr.	Edward	Jarvis	Hinterland Coordinator	Ministry of Education
Ms.	Sonya	Roopnauth	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Health
Mr.	Carlond	Moore		Ministry of Home Affairs
Mrs.	Yvonne	Stephenson	Information Resource Manager	Ministry of Human Services
Ms.	Joy	Thompson	Senior Training Officer	Public Service Ministry
Mr.	Denzil	Roberts		Ministry of Agriculture
Ms.	An	Choo-Yin		Ministry of Foreign Trade &

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Title	First Name	Surname	Functional Title	Organisation
Ms.	Dale	Luke	Statistician	International Cooperation Bureau of Statistics
Ms.	Sharifah	Razack	Director, Information & Education.	Environmental Protection Agency
Mr.	Bal	Persaud	Executive Director	Private Sector Commission
Ms.	Rhonda	Nelson		Private Sector Commission
Mr.	Ian	Melville	Chief (acting)	Guyanese Organization of Indigenous Peoples
Mr.	Fred	Fredericks		Guyanese Organisation of Indigenous Peoples

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