

Please Provide Contact Information:

Participant Details:	Guyana Forestry Commission
Contact Country:	Guyana
Contact Name 1:	James Singh
Title 2:	Commissioner of Forests
Contact Name 2:	Pradeepa Bholanath
Title 2:	Head, Planning & Development Division
Contact Email:	project.coordinator@forestry.gov
Alternate Email:	
Contact Telephone:	592-226-7271-4
Alternate Telephone:	
Submission Date:	8/15/2014

1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Introduction to the report, its main purpose and sections. Short description of FCPF support in country.

Guyana commenced its engagement with the FCPF in 2008 with the submission of a Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN). With the FCPF's approval of the R-PIN, Guyana subsequently submitted a Readiness Package (R-Package), later renamed Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP), in February 2009. This was approved by the Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) in June 2009, making Guyana's R-PP one of the first three (3) to be approved. After a number of modifications and updates, the current version of Guyana's R-PP is the December 2012 version. In November 2010, Guyana was invited to be one of five pilot countries to explore the option of using a Multiple Delivery Partner (MDP) under the Readiness Fund of the FCPF. Guyana chose to use the IDB. On December 4, 2013, Guyana's FCPF Readiness Grant was approved by the Board of the Inter-American Development Bank, Guyana's delivery partner for FCPF funds. This grant is intended to support improvements in REDD+ readiness activities, including stakeholder consultations and the preparation of the Guyana's REDD+ Strategy. To date Guyana has not received funding from the FCPF to implement the activities outlined in the R-PP. However, work has commenced on the development and implementation of readiness activities using other sources of funding. Guyana has made significant progress in the implementation of activities outlined in the R-PP with other sources of funding and due to this, will be allocating the funds from the FCPF to the following components: Component 1a, 1b, 2b, 2c, 2d and 6.

2. SUMMARY OF REPORT

Summary of progress, key achievements with a focus on higher level results and important issues/problems that arose during the reporting period. Highlights of next steps in following period -- **key bullets only**

Progress:

Guyana's implementation of REDD+ readiness activities has been guided by national processes such as the Low Carbon Development Strategy and Readiness Preparation Proposal, though funds from the FCPF were not yet accessed. One significant source of funding has been through the bilateral agreement between the Government of Norway and the Government of Guyana. The payments received through this bilateral agreement with Norway have been used to support activities within the framework of Guyana's Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS). This funding has supported the development of the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System (MRVS), as well as strengthening of the required institutional arrangements. Other sources of funding have supported the development of the Reference Level (RL) and Forest Carbon Monitoring System. The activities linked to these sources of funding have had the most significant progress in implementation. There has been regular and ongoing stakeholder engagement on REDD+ implementation and activities related to REDD+ implementation in Guyana, targeting a wide cross section of stakeholder groups. In the context of evolving agreements at UNFCCC level regarding MRV systems and methodologies for implementation, Guyana made significant progress in piloting methodologies and data collection techniques.

Key Achievements with focus on higher level results:

Over the review period, Guyana has compiled its Reference Level (RL) and will be making submission to the UNFCCC in 2014. Guyana has included in its RL both deforestation and forest degradation and developed its RL at a national scale to avoid issues of leakage and due to its relatively small size.

The MRVS Roadmap for Phase 1 was designed to guide the development of a MRV system for REDD+ in Guyana. The development of this roadmap considered the international requirements and national needs for the MRV system. It included a detailed capacity assessment based on the state of the existing national forest monitoring technical capabilities and the requirements for implementation of the MRV system in order to define a detailed plan to establish sustained MRV capacities within the country and to bridge the gap in capacities. The aim of the roadmap Phase 1 was to establish a comprehensive national system for monitoring, reporting and verifying forest carbon emissions resulting from deforestation and forest degradation in the country. Between 2009 and 2012, the roadmap was implemented during three different phases: National Strategy Formulation, Country Readiness Phase and Implementation Phase. This resulted in the development of a sustained and efficient national mechanism and institutional framework with competences for MRV at different levels, including capacities to perform forest area change assessment for historical periods and to perform carbon stock measurements.

Important issues /problems that arose during the reporting period:

As is a standard part of the IDB Project cycle, several conditions precedent to initial disbursement were instituted. These conditions have been instituted with the mandatory requirement of fulfillment before any activity can commence formally under the FCPF. However, some mandatory preconditions prior to the first disbursement are still pending on the part of the Government of Guyana which has added effectively 6 months of waiting time, before any FCPF implementation can commence.

Highlights of next steps in the following period:

Guyana is currently at the stage of fulfilling a number of preconditions to the IDB prior to the commencement of implementation of activities detailed in Guyana's R-PP. It is expected that implementation will commence in the last quarter of 2014. Following this, the activities below will be undertaken:

- Finalising of ToR and conducting of procurement process for key consultancies: Stakeholder Engagement and Communication, and SESA expert.
- Issue sub contract to National Toshias' Council to commence building of capability to support the FCPF process.
- Establish key Committees and Working Groups including the National REDD+ Working Group that will oversee stakeholder engagements and communication/consultation efforts. This process will also involve the finalising of ToRs for each Committee and Working Group.

3. MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND RESULTS DURING THE PERIOD

With the commencement of implementation of REDD+ in Guyana, a number of institutional arrangements were put in place for the implementation of activities. The Office of Climate Change (OCC) was established within the Office of the President (OP) to work across the Government to implement Guyana's Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) and to be the supporting agency for the implementation of the requirements under the MoU between Guyana and Norway. OCC serves to bring together and align efforts already underway, and to coordinate efforts by multilateral and non-governmental organisations assisting Guyana's climate change agenda.

The REDD Secretariat (RS) has been established to facilitate the implementation of key technical REDD+ activities as outlined in the R-PP, and set out in the Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) framework for which the GFC has responsibility for implementation. The RS functions as an operational unit of the GFC and works in collaboration with key stakeholders and committees. The Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification System (MRVS) Steering Committee and technical sub-committees were established at the commencement of development of this system. The purpose of the Steering Committee is to oversee, monitor and manage the progress made in implementation of MRVS roadmap activities. The MRVS Technical Committee provides technical guidance to the MRVS Steering Committee on related activities.

The RS and related work of the GFC are audited through several processes including: Independent Forest Monitoring, MRVS third party verification, independent accuracy assessment, as well as related independent evaluations for EU FLEGT (Durham University, 2013; GFA Consulting Group, 2013). All reports are made public emanating from evaluations as well as reporting that would have informed evaluations. Through ongoing stakeholder engagement and interaction, the views and further feedback from stakeholders on the LCDS, REDD+ implementation in Guyana and other areas such as the development and implementation of the MRVS are obtained and documented.

The OCC, under the guidance of the MSSC, continued its efforts at information sharing and raising awareness on the LCDS. In addition, initiatives by members of the MSSC, such as Conservation International (CI), Iwokrama and indigenous NGOs have also assisted awareness raising and information dissemination.

The GoG has conducted REDD+ information, sensitisation, and awareness sessions from 2008 to 2012. These sessions included 27 community groups, villages and communities across Guyana, targeting forest-dependent groups, women groups, loggers, miners, NGOs, Government agencies, and the public. Feedback from the attendees was gathered and incorporated in the latest version of the R-PP. The implications of REDD+ were also discussed through the LCDS consultation processes in 2009, which are publicly available on the LCDS website.

In 2013, twelve workshop clusters were held throughout Guyana: Mabaruma, Kwebana, Santa Rosa, Anna Regina, Parika, Annai, Kwakwani, Linden, Kamarang, Soesdyke and Georgetown. These sessions targeted communities, forest associations, miners, non-governmental organisations, government agencies, women and youth groups. A total of 90 communities and associations, 10 NGOs and 12 government agencies, totalling 356 individuals attended these workshops.

These sessions have been documented, including preparation for the sessions, information dissemination prior to the sessions and stakeholder feedback garnered from the sessions.

The design for the development of REDD+ strategy options clearly includes the activities that will address identified drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The R-PP includes an assessment of the links between key drivers of deforestation, enhancement activities (strategy or potential actions) and links to REDD+ activities (GoG, 2012a).

The GoG has started some preliminary work on the development of strategy options under the financial support from the Guiana Shield Facility (GSF). The development of the REDD+ strategy options has followed a participatory approach with national level stakeholders, in order to prioritise and analyse key direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Guyana, as well as undertaking an initial validation and identification of potential activities to address these drivers. The expected emissions reductions from potential interventions have only been estimated at a qualitative level at this stage. At present, the national MRVS geo-referenced forest cover monitoring integrates various layers of management data including indigenous titles and ownership, mining and forestry leases as well as agriculture lease holdings. Results-based payments issued by the Guyana-Norway agreement are matched to the national MRV system results. MRVS annual assessments are made public annually and are subject to a public review process on reported results.

In accordance with decision 12/CP.17 paragraph 13, Guyana has compiled a technical document outlining its RL for REDD+ and aims to submit this to the UNFCCC on a voluntary basis for consideration. There are two main components of the REL: (a) establishment of Guyana's historical emissions profile from the forestry sector and (b) the development of the proposed reference level. Here Guyana includes an overview of the data and methodologies used to estimate the historical emissions profile as well as details of how national circumstances are considered for developing a REL. The information presented is intended to be transparent, complete, consistent with UNFCCC guidance, accurate and guided by the most recent IPCC guidance and guidelines.

The methodology for the detection of forest change has been documented in the annual MRVS Interim Measures reports. An outline of improvements through time is included. In the last report (Year 3), mapping methods were developed to improve the detection and measurement of forest degradation around deforested sites. Other improvements included:

The FCMS developed a cost-effective sampling plan for data collection to estimate emissions factors across Guyana. The results of initial attempts of stratification by forest type showed no significant difference in carbon stocks across Guyana's forests. Significant changes in carbon stocks and thus emission factors resulted from stratification by drivers of land use change. This stratification has been carried forward into

Number of tons of CO2 emissions from deforestation and forest degradation reduced in the country during the reporting period as compared to the measured REL/RL, if any :

National Forest Reference Emission Level (REL)/Reference Level (RL) defined:	
	This level is being finalised.
Number of tons reduced during the reporting period as compared to REL/RL:	
	This level is being finalised.

Amount of non-FCPF investments received under R-PP process:	
Source:	<Select> Amount Provided:
Guyana Norway Bilateral Agreement	Currency 1,700,000.00
Guiana Shield Facility	Currency 490,000.00
KfW support	Currency 627,000.00

Amount of non-FCPF investments received for implementation of ER Programs (e.g. FIP, bilateral donors, private sector), if relevant:	
Source:	<Select> Amount Provided:
NA	Currency
NA	Currency
NA	Currency
	Currency
	Currency

Level of multi-stakeholder participation and engagement in decision making processes related to emission reductions and forest resource management:

Please describe the process of engagement and consultation implemented, including describing the level of participation and engagement for the following stakeholder categories: Government Agencies, Indigenous Peoples, Other forest-dependent peoples, Women, Youth, Civil Society Organizations, Private Entities, Donors, and Others

In commencing implementation of REDD+ in Guyana and through the launching and implementation of the LCDS, the GoG has had continuous interaction with stakeholders. The GoG continues to conduct consultation and outreach activities to raise awareness, and engage stakeholders in a participatory REDD+ preparation process. The MSSC and other arrangements have been established to ensure transparent multi-stakeholder consultations, and enable the participation of all affected and interested stakeholders at all stages of the REDD+/LCDS process. This has included the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples, amongst other indicators (GoG and GoN, 2009b). Indigenous Peoples' representatives are members of all main coordinating committees that deal with LCDS & REDD+, specifically, the MSSC, the MRVS Steering Committee and the Communication and Outreach Committee, and have direct influence on the design and implementation of REDD+ and LCDS related activities. The main body through which all coordination is carried out is the National Toshias Council (NTC). The NTC is the democratically elected body tasked with the responsibility of representing the rights and views of Amerindian communities and villages at the national level. Key groups that have been targeted continue to include communities, forest associations, miners, non-governmental organisations, government agencies, women and youth groups. Since 2009, at cluster level, community level and agency level (private sector, civil society & government), stakeholders have continuously engaged. Special emphasis placed on the marginalised groups and reflected through various outreach reports, not only R-PP but enabling activities report as part of reporting to Norway.

Nb. and type of policy reforms underway or completed complying to REDD+ standards, if any (FCPF M&E Framework Indicator 1.3.B.):

Number of policy reforms during the reporting period that are: <Select from dropdown list>

Underway:	1	Strategic Plan for the Ministry of Natural Resources & the Environment
	2	Rehabilitation of Mined Out areas
	3	Development and implementation of Codes of Practice for Mining
	4	Development of timber potential of the forests to management of the multiple goods and services (including ecosystem services)
Completed:	1	Implementation of the Log Tracking System
	2	Improve added value activities locally within the forest sector
	3	Implementation of sustainable forest management methods of which Reduce Impact Logging (RIL)

Please describe these policy reforms:

As part of the new ministry's planning processes, MNRE sought to prepare a Strategic Framework for the Ministry for the period 2013-2018. The objectives of this report were to conduct a thorough review and analysis of the regulatory and institutional landscapes to help MNRE shape its strategy to address environmental and natural resource issues within the framework of Guyana's LCDS. The Strategic Framework makes a number of recommendations, including those that relate directly to the mining sector such as activities to improve reclamation of mined out areas, and initiatives to address impacts on deforestation and forest degradation from mining. The GGMC has also advanced work in developing and implementing Codes of Practice on Mining. The codes include those relating to avoiding environmental degradation from mining. GGMC is currently revising the codes of practice, e.g. on the use of mercury and wastewater management. The draft codes of practices have been reviewed. The drafts have also been shared with the mining community, so that they understand future compliance requirements by the GGMC and the Guyana Gold and Diamond Miners Association.

Strengthening the implementation of the Log Tracking System is also a high priority for Guyana. In this regard, the continued implementation of the National Log Tracking System and chain of custody programme, both of which are aspects of Guyana's current negotiation process with the EU on a FLEGT VPA (Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade, Voluntary Partnership Agreement), will likely result in the finalization of a bilateral agreement that certified forest legality for exports of forest products.

Emphasis ranging from the development of the timber potential of the forests to management of the multiple goods and services (including ecosystem services) for the national benefit remain pivotal to the mandate of the GFC. GFC's work programme is driven by the Forest Plan for the fulfilment of the policies promulgated for the management of Guyana's forest estate and the resources therein. One of the main programme areas of work of the forest sector is to improve added value activities locally. This will assist in creating a higher potential for carbon storage in long term wood products. This could also potentially reduce the pressure on forest resources as a higher value may result in reduced harvest levels.

Further, a key priority for the forest sector is the implementation of sustainable forest management methods of which Reduce Impact Logging (RIL) is a key aspect. RIL, among other advantages, is intended to lower collateral and incidental damage associated with logging including tree damage from tree felling and logging infrastructure impacts, such as skid trails. Reducing the incidental and collateral damage during tree felling by about 10% and the damage from skid trails by about 35% (avoiding mid-size trees during skidding), could reduce the annual emissions by about 13.5% each year. This translates to a reduction of about 430 thousand t CO2 per

3.2 PROGRESS AT THE OUTPUT and OUTCOME LEVEL (if any data available)

3.2.1. REDD Readiness Progress

OUTCOME LEVEL

As a synthesis of the following output level assessments, please briefly describe here the progress made during the reporting period in developing the country Readiness Package (FCPF M&E Framework Indicator 1.A.):

Briefly describe progress made during the reporting period in developing the country Readiness Package:

Guyana began the process of preparation of its R-Package with support from WWF. This was initiated with the development of a Terms of Reference for a consultant to prepare the R-Package. The TOR outlined: The scope of work of the R-Package must be conducted at the national level and encompass all readiness preparation activities (a total of nine corresponding subcomponents that mirror the activities in the national R-PP) to the extent that progress has been made. Particular emphasis must be placed on assessing progress made to date in the development and implementation of Guyana's Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System and work on Reference Level (RL) for REDD+, for which there has been significant progress made in both areas. It is expected that while all components of Guyana's R-PP will be assessed, cognisance must be taken of the fact that these components are at varying stages of implementation.

Once the consultant was contracted, a priority activity was that of garnering stakeholder feedback on the process to date. This feedback was obtained through the use of a survey, the results of which are currently being analysed. Along with this, progress in implementation is being measured against criteria developed by the FCPF. The R-Package is expected to be completed by end of Sept 2014 and submitted to the FCPF.

OUTPUT LEVEL

Please indicate which of your country R-PP components and sub-components have received support from FCPF through the Readiness Preparation Grant (>3.4 million USD)

Component	Support from FCPF (Yes/No)
Component 1. Readiness Organization and Consultation	
1a. National REDD+ Management Arrangements	Yes
1b. Consultation, Participation, and Outreach	Yes
Component 2. REDD+ Strategy Preparation	

2a. Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	No
2b. REDD+ Strategy Options	Yes
2c. Implementation Framework	Yes
2d. Social and Environmental Impacts	Yes
Component 3. REL/RL	
3. Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels	No
Component 4. Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards	
4a. National Forest Monitoring System	No
4b. Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards	No

Level of implementation of R-PP as a whole:	
<u>Please describe the current R-PP</u>	<u>% Completed:</u>
Component 1a- 90%	
Component 1b- 65%	
Component 2a- 90%	
Component 2b- 70%	
Component 2c- 65%	
Component 2d- 40%	
Component 3- 95%	
Component 4a- 100%	
Component 4b- 80%	

Level of achievement of planned milestones according to approved FCPF-financed Readiness Fund Grant (>3.8 million USD) (FCPF M&E Framework 1.3b):

Planned Milestones:	Level of Achievement:	Tracking:
Establishment of REDD+ Implementation Arrangements(1a)	Fully functioning and cross sectorial institutional framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Significant progress <input type="radio"/> Progressing well, further development required <input type="radio"/> Further development required <input type="radio"/> Not yet demonstrating progress <input type="radio"/> Not Applicable
Develop a Reference Scenario	Guyana's Proposal on Reference Level for REDD+ being prepared for submission to the UNFCCC in the last quarter of 2014.	
Design a Monitoring System (4a)	A Monitoring Reporting & Verification System for REDD+ established and fully operational, with continual improvements via capacity building as well as exploration and utilisation of new and improved technologies, e.g. use of high resolution 5m satellite imagery to measure forest change.	

3.2.1. CONTINUED Disbursement rate of FCPF-financed Readiness Fund Grant (>3.4 million USD), in %

RF Grant - disbursement rate compared to planned disbursement rate

Disbursement rate of FCPF-financed Readiness Fund Grant (>3.4 million USD), in percentage:		
	Select Actual Disbursement Rate	Tracking
RF Grant - actual disbursement rate compared to planned disbursement rate		<input type="radio"/> Up to 10% variance with plans <input type="radio"/> Between 10 and 25% variance <input type="radio"/> Between 25 and 40% variance <input type="radio"/> More than 40% variance <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Applicable

Disbursement rate of Total R-PP Budget in percentage:		
	Select Actual Disbursement Rate	Tracking
R-PP Budget - disbursement rate v planned disbursement rate		<input type="radio"/> Up to 10% variance with plans <input type="radio"/> Between 10 and 25% variance <input type="radio"/> Between 25 and 40% variance <input type="radio"/> More than 40% variance <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Applicable

3.2.1. REDD Progress Levels - Continued

Countries are expected to provide data on the overall level of achievement of planned milestones as defined in their Readiness Preparation Grant Agreement, and, if applicable, on their Supplementary Grant Agreement (additional grant of up to \$5 million). Under their Preparation Readiness Grant Agreement (<=3.4 million USD), Countries should provide data on (i) the support to the Coordination of the REDD+ Readiness Process and Multi-Stakeholder Consultations; (ii) the contribution to the Design of a National REDD+ Strategy; and (iii) the preparation of a National Reference Scenario for REDD+.

The level of achievement of planned milestones according to the Readiness grant will be summarized through progress scores related to the synthesis of an overall achievement. This is qualitatively expressed with a four-color 'traffic light' scale and then explained. In case the assessment is not applicable, "Non Applicable" can be selected.

The level of achievement of planned milestones per R-PP component should be self-assessed and reported, as well as summarized through progress scores related to the synthesis of this overall achievement, qualitatively expressed on a four-color 'traffic light' scale and then briefly explained. In case the assessment is not applicable, a fifth color scale 'Non Applicable' can be selected. This 'traffic light' scale is based on the system contained in the R-Package Assessment Framework, The R-Package assessment criteria are included to assist countries identify, plan and track their readiness preparations progress with the core aspects and desired outcomes of readiness preparation activities as contained in R-Package Assessment Framework.

Sub-Component 1a	Overall Progress		Progress Against Annual Targets		Tracking*
	Planned Milestones	Cumulative Progress Towards Milestones	Expected Annual Target	Achievements of the Annual Target	
1a - National REDD+ Management Arrangements Purpose: setting-up national readiness management arrangements to manage and coordinate the REDD-plus readiness activities whilst mainstreaming REDD-plus into broader strategies Assessment Criteria: (i) accountability and transparency; (ii) operating mandate and budget; (iii) multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration; (iv) technical supervision capacity; (v) funds management capacity; (vi) feedback and grievance redress mechanism	Support the establishment of a functional REDD Secretariat	REDD Secretariat established and fully functional.	Progressive building of capacity of the REDD Secretariat in administrative and technical areas of REDD+ readiness.	Contracting of three additional technical officers of the REDD Secretariat. Conducting of 6 training sessions on forest area change assessment & forest carbon stock assessment.	
	Support the operationalization of the National REDD+ Working Group (NRWG)	With the commencement of implementation of the R-PP in 2014, the NRWG will be covered.	Drafting of TOR for NRWG. Finalisation of composition of NRWG.	TOR developed & reviewed by FCPF. Composition of NRWG finalized.	
	Development and establishment of a national conflict resolution strategy	Will be based on existing legislations, structures and systems, and will include an assessment of existing formal and informal feedback and grievance redress mechanisms	Review of existing legislation & related structures that address conflict resolution in Guyana.	Identified relevant legislation & related structures that address conflict resolution in Guyana.	
SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS					

Sub-Component 1b	Overall Progress		Progress Against Annual Targets		Tracking
	Planned Milestones	Cumulative Progress Towards Milestones	Expected Annual Target	Achievements of the Annual Target	
1b – Consultation, Participation, and Outreach Purpose: broad consultation with and participation of key stakeholders for future REDD+ programs, to ensure participation of different social groups, transparency and accountability of decision-making Assessment Criteria: (i) participation and engagement of key stakeholders; (ii) consultation processes; (iii) information sharing and accessibility of information; (iv) implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes	Development of a Communication and Outreach Strategy and Action Plan	Draft Communication & Outreach Strategy developed and currently being piloted at the level of communities and other stakeholder groups.	Draft Plan for communication & outreach prepared.	Stakeholder Engagement Plan compiled in draft and addresses a number of important areas including appropriate communication techniques, development of user friendly and culturally appropriate outreach materials, and strategic approaches to stakeholder engagement.	
	Development of Communication and Outreach Material and conduct National Consultation and Outreach Activities	Communication & Outreach material developed and currently being utilized during outreach sessions.	Communication & outreach materials developed for more advanced areas of REDD+ readiness including MRV/S, RL, REDD+ Governance areas of FCPF and on EU FLEGT	Materials compiled and used during 3 rounds of stakeholder engagement sessions over the period 2012- 2014, targeting forest based communities across the administrative regions of Guyana.	
	Dissemination of materials for consultations through various media	Materials disseminated through various media including the GFC Forest Stations, Outreach Consultants, internet and television.	Distribution of materials to 20 communities across Guyana.	Distributed materials to over 30 communities	
PROGRESSING WELL, FURTHER DEVELOPMENT REQUIRED					

Sub-Component 2a	Overall Progress		Progress Against Annual Targets		Tracking
	Planned Milestones	Cumulative Progress Towards Milestones	Expected Annual Target	Achievements of the Annual Target	
2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance Purpose: Identify key drivers of deforestation and/or forest degradation, as well as activities concerning conservation, sustainable forest management, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks Assessment Criteria: (i) assessment and analysis; (ii) prioritization of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest enhancement; (iii) links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities; (iv) actions plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, governance; (v) implications for forest law and policy	Assessment of Land Use, Forest Policy and Governance	Forest Policy and Plan revised	Finalising of National Land Use Plan in 2013	National Land Use Plan Finalised in 2013.	
SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS					

Sub-Component 2b	Overall Progress		Progress Against Annual Targets		Tracking
	Planned Milestones	Cumulative Progress Towards Milestones	Expected Annual Target	Achievements of the Annual Target	
Zb: REDD+ Strategy Options Purpose: Develop a set of policies and programs for addressing the drivers of deforestation and/or forest degradation Assessment Criteria: (i) selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategy options; (ii) feasibility assessment; (iii) implications for strategy options on existing sectoral policies	Identify/Design REDD+ Strategy Options	Some preliminary work on the development of strategy options under the financial support from the Guyana Shield Facility (GSF). The development of the REDD+ strategy options has followed a participatory approach with national level stakeholders, starting from the identification and analysis of key direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Guyana, as well as the initial validation of potential activities to address these drivers.	Identification of 3 REDD+ Strategy Options through stakeholder engagement, for implementation	Feasible strategy options determined through stakeholder engagement sessions.	
	Design and implementation of REDD+ Pilot projects		Commence implementation of three community based REDD+ pilot projects, targeting a community, forestry and mining area.	Three Community based REDD+ Pilot projects implemented. Achievements of these projects as follows: Community able to identify main drivers of forest change within their area; Community able to identify alternative livelihood options; Exploration of feasibility of rehabilitation of mined out areas.	
	Examine/Assess REDD+ Strategy Options		Level of impact on reducing emissions rated on the strategy options' ability to Reduce emissions; Deliver economic development and Deliver social development.	3 options identified as follows: 1. Community projects to reclamation/re-vegetation or afforestation abandoned mining sites; 2. Update the National Mining Exploration Map and increase monitoring of mining activities; 3.Improved institutional coordination for the timing of forestry and mining permits.	
PROGRESSING WELL, FURTHER DEVELOPMENT REQUIRED					

Sub-Component 2c	Overall Progress		Progress Against Annual Targets		Tracking
	Planned Milestones	Cumulative Progress Towards Milestones	Expected Annual Target	Achievements of the Annual Target	
Zc: Implementation Framework Purpose: Set out credible and transparent institutional, economic, legal and governance arrangements necessary to implement REDD+ strategy options Assessment Criteria: (i) adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations; (ii) guidelines for implementation; (iii) benefit sharing mechanism; (iv) national REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities	Legislation and Regulations	Guyana LCDS developed around existing legislations and regulatory requirements. Existing regulations and legislative framework support work on REDD+ including Mining and Forest Laws, Protected Areas Legislation, and Environmental Protection Regulations.	Compilation of a Strategic Plan for the Ministry of Natural Resources & the Environment, with an accompanying robust M&E framework. This Plan addresses key areas of REDD+.	Strategic Plan and M&E Framework compiled.	
	Guidelines for Implementation	Aspects of the benefits sharing system developed in Guyana and is being pilot tested. This is referred to the "Opt In" mechanism under Guyana LCDS. This framework defines carbon rights and financing modalities and is modelled after Guyana's cooperation agreement with the Government of Norway on payment for forest carbon services. Aspects of the grievance mechanism are in place although decentralized across natural resources agencies and the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs.	TOR drafted for the development of a Benefits Sharing Mechanism for Guyana. This TOR outlined the following tasked to be conducted: Examine and Assess existing benefits sharing mechanisms and identify those applicable to REDD+. Present a paper on the requirements by international standards/regulations for benefits sharing and the options in the REDD+ context; Design/Establish an equitable benefits sharing mechanism for REDD+ in Guyana.	TOR reviewed by the FCPF	
	Benefit Sharing Mechanism	Main aspect of benefits sharing system developed and underwent two rounds of consultations with main stakeholder groups, specifically the National Toshao's Council. Options are being developed for benefits sharing decision making and is under review by the OCC for further consideration at the MSC.	3rd Draft of Opt In Mechanism that outlines the benefits sharing sharing framework for indigenous villages.	3rd draft completed and reviewed by key stakeholders including the NTC and several natural resource agencies.	
	National REDD Registry and System Monitoring	National georeference forest cover monitoring developed under Guyana's MRV System. This integrates various layers of management data including indigenous titles and ownerships, mining and forestry leases as well as agriculture lease holdings. The national MRV contains comprehensive information on location of land holding, ownership and management rights, as well as community level MRV information and drivers of change. All national level REDD+ payment are matched to the national MRV system results. MRV annual assessments are made public annually and subject to a public review process on reported results.	National Spatial Data Infrastructure that records and reports on forest area change.	3 annual assessments of forest area change completed and independently verified.	
FURTHER DEVELOPMENT REQUIRED					

Sub-Component 2d	Overall Progress		Progress Against Annual Targets		Tracking
	Planned Milestones	Cumulative Progress Towards Milestones	Expected Annual Target	Achievements of the Annual Target	
Zd: Social and Environmental Impacts Purpose: Ensure compliance with the Common Approach and prepare a country specific Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) Assessment Criteria: (i) analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues; (ii) REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts; (iii) Environmental and Social Management Framework	Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (SESA)	Analysis of social and environmental safeguards conducted at sub-national level in a collaborative C/DR/GOG Project. This process was done through a consultative process.	TOR developed, outlining the following activities: Conducting Scoping and Baseline; Preparing an Environmental & Social Management Framework; Conducting Analytical and Diagnostic Studies.	TOR reviewed by FCPF	
	Execution of relevant technical studies and assessments	Guyana has a suite of legislations that governs environmental management in Guyana and also covers important aspects of forest. These include: Environmental Protection Act 1996, the accompanying ESA Regulations and requirements. The EPA is in place with the main mandate to implement these legislations and has as a primary goal, the managing of env. And social risks and impacts. Whilst these currently relate to all activities, REDD+ is also viewed as one component of this.	TOR developed, outlining the following activities: Environmental Studies; Social studies; Institutional studies; Analysis of compliance with World Bank and IFC Safeguard and Disclosure Policies including the Common Approach.	TOR reviewed by FCPF	
FURTHER DEVELOPMENT REQUIRED					

Component 3	Overall Progress		Progress Against Annual Targets		Tracking
	Planned Milestones	Cumulative Progress Towards Milestones	Expected Annual Target	Achievements of the Annual Target	
R-PP Component 3 - Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels Purpose: Development of the general approach to establish a REL/RL Assessment Criteria: (i) demonstration of methodology; (ii) use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances; (iii) technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/PPCC guidance and guidelines	Design reference scenario model in readiness framework	Stakeholder engagement for the development of a Reference Level for Guyana conducted. Feasible options were considered for setting for Guyana's RL for REDD+.	Guyana's Proposal on RL for REDD+ for submission to the UNFCCC drafted.	Guyana's Proposal on RL for REDD+ to be submitted by the 3rd quarter of 2014	
	Develop reference models	TOR developed, outlining the execution of following tasks: Four modules interlinked models which provide aggregate estimates of demand and supply for land in the four key sectors: forestry, infrastructure, agriculture, and mining. These models will be developed on spreadsheet platforms, and they will have several inputs that the users (e.g., the Guyana Forestry Commission) can change in order to adjust projections should reference level assumptions change. In the case of forestry, the proposal suggests developing new econometric estimates of demand, while for the mining and agriculture sectors, the demand and supply relationships will be based on reasonable economic assumptions drawn from local sources, the literature and international empirical trends. In the case of infrastructure, the estimates will centre on current and projected plans for development in this area, and appropriate policies. A final module is required to be an econometrically estimated spatial land use model. This model will show where the proposed aggregate land use changes will occur. It is required for two separate spatial land use models to be produced: estimated one for the mining sector and one for the forestry/agricultural/other land use sector. The purpose of this module is to show where the proposed land use changes over the future projection period will occur.	Scenarios developed for inclusion in Guyana's Proposal on RL for REDD+ for submission to the UNFCCC.	Submission of Guyana's Proposal on RL for REDD+ to the UNFCCC by 3rd quarter of 2014.	
	Conduct independent assessment	Framework for assessment in draft and will be done under UNFCCC framework	Independent assessment of Guyana's Proposal on RL	Framework for independent assessment of Guyana's RL for REDD+ developed.	
	SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS				

Sub-Component 4a	Overall Progress		Progress Against Annual Targets		Tracking
	Planned Milestones	Cumulative Progress Towards Milestones	Expected Annual Target	Achievements of the Annual Target	
4a: National Forest Monitoring System Purpose: Design and develop an operational forest monitoring system and describe the approach to enhance the system over time Assessment Criteria: (i) documentation of monitoring approach; (ii) demonstration of early implementation; (iii) institutional arrangements and capacities- Forests	Establish data and information framework	Completion of annual reporting for the periods: -1990 to 2000 -2001 to 2005 -2006 to 2009 September -01 October, 2009 to 30 September, 2010 (Year 1) -01 October, 2010 to 31 December, 2011 (Year 2) -01 January 2012 to 31 December 2012 (Year 3) All assessments have been subject to Accuracy Assessments, as well as independent third party verification.	4th annual assessment of forest area change for 2013 to be conducted.	Full dataset for Year 4 compiled and assessment has commenced with planned completion at end of 2014.	
	Develop key capacities to execute MRV	In the commencement of activities for the MRVS, the GFC sought to build upon existing capabilities within the GFC and REDD Secretariat, initially focusing on forest area change assessment and monitoring and forest carbon stock measurement and monitoring.	Continued capacity building for staff of the REDD Secretariat in areas of forest area change assessment and monitoring, forest carbon stock assessment and monitoring, uncertainty assessment, reference level, non-carbon aspects, and other related areas.	5 capacity building sessions planned, targeting 20 staff.	
	Execute MRV on routine basis	All assessments subject to accuracy assessments as well as independent third party verification. All reports are made public for stakeholder review and feedback prior to finalisation.	Conduct one annual Accuracy Assessment & Independent Verification of findings of Year 4 forest area change assessment.	3 annual Accuracy Assessments & Independent Verification completed and will be conducted for Year 4. Data collection currently ongoing for accuracy assessment for Year 4.	
	SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS				

Sub-Component 4b	Overall Progress		Progress Against Annual Targets		Tracking
	Planned Milestones	Cumulative Progress Towards Milestones	Expected Annual Target	Achievements of the Annual Target	
4b: Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards Purpose: Specify the non-carbon aspects prioritized for monitoring by the country Assessment Criteria: (i) identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues; (ii) monitoring, reporting and information sharing; (iii) Institutional arrangements and capacities – Safeguards	Identification of Relevant Non-Carbon Aspects, and Social and Environmental Issues	The GFC has undertaken a number of initiatives to explore the role of different ecosystem services, such as water and biodiversity, as well as PES Schemes. A number of studies have been undertaken with support from donors such as through a study funded by ITTO (Bynoe et al., 2011a, b, GFC and ITTO, 2011a, b); support from MW and CI (2011-2012) followed up this work and supported the development of a project to prioritize ecosystem services in discussion with national stakeholders, and evaluate the requirements for integrating the monitoring system (GFC and Winrock International, 2014). Through the GEF funding (2012-2014), Guyana was able to build on the previously completed work on the exploration of co-benefits for Guyana (Netzer et al., 2014). The MRV, through assessments of the inclusion of non-carbon benefits will evaluate means by which environmental and social monitoring can be incorporated into the MRV System in accordance with the national legislation.	3 main non-carbon options identified through multi-stakeholder process.	Assessment of feasibility conducted through technical review and stakeholder workshops in first quarter of 2014.	
	Monitoring, Reporting and Information Sharing	Process discussing and sharing information on non-carbon aspects has been participatory. This has been achieved through training sessions, as well as workshop to inform development of monitoring approaches for non-carbon aspects. Sub-national level activities have main streamlined non-carbon benefits and these are at an early operational stage. Reporting on rural livelihoods, conservation of biodiversity and protected areas, governance aspects including efforts on EITI, IFM and EU FLEGT are mainstreamed into annual reporting structure of REDD+ in Guyana whereby three annual report have been completed to date, publicly released, and independently verified.	Main ecosystem service system for incorporation in MRVS identified: fresh water, biodiversity and ecotourism.	Assessment report completed: Identification of Non-Carbon Ecosystem Services for integration into Guyana's National MRVS, through collaboration between GFC & WI. This report discusses the feasibility of and methodologies for establishing baselines and for monitoring of ecosystem services beyond forest carbon.	
	Institutional Arrangements and Capacities – Multiple Benefits and Safeguards	In keeping with the MRVS Roadmap, as well as the Roadmap for the development of PES activities, the mandates of parties involved are clearly defined. Parties with roles to play include government, academia, environmental NGOs and indigenous and forest dependent Communities.	Determination of responsibility for monitoring of water quality at 2 levels: that of the MRVS and for prevention and control of pollution, assessment of the impact of economic development on the environment and the sustainable use of natural resources.	3 agencies identified: GFC at the level of the MRVS and EPA for prevention and control of pollution, assessment of the impact of economic development on the environment and the sustainable use of natural resources. Areas of collaboration being explored.	
	PROGRESSING WELL, FURTHER DEVELOPMENT REQUIRED				

*This 'traffic light' scale is based on the system contained in the R-Package Assessment Framework. The R-Package assessment criteria are included to assist countries identify, plan and track their readiness preparations progress with the core aspects and desired outcomes of readiness preparation activities as contained in R-Package Assessment Framework.

3.2.3. Engagement of stakeholders to sustain or enhance livelihoods of local communities and to conserve biodiversity within the approach to REDD+

OUTCOME LEVEL

As a synthesis of the following output level assessments, please describe indicators related to biodiversity conservation and forest community livelihood development included in the ER Program if relevant (FCPF M&E Framework indicator 3.A.):

Amount provided:	Currency	
Please describe how these funds target biodiversity and forest community livelihood development:	Not Relevant	

Please provide relevant examples on the inherent social and biodiversity benefits of REDD+, if relevant (FCPF M&E Framework Indicator 3.B.):

Examples of inherent social and biodiversity benefits of REDD+:

The abundance of intact forests in Guyana provides biological corridors important for sustaining biodiversity. The richness of faunal groups in Guyana is very high compared to other countries and regions in the same hemisphere.

Landscape beauty, flora and fauna diversity, and traditional knowledge are all ecosystem services closely linked to eco-tourism. Of these, flora and fauna diversity are the most readily and directly quantifiable. Landscape beauty cannot be directly quantified; however, indirect metrics such as number of tourists/revenue on an annual basis may be used as an indirect measure. Eco-tourism focused on highlighting Traditional Knowledge (TK) and ways of life is another, currently unmeasured, aspect of eco-tourism in Guyana, which could similarly be indicated by tourism statistics.

OUTPUT LEVEL

Number of examples of actions where Ips, CSOs, and local communities participate actively, if relevant (FCPF M&E Framework 3.2.a.):

#:	Please describe these actions on enhanced livelihoods and BD conservation, and restoration where Ips, CSO, and local communities participate actively:
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	<p>There are a number of initiatives that have been executed through which IPs, CSOs, local communities and other stakeholder groups have been engaged. Among these are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of sessions on Sustainable Forest Management In Guyana- Overview of the revised National Forest Policy Statement, the revised National Forest Plan, Code of Practice for Harvesting Operations and and aspects on REDD+ & FCPF in Guyana over the period September to November 2012. A total of nineteen (19) workshop clusters that were held throughout Guyana for communities and regional stakeholders. A total of 124 communities/associations and 50 regional stakeholders, totalling 564 individuals attended these workshops. There were 169 females and 395 males in attendance. Sessions were held in New Amsterdam, Orealla, Bartica, Mabaruma, Port Kaituma, Moruca, Charity, Anna Regina, Kwakwani, Lethem, Shulinab, Annai, Moraikobai, Kamarang, Lethem, Linden Soesdyke Highway, Mahdia and Georgetown (2). 2. Implementation of sessions on Overview of Guyana’s Monitoring Reporting & Verification System (MRVS), REDD+ Activities and the LCDS, & EU Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT) in Guyana over the period April to June 2013. twelve (12) workshop clusters held throughout Guyana for communities, forest associations, miners, non-governmental organisations, government agencies and other stakeholders. A total of 90 communities and associations, 10 NGOs and 12 government agencies, totalling 356 individuals attended these workshops. Of this total, 249 were males and 107 were females. Sessions were held in Mabaruma, Kwebana, Santa Rosa, Anna Regina, Parika, Annai, Kwakwani, Kinden, Kamarang, Soesdyke and Georgetown (2). 3. Implementation of sessions on Guyana’s LCDS, REDD+ Activities and the Monitoring Reporting & Verification System (MRVS) over the period May to July 2014. Ten (10) workshop clusters held in Regions 1, 2, 5, 7, 8 and 9 for communities and regional stakeholders. A total of 352 persons representing 72 communities, 5 associations, and 5 regional bodies attended these workshops. of the total attendees, 246 were males and 106 were female. Sessions were held in Moraikobai, Mahdia, Lethem, Shulinab, Annai, Kamarang, Mabaruma, Moruca, Charity and Mainstay.
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Number of IPs, REDD Country CSO representatives (men/women) having been successfully trained through training programs (FCPF M&E Framework 3.1.b.): Not yet demonstrating Not Applicable

Please list the training(s) conducted:	Duration (#of days)	# of participants		Rating
		# of men	# of women	
Sustainable Forest Management In Guyana: Overview of the revised National Forest Policy Statement 2011, the revised National	2	395	169	1
		249	107	
		246	106	

Frequency of meetings of stakeholder engagement platforms (FCPF M&E Framework 3.2.a.):

Frequency:	Rating
Biannual	1

Does your country R-Package (within the national REDD+ strategies and the monitoring systems) and/or ER Program include activities aiming at maintaining or enhancing livelihoods of local communities (FCPF M&E Framework 3.2.b.):

Yes/No:	Please describe these activities aiming at maintaining or enhancing livelihoods of local communities:
Yes	There are multiple forest benefits arising from forest conservation, in addition to the carbon stocks, such as biodiversity, food production, watershed protection, prevention of floods, soil erosion and landslides. The provision of these ecosystem services has the potential to further improve the livelihoods of Guyanese. The Roadmap of the MRVS Phase 1 details the exploration of non-carbon ecosystem

Does your country R-Package (within the national REDD+ strategies and the monitoring systems) and/or ER Program include activities aiming at conserving biodiversity (FCPF M&E Framework 3.2.c.):

Yes/No:	Please describe these activities aiming at conserving biodiversity:
Yes	Through the conducting of the SESA this will serve to identify, and integrate into the REDD+ Strategy, the key environmental, social, legal and policy dimensions of REDD+, inclusive of biodiversity conservation. The SESA will serve to inform aspects of biodiversity conservation.

Does your country R-Package and/or ER Program include SESA, an operational Grievance Mechanism, and an ESMF that captures SESA results (FCPF M&E Framework 3.2.d.)?

Yes/No:	Please describe these activities aiming at conserving biodiversity:
Yes	<p>Through the institutional arrangements and processes outlined in the R-PP, MoU, and the RGDP, several multi-stakeholder processes provide the platform to confer grievances, for instance at the sector agency level for natural resources management. One of the formal expected outcomes of the institutional arrangements is the development of an appropriate feedback mechanism and a conflict resolution mechanism (GoG, 2012a). The FCPF Readiness Grant will support the implementation of a national conflict resolution/grievance mechanism for REDD+, which will be based on existing legislations, structures and systems, and will include an assessment of existing formal and informal feedback and grievance redress mechanisms (IDB, 2013).</p> <p>The SESA has not yet been undertaken. The SESA is designed to support institutional strengthening and engagement of relevant stakeholders, to identify potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed REDD+ strategy and to support the REDD+ implementation through the design of the Environmental Social and Management Framework (ESMF).</p>

3.2.4 Knowledge Sharing

No											
Yes/No:	FCPF support has not yet been received. However, the following 3 project interventions have been conducted, reaching the following persons:										
Yes/No	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Sustainable Forest Management In Guyana- Overview of the revised</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Overview of Guyana's Monitoring Reporting & Verification System (MRVS),</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Guyana's LCDS, REDD+ Activities and the Monitoring Reporting &</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>...</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1	Sustainable Forest Management In Guyana- Overview of the revised	2	Overview of Guyana's Monitoring Reporting & Verification System (MRVS),	3	Guyana's LCDS, REDD+ Activities and the Monitoring Reporting &	4		...	
1	Sustainable Forest Management In Guyana- Overview of the revised										
2	Overview of Guyana's Monitoring Reporting & Verification System (MRVS),										
3	Guyana's LCDS, REDD+ Activities and the Monitoring Reporting &										
4											
...											

How many people have been reached by these knowledge products, if any?

Overall number by product:	Please provide a list of the published REDD+ knowledge products if any, during the reporting period:
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Knowledge Product 1:		
# Total People Reached		564
# of Men		395
# of Women		169
Knowledge Product 2:		
# Total People Reached	356 -250 men and 106 women	
# of Men		
# of Women		
Knowledge Product 3:		
# Total People Reached	352 - 246 men and 106 women	
# of Men		
# of Women		
Knowledge Product 4:		
# Total People Reached		
# of Men		
# of Women		

Have some experts of your country participated in any South-South learning activities? If yes, how many?			
Yes/No	List the South-South	# Men	# Women
Yes	Bilateral Meeting on		1
Yes	Forest Carbon Partnership	1	
Yes	3rd REDD+ Steering	1	
Yes	South-South Exchange "Developing REDD+ National Strategies" workshop, July30 to August 1, 2014, Quito, Ecuador.		1

3.2.2. Key Elements of performance based payment systems for emission reductions generated from REDD+ activities

OUTCOME LEVEL

As a synthesis of the following output level assessments, please briefly specify:

Are carbon accounting, programmatic elements and pricing operating as planned in your pilot, if relevant?

Free text	<p style="text-align: center;">Tracking</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <input type="radio"/> Significant progress <input type="radio"/> Progressing well, further development <input type="radio"/> Further development required <input type="radio"/> Not yet demonstrating progress <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Applicable </div>
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Is the benefit sharing scheme being implemented according to plans within your pilot, if relevant?

Free text	<p style="text-align: center;">Tracking</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <input type="radio"/> Significant progress <input type="radio"/> Progressing well, further development requir <input type="radio"/> Further development required <input type="radio"/> Not yet demonstrating progress <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Applicable </div>
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Percentage and/or amount of monetary benefits shared with beneficiaries in approved pilot, if relevant?

Free text	<p style="text-align: center;">Tracking</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <input type="radio"/> Significant progress <input type="radio"/> Progressing well, further development <input type="radio"/> Further development required <input type="radio"/> Not yet demonstrating progress <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not Applicable </div>
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OUTPUT LEVEL

As a synthesis of the following output level assessments, please briefly specify:	
Has your country submitted early ideas or ER-Program to the Carbon Fund and or others?	
<u>Yes/No</u>	<u>Please briefly describe the content of these early ideas or ER-Program:</u>
Yes/No	No

Has your country signed an ERPA?	
Has your country submitted early ideas or ER-Program to the Carbon Fund and or others?	
<u>Yes/No</u>	<u>Please briefly describe the content of this ERPA:</u>
Yes/No	No

Amount and date of disbursements for ER Program according to plans, if relevant:			
<i>Date format:</i>	<i>mm/dd/yyyy</i>		<Select>
Date:		Amount provided:	<i>Currency</i>
Date:		Amount provided:	<i>Currency</i>
Date:		Amount provided:	<i>Currency</i>

4. Issues Challenges and Risks

This section should present any problems, difficulties or constraints faced by the country in making progress towards the intended REDD+ results (outputs, outcomes and possible impacts), the main causes and their expected effect on the work plan. Actions that have been taken to overcome or manage these constraints/flaws/problems identified should be stated. Each problem/constraint should be stated as a separate point, along with associated proposed changes in work planning for the next six month/year to address it, as relevant.

Issue, Challenge, Risk	Actions to overcome, Adjustments to plan
Financial	Fulfilling pre conditions set by the IDB in extended timeline to trigger first disbursement.
Operational	Support work of the National Tshaos' Council in FCPF areas. Prioritise disbursement to NTC from initial tranche.

5. Main Lessons Learned

This section should be used to provide information on important lessons learnt since the beginning of the readiness process. As this is a semi-annual report, it is expected that this section will be fairly substantial, making reference to different lessons learning documents, and/or events developed and dealing with issues of particular interest with respect to readiness of carbon funding under REDD+.

The following are the main lessons learned to date:

- Establishing a national MRVS is an essential starting point to building REDD+ readiness programme as it synthesizes historic and current drivers of forest cover change that is needed to inform all other areas of REDD+ readiness.
- Addressing deforestation as well as forest degradation is necessary to have a complete system of reporting on forest carbon emission and removals. Reporting on deforestation alone is necessary but not sufficient and may lead to an underestimation of emissions.
- To build ownership in the process it is advisable to share project implementation responsibility on key areas – such as stakeholder engagement – with relevant stakeholders who have access to main stakeholder groups. Guyana has sought to do this by sub contracts out of the FCPF grant being made to the National Tshaos’ Council and other groups.
- Building cross sectoral capabilities is essential to sustaining efforts in REDD+.
- Establishing cooperation agreement with donors working on REDD+ adds opportunities to fast track areas of REDD Readiness which has allowed Guyana to advance in several areas without having received FCPF funds.
- Creating new structures to address aspects of REDD+ for which existing structures are functional would leave to redundancies and duplication. This may be the case of implementing a new SESA framework when an existing ESIA framework in country may work – with some modifications made if necessary.
- It has been Guyana’s experience that creating a new, additional and separate framework for REDD+ policy is not the most appropriate/feasible/workable option, but rather integrating REDD+ within existing structures has helped to ensure the cost effectiveness of REDD+, the sustainability of REDD+ in the long term, and the efficiency in delivery of REDD+ activities.