

REDD + ANNUAL COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORTING (with semi-annual update)

COUNTRY: GUYANA

PERIOD: ending August 15, 2015

1. SUMMARY OF REPORT

SUMMARY:

A Terms of Reference for the development of a Grievance & Redress Mechanism for REDD+ has been developed.

Over the reporting period, outreach activities continue to be conducted, targeting approximately 653 stakeholders. A Terms of Reference for the conducting of Communication & Outreach for REDD+ Readiness activities has been drafted. Reports for stakeholder engagement sessions that were conducted in 2013, 2014 and 2015 can be accessed through the link below:

https://www.mediafire.com/folder/t343z0ln6lzl/Outreach_Reports_2013%2C_2014%2C_2015

In advancing activities on the development of a SESA, a Terms of Reference has been drafted.

Over the reporting period Guyana submitted its Proposal on Reference Level for REDD+ to the UNFCCC in December 2014. This Proposal is currently under review by a technical team convened by the UNFCCC. The report can be found through the link below:

https://unfccc.int/files/land_use_and_climate_change/redd/application/pdf/guyana_proposal_for_reference_level_for_redd+.pdf

The MRVS Roadmap Phase 2 was developed. This can be accessed through the following link:

http://www.forestry.gov.gy/Downloads/Guyana_MRVS_Roadmap_Phase_2_September_2014.pdf

The overall proposed objective for Roadmap Phase 2 is to consolidate and expand capacities for national REDD+ monitoring and MRV. This will support Guyana in meeting the evolving international reporting requirements from the UNFCCC as well as continuing to fulfil additional reporting requirements e.g. to meet obligations under the bilateral cooperation agreement with the Government of Norway. It will also support Guyana in further developing forest monitoring as a tool for REDD+ implementation. Consolidating and expanding capacities following Roadmap Phase 2 will allow Guyana to fulfil its REDD+ objectives to:

- Underpin and stimulate strategies and priorities for REDD+ implementation
- Track performance of REDD+ activities and their impacts (carbon & non-carbon)
- Continue to support the building of capacity for MRV implementation at the government and non-government level and other parties that have a role in MRVS related activities

Three specific areas were identified where key activities are recommended for the next 1-3 years in order to consolidate and expand capacities:

- Consolidate capacities and routine REDD+ monitoring and MRV
- Develop national forest monitoring as tool for REDD+ implementation
- Knowledge sharing and capacity building

The report from the MRVS Workshop can be accessed from the following link:

http://www.forestry.gov.gy/Downloads/MRVS_Phase_2_Workshop_Report_Final.pdf

Reporting on forest change for the period Jan 1 to Dec 31, 2013 was completed in 2014 and the findings are reported in the MRVS Interim Measures Report for Year 4. This report can be accessed through the following link:

http://www.forestry.gov.gy/Downloads/MRVS_Interim_Measures_Report_Year_4_Version_3.pdf

This report was subject to stakeholder review as well as to an independent third party verification. The results of this verification can be accessed through the following link: http://www.forestry.gov.gy/Downloads/Final_Verification_Report_Year_4_MRVS.pdf

2. MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AND RESULTS DURING THE PERIOD

The section below should provide qualitative and quantitative data on the progress towards expected results along the following subsections. Information is to be provided cumulatively. If the information requested is not available or not relevant at the time of the reporting, mention “does not apply – n/a”.

Amount of non-FCPF investments received under R-PP process (FCPF M&E Framework Indicator I.2.B.i.):	
<u>Source:</u> Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund	<u>Amount provided:</u> US\$1708000
<u>Source:</u>	<u>Amount provided:</u>
<u>Source:</u>	<u>Amount provided:</u>
Amount of non-FCPF investments received for implementation of activities relevant to ER Programs (e.g. FIP, bilateral donors, private sector), if relevant (FCPF M&E Framework Indicator I.2.B.i.):	
<u>Source:</u> n/a	<u>Amount provided:</u>
<u>Source:</u>	<u>Amount provided:</u>
<u>Source:</u>	<u>Amount provided:</u>

Describe how stakeholders are participating and engaging in REDD+ decision making processes (FCPF M&E Framework Indicator 1.3.A):

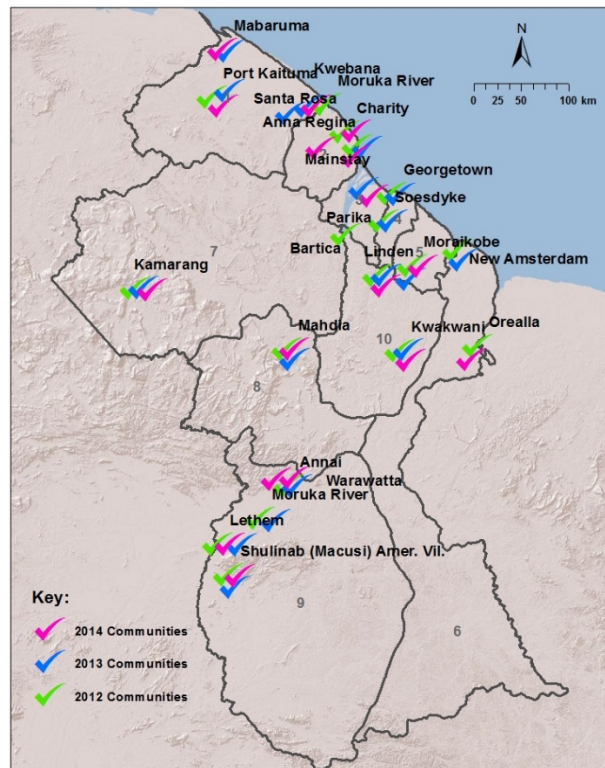
Provide examples of how IPs and CSOs are represented in institutional arrangements for REDD at the national level.

1. Development of Guyana's MRVS Roadmap Phase 2¹- The workshop brought together over 50 participants from different national key governmental agencies and institutions, national monitoring experts, international donor organizations, representatives from local and indigenous communities and national and international NGOs. Consultations with national and international partners and experts reviewed the progress achieved, lessons learned and discussed the foundations for continued engagement and next steps in further developing Guyana's forest monitoring capacities. Working Group Sessions on MRVS Roadmap took place on 24 and 25 March 2014 with focus:
 - a) Reviewing the progress made to date, reflecting on the need for ongoing and continuous activities and identifying gaps in implementation so far;
 - b) Having dialogue with national and international partners and experts on achievements, outcomes and lessons learned;
 - c) Developing next steps for the further development of Guyana's MRVS.

2. Provision of feedback for the development of Guyana's ER PIN- Guyana's has conducted several national scale, community led stakeholder engagements under the following programmes: MRVS Development, EU FLEGT, REDD+ Policy and Implementation and the Low Carbon Development Strategy. These sessions have seen close to 100 communities engaged directly or in cluster based sessions, many engaged on repeated missions. Some engagements, such as those under EU FLEGT are in part led by Indigenous NGOs. **Objectives of Sessions:** Build Awareness, Inform next steps, and Providing Feedback **Informing Next Steps in:**
 - a) Execution of FCPF – e.g REDD Strategy, ER PIN
 - b) Guyana Submission on RL for REDD+ to UNFCCC
 - c) MRVS – Community Monitoring
 - d) LCDS – feasible projects
 - e) IFM – PCI, and Revisions of PCI
 - f) SFM – Implementation approaches for Codes, Guidelines.

Year	Clusters	# of Communities engaged	Year	Clusters	# of Communities engaged	Year	Clusters	# of Communities engaged
2012	Anna Regina (Region 2)	13	2013	Mabaruma (Region 1)	11	2014	Mabaruma (Region 1)	11
	Bartica (Region 7)	11		Kwebana (Region 1)	4		Kwebana (Region 1)	4
	Charity (Region 2)	8		Santa Rosa (Region 1)	12		Santa Rosa (Region 1)	12
	Annai (Region 9)	15		Anna Regina (Region 2)	9		Anna Regina (Region 2)	9
	Georgetown (Region 4)	3		Parika (Region 3)	5		Parika (Region 3)	5
	Lethem (Region 9)	11		Linden (Region 10)	10		Linden (Region 10)	10
	Linden (Region 10)	7		Kamarang (Region 7)	12		Kamarang (Region 7)	12
	Mahdia (Region 8)	8		Soesdyke (Region 4)	7		Soesdyke (Region 4)	7
	Moraikabai (Region 5)	3		Georgetown (Region 4)	22		Georgetown (Region 4)	22
	Soesdyke (Region 4)	15		Annai (Region 9)	12		Annai (Region 9)	12
	Kamarang (Region 7)	15		Kwakwani (Region 10)	8		Kwakwani (Region 10)	8
	Kwakwani (Region 10)	3		Mabaruma (Region 1)	11		Mabaruma (Region 1)	11
	Mabaruma (Region 1)	7		Kwebana (Region 1)	4		Kwebana (Region 1)	4
	Moruca (Region 1)	9		Santa Rosa (Region 1)	12		Santa Rosa (Region 1)	12
	New Amsterdam (Region 6)	9		Anna Regina (Region 2)	9		Anna Regina (Region 2)	9
	Orealla (Region 6)	3		Parika (Region 3)	5		Parika (Region 3)	5
	Port Kaituma (Region 1)	7		Linden (Region 10)	10		Linden (Region 10)	10
	Shulinab (Region 9)	8		Kamarang (Region 7)	12		Kamarang (Region 7)	12

¹ http://www.forestry.gov.gy/Downloads/MRVS_Phase_2_Workshop_Report_Final.pdf
http://www.forestry.gov.gy/Downloads/Guyana_MRVS_Roadmap_Phase_2_September_2014.pdf



Examples of stakeholder engagement platforms in country which meet regularly to discuss and provide inputs to the REDD+ readiness process (FCPF M&E Framework 3.2.a.):

Frequency: Quarterly

MRVS Steering Committee

Convened to oversee the development and implementation of Guyana’s Monitoring Reporting & Verification System. The Steering Committee will monitor and review the status of various aspects of the MRVS development, as well as provide oversight of project deliverables.

As a related Objective, the Steering Committee will be responsible for providing a mechanism to support the boarder objectives of land use and land management (including within forest areas), in Guyana.

Minutes can be accessed through the following link:

<http://www.forestry.gov.gy/publications.html>

Examples of resources made available to enable active participation of IPs , CSOs and local communities in national REDD+ readiness.

Support to North Rupununi District Development Board (NRDDDB) – GFC in recognizing the work undertaken by the NRDDDB through its Community Monitoring Reporting and Verification project provided further support of US\$75,000 to continue this work. The activities that were supported are:

- a. Build capacity for community-based monitoring in a community/village owned forest area in order to demonstrate an approach that could contribute to the National MRVS.
- b. Engage members of the community in the determination and measurement of drivers/processes of forest change
- c. Integrate Community MRV Demonstration within National Framework
- d. Document Lessons Learnt

The GFC has further provided in kind support to Konashen Community Owned Conservation Area (COCA) CMRV Project. The Wai Wai Konashen Community Owned Conservation Area (COCA), which was targeted as the model site because of its critically important role as by far the largest indigenous territory in Guyana and the first to seek protected area status. The COCA sits on Guyana’s southwestern border with Brazil and covers over 1.5 million acres (6,250 km²– 2.9% of Guyana’s total land area). It is home to 249 members of the Wai

Wai community and is a titled indigenous territory under Guyanese law -the WaiWai have full rights to decide how their lands are used. This huge, densely forested reserve is not only culturally important, but is of global biological significance and critical as the headwaters of the Guyana's largest river, the Essequibo. Even by Amazonian standards, it is extraordinarily rich biologically. In 2006, a rapid biodiversity assessment carried out by CI in two restricted sites over a 3 week period, recorded over 800 species, including 13 new to science².

The responsibilities of the partners include:

For Guyana and the GFC:

1. A model replicable system for establishing CMRV in the titled indigenous communities nationwide
2. A model system to provide the basis for FPIC in the communities as they decide to "opt in" as described under the Norway/Guyana agreement
3. The further expansion of the national MRV via CMRV

For the NRDDDB:

1. Empowered and capacity developed to become the delivery agency for CMRV in Guyana.

For the Wai Wai and the Konashen COCA:

1. Empowered to seek incorporation into Guyana's REDD+ program and NPAS
2. Their forest carbon resources inventoried, and an effective CMRV system functioning.
3. Other important natural resources inventoried and their ecosystem service value determined.

Baseline information in place and system for the long-term monitoring of the Konashen COCA in place, staff trained and long-term financing assured.

²http://www.conservation.org/Documents/RAP_Reports/RAP51_Konashen_COCA_Guyana_Oct-2006.pdf

Number and type of policy reforms initiated, completed or underway complying to REDD+ standards, if any (FCPF M&E Framework Indicator I.3.B.):

Number of policy reforms during the reporting period that are:

Underway:

1. Application for candidacy for The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).
2. Negotiations with EU FLEGT with the aim of entering into a Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA)

Completed:

1. Completion of Strategic Plan for Ministry of Natural Resources & the Environment- the Strategic Plan of the MRNE was developed to ensure that the “The MNRE develops and promotes policies and coordinates development of the natural resources sector for their effective utilization for the ultimate benefit of Guyana and all of its people” (MNRE, 2013). This document can be accessed through the link below:
http://www.nre.gov.gy/PDF/Costed%20Strategic%20Framework%20for%20the%20MNRE%20V5_final.pdf
2. Completion of National Land Use Plan- This National Land Use Plan was developed by the Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission (GL&SC), Land Use Planning Section, with support from the Development of Land Use Planning Project (DLUPP) and financial support from the European Union. It provides support to decision making, through looking at development options and constraints throughout the country. The intent is that it should be incorporated into the lease decision process, with the objective of encouraging decisions which optimise the use of Guyana’s resources for the benefit of its people. It can be accessed through the link below:
<http://www.lands.gov.gy/National%20Land%20Use%20Plan%20GoG%20June%202013%20with%20cover%20pages.pdf>

Please describe these policy reforms:

EITI is a global Standard to promote open and accountable management of natural resources. Guyana has commenced the application process with the conducting of an initial scoping exercise. This exercise examined the scope and implications of implementing the EITI Programme to Guyana’s extractive industries (oil, gas, large and small-scale mining). This process is ongoing.

In March 2012, the Governments of Guyana and the European Union announced the decision to enter into formal negotiations on a Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA). The VPA is the mechanism under FLEGT that outlined the ambits of the trade and forest governance agreement that Guyana and the EU jointly agree to. EU FLEGT is the EU’s global programme to curb illegally logging worldwide by putting a programme in place to prevent timber logged from illegal sources not to enter into the EU market. This includes timber sourced directly from Guyana as well as timber that is sourced from other country that may have originated from Guyana. EU FLEGT therefore addresses the compliance of forest legality at the point of origin of that timber. Legality in each country case is with respect to the laws that govern that country.

There have been three negotiation meeting to date between the EU and the GoG:

- December 2012
- July 2013
- April 2015

By the end of the process there will be at most 3 additional negotiation sessions. The negotiations are aimed as discussing and agreeing to the contents of the VPA and includes aspects such as the definition of legality, the wood tracking system, the list of products that will be included in the scope of the agreement, and the legality assurance system. The process of negotiation is guided by a Roadmap which charts the path forward for the negotiation process. This process was initially intended to last for 3 years and be concluded in September 2015.

Design of national REDD+ Strategies addresses indicators for enhancement of livelihoods of local communities and for biodiversity conservation (FCPF M&E Framework Indicator 3.B.):

Provide examples of how national REDD Strategies address livelihoods of local communities and biodiversity conservation.

In demonstrating its resolute recommitment to improved environmental practices and sustainable development, Guyana has established a National Protected Areas Trust Fund (NPATF), to which the Government committed US\$2 million. “With the Government’s contribution, the Trust has now been endowed with US\$18.5 million, of which some US\$5 million has been donated by the German Development Bank, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), and US\$3.5 million from Conservation International’s Global Conservation Fund (GCF),” (Conservation International, 2014). The Trust Fund will support the Protected Areas of Kaieteur, the Kanuku Mountains, and Shell Beach as well as some of the urban park areas. These collectively cover some five per cent of the national territory. Plans are also well advanced to include the Wai-Wai community conservation concession into the National Protected Area System. The completion of this process will add another three per cent of territory, bringing the total area under protection to approximately eight per cent of Guyana’s land mass. The NPATF which was set up through the Protected Areas Act 2011 is separate and apart from the Protected Areas Commission.

In continuing to support efforts at the development of MRV at the subnational level, the GFC has been continuing work with two pilot areas: Annai in the North Rupununi and the Wai Wai Konashen Community Owned Conservation Area (COCA). In continuing its engagement with the NRDDDB, the GFC sought to support the CMRV through:

- a. Engaging members of the community in the determination and measurement of drivers/processes of forest change-
- b. Building capacity for community-based monitoring in order to demonstrate an approach that could contribute to the National MRVS
- c. Integration of Community MRV Demonstration within National Framework-

The Konashen CMRV seeks to build on two years of experience in the 16 communities of the NRDDDB CMRV. The GFC, as in the case of the NRDDDB CMRV project, continues to provide technical support and training.

The GFC has conducted a number of capacity building sessions with the WWF CMRV team in areas of planning, forest cover monitoring and forest carbon assessment. The forest cover monitoring training focused on: Definition of Forests; Collecting Data on Drivers; Parts of a Map; Explanation on Reading Maps; Understanding Coordinate Points; Using a GPS; Collecting GPS Data; Collecting Data Over Time; and practical exercises using the GPS carried out in the National Park.

The forest carbon stock assessment training was centred on the manuals and procedures outlined in the Standard Operating Procedures for Data Collection for the FCMS. A number of training manuals were prepared for the Konashen CMRV team, including a GIS Mapping Manual and a SOP for Forest Carbon Data Collection at the Community level. Follow up sessions continue to be conducted with the WWF CMRV team.

3. PROGRESS AT R-PP sub component level

3.1. REDD Readiness Progress

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.): up to 300 words, if applicable

Progress made during the reporting period in developing the country Readiness Package:

In commencing the development of Guyana's R-Package, the GFC worked along with delivery partner, the IDB, (designated Delivery Partner of the FCPF for Guyana), as well as the FCPF to ascertain the format and criteria recommended. This was detailed in the FMT Note 2013-1 rev R-Package Assessment Framework.

The compilation of the R-Package was conducted with the support of an international NGO. A Terms of Reference was developed to reflect the areas of work required for the preparation of Guyana's R-Package. This provided the framework for support to the GFC by an international consultancy group in the preparation process.

The process commenced with compilation of progress updates, next steps and progress flows for the various components to take stock of progress made in implementation. Along with this, there was engagement with a wide range of stakeholders. This allowed for elaboration on the progress of implementation of the components of the R-PP and informed the compilation of the first draft of the R-Package. This version of the R-Package, based on scoping and direct stakeholder engagement, was subject to an internal review process by the GFC.

Engagement of stakeholders was in part achieved through the administering of a survey that sought to assess the status of the activities developed to date by seeking the stakeholders' opinions and perspectives. This survey was designed to encapsulate all evaluation criteria detailed in the R-Package Assessment Framework and was subsequently administered to stakeholders. This survey sought to gain feedback from a broad range of stakeholders, including government, non-government, civil society, Indigenous NGOs and private sector groups. The response rate to this survey was good and the feedback provided proved useful and instrumental in informing the second version of the R-Package.

Once drafted by the independent consultant, the R-Package was subject to internal review by the GFC. The feedback received was incorporated into a then second draft. The second draft of the R-Package was then circulated for wider stakeholder inputs at the level of key stakeholders involved in REDD+ Readiness implementation. These stakeholders would have participated in the initial survey conducted. Feedback and comments received were integrated into the preparation of the third version of the document for submission to Guyana's Delivery Partner (IDB) for tabling to the FCPF.

At the time of this assessment, the activities outlined in the R-PP are at varying stages of implementation. The Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) outlines the pathways for the completion of the remaining work under these activities. The report includes recommendations for further work to be considered to fulfil the requirements of the assessment framework. The table below summarises the achievements by readiness sub-component using the FCPF Reporting Format.

Summary of the Overall Achievement by Readiness Sub-component

Component	Sub-component	Overall Achievement
1. Readiness Organization and Consultation	1.a. National REDD+ Management Arrangements	Significant progress
	1.b. Consultation, Participation, and Outreach	Progressing well, further development required
2. REDD+ Strategy Preparation	2.a. Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	Significant progress
	2.b. REDD+ Strategy Options	Progressing well, further development required
	2.c. Implementation Framework	Progressing well, further development required
	2.d. Social and Environmental Impacts	Further development required
3. Reference Emissions Level/Reference Level (REL/RL)		Significant progress
4. Monitoring System for Forests and Safeguards	4.a. National Forest Monitoring System	Significant progress
	4.b. Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards	Significant progress

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)		
Components	Sub-components	Support from FCPF (Yes/No)
1. Readiness Organization and Consultation	1a. National REDD+ Management Arrangements	Yes
	1b. Consultation, Participation, and Outreach	Yes
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
3. Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels		No
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 overall achievement of planned milestones according to approved FCPF-financed Readiness Fund Grant (>3.4 million USD) (FCPF M&E Framework 1.3.b.):																	
Planned Milestones: Grievance & Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Level of Achievement ³ : Terms of Reference developed for development of GRM in keeping with FCPF guidance.	Tracking ⁴ : <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Significant progress</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Progressing well, further development required</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Further development required</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Not yet demonstrating progress</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Non Applicable</td> </tr> </table>			Significant progress			Progressing well, further development required			Further development required			Not yet demonstrating progress			Non Applicable
		Significant progress															
		Progressing well, further development required															
		Further development required															
		Not yet demonstrating progress															
		Non Applicable															
Communication & Outreach	Terms of Reference developed for the conducting of REDD+ outreach activities. Reports for stakeholder engagement sessions that were conducted in 2013, 2014 and 2015 can be accessed through the link below: https://www.mediafire.com/folder/t343z0ln6lzl/Outreach Reports 2013%2C 2014%2C 2015																
Strategic Environmental & Social Assessment (SESA)	Terms of Reference developed for conducting of SESA activities, including the development of the Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF)																
Reference level	Following the submission of Guyana's RL Proposal to the UNFCCC in December 2014, a technical review team was convened. For the reporting period, there has been advancement of the technical review by the UNFCCC https://unfccc.int/files/land_use_and_climate_change/redd/application/pdf/guyana_proposal_for_reference_level_for_redd+.pdf																
Completion for 4th annual assessment and verification completed	<u>Annual reporting on forest area change for the period Jan 1 to Dec 31, 2013 completed.</u> http://www.forestry.gov.gy/Downloads/MRVS Interim Measures Report Year 4 Version 3.pdf <u>Independent verification of the MRVS completed.</u> <u>This report can be accessed through the link below:</u> http://www.forestry.gov.gy/Downloads/Final_Verification Report Year 4 MRVS.pdf																
Phase 1 & Phase 2 completed of FCMS	<u>Of the three phases of the Forest Carbon Monitoring System (FCMS) developed, Phase 1 (High Potential for Change) and Phase 2 (Medium Potential for Change) have been completed.</u> <u>Work on Phase 3 has commenced.</u>																
Year 5 plans	<u>Work has commenced on the reporting of forest change for the period Jan 1 to Dec 31, 2014.</u>																
CMRV	<u>Two pilot projects currently being implemented in: Annai, North Rupununi and Konashen.</u>																

Please explain why:

³ 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 for an additional grant of up to \$5 million. For instance, 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+






⁴ The level of achievement of planned milestones according to approved RF grant will be summarized through progress scores related to the synthesis of an overall achievement, qualitatively expressed on a four-color 'traffic light' scale and then 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






Degree of achievement of planned milestones per R-PP component and sub-component (FCPF M&E Framework 1.3.c.).
Countries are expected to rate progress toward the implementation of R-PP sub-component only once a year, as part of the reporting submitted by August 15th each year

	Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ⁵ (Please select your light rating)
		Planned milestones	Achievements	






⁵ 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 colour 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	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ⁵ (Please select your light rating)		
		Planned milestones	Achievements			
R-PP Component 1 – Readiness Organization and Consultation	Sub-Component 1a – National REDD+ Management Arrangements <i>Purpose: setting-up national readiness management arrangements to manage and coordinate the REDD-plus readiness activities whilst mainstreaming REDD-plus into broader strategies</i> <u>Country Self-Assessment Criteria:</u> (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	1. Support the establishment of a functional REDD Secretariat	<p>Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) designated the agency responsible for the implementation of technical aspects of REDD+, including the development and implementation of the MRVS, and implementation of activities outlined in the R-PP. REDD Secretariat established within GFC to implement key technical aspects of REDD+. Forest Area Assessment Unit established within the REDD Secretariat to conduct annual measurement and monitoring of deforestation and forest degradation.</p> <p>NRWG to be convened.</p>			Significant progress
		2. Support the operationalization of the National REDD+ Working Group (NRWG)				Progressing well, further development required
		3. Development and establishment of a national conflict resolution strategy	<p>Terms of reference for the development of the Grievance and Redress Mechanism for REDD+ drafted. In the development of the GRM, the following activities will be conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct assessment of existing national formal and informal feedback and grievance mechanisms - Undertake Situation Analysis of the REDD+ Conflict Environment - Develop a framework for the feedback and grievance redress mechanism - Develop & implement a plan for information sharing and consultation on the proposed GRM - Design a registry system for the submission and receipt of grievances and reporting on the grievance resolution processes - Prepare the detailed design and Operations Manual for the GRM 			Further development required
						Not yet demonstrating progress
						Non Applicable
				Please explain why:		

Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ⁵ (Please select your light rating)	
	Planned milestones	Achievements		
Sub-Component 1b – Consultation, Participation, and Outreach <i>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</i> <i>Country Self-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</i>	1. Development of a Communication and Outreach Strategy and Action Plan	<p>Ten (10) cluster meetings were conducted -8 at the community level (Annai, Bartica, Charity, Kamarang, Kwakwani, Linden, Mabaruma and Moruca,) one for NGOs & one for the private sector. A total of 250 persons comprising 143 males and 107 females attended the workshops which represents a 68% attendance rate.</p> <p>In pilot testing delivery methods during outreach sessions, the following techniques were used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Printed and audio-visual supplementary materials (booklets, pamphlets, posters, hand-outs, PowerPoint presentation) Plenary Discussions Movie and short videos Small group discussions Participants were allowed to ask questions during the presentation Questionnaires Self - evaluation using a "spectrograph" 		Significant progress
	2. Development of Communication and Outreach Material and conduct National Consultation and Outreach Activities	<p>Final Reports for outreach activities conducted for 2013, 2014 and 2015 can be accessed through the link below:https://www.mediafire.com/folder/t343z0ln6lzvl/Outreach_Reports_2013%2C_2014%2C_2015</p>		Progressing well, further development required
	3. Dissemination of materials for consultations through various media			Further development required
				Not yet demonstrating progress
				Non Applicable
			Please explain why:	






	Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ⁵ (Please select your light rating)	
		Planned milestones	Achievements		
Component 2 – REDD+ Strategy Preparation	Subcomponent 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance <u>Purpose:</u> identification of key drivers of deforestation and/or forest degradation, as well as activities concerning conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks <u>Country Self-Assessment Criteria:</u> (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 right, land tenure, governance; (v) implications for forest law and policy	Assessment of Land Use, Forest Policy and Governance	<p>A historical assessment of Guyana’s forest cover (as at 1990) was completed for the JCN’s interim/intermediate indicators. These indicators specify how emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by driver are to be reported (Interim Measures reports). The basis for comparison of the area-based interim measures is the 30 September 2009 Benchmark Map. The first reporting period (termed Year 1) was from 01 October 2009 to 30 September 2010 with second reporting period (Year 2) covering the period 01 October 2010 to 31 December 2011, a fifteen (15) month period. Year 3 (2012) spanned a twelve month period from 1 January to 31 December 2012. Year 4 covered the period 1 January to 31 December 2013.</p> <p>The five anthropogenic deforestation drivers identified in Guyana: Forestry, Mining, Infrastructure (i.e. forestry and mining roads), Agricultural conversion, and Fire. The main sources of forest degradation identified are: Shifting cultivation, Fire, and Degradation associated with mining sites and road infrastructure.</p> <p>The Ministry of Natural Resources & the Environment’s Strategic Plan was developed, with the vision for the MNRE “To be a dynamic organization that effectively coordinates the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources to improve the quality of life of the Guyanese” (MNRE, 2013). The strategic priorities⁶ are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Effective Institutional Framework and Legislation Holistic and integrated planning Sustainable resource use and monitoring <p>Accompanying this was the completion of Guyana’s National Land Use Plan, 2013⁷. The Plan provides support to decision making, through looking at development options and constraints throughout the country. The intent is that it should be incorporated into the lease decision process, with the objective of encouraging decisions which optimise the use of Guyana’s resources for the benefit of its people.</p> <p>Guyana’s engagement in EU FLEGT -In March 2012, the Governments of Guyana and the European Union announced the decision to enter into formal negotiations on a Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA). The VPA is the mechanism under FLEGT that outlined the ambit of the trade and forest governance agreement that Guyana and the EU jointly agree to. EU FLEGT is the EU’s global programme to curb illegally logging worldwide by putting a programme in place to prevent timber logged from illegal sources not to enter into the EU market. This includes timber sourced directly from Guyana as well as timber that is sourced from other country that may have originated from</p>		<div style="background-color: #90EE90; padding: 2px;">Significant progress</div>
					<div style="padding: 2px;">Progressing well, further development required</div>
					<div style="padding: 2px;">Further development required</div>
					<div style="padding: 2px;">Not yet demonstrating progress</div>
					<div style="padding: 2px;">Non Applicable</div>
		Please explain why:			

⁶Costed Strategic Framework for the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment 2013-2018 http://www.mnr.gov.gy/PDF/Costed%20Strategic%20Framework%20for%20the%20MNRE%20V5_final.pdf
⁷Guyana National Land Use Plan June 2013 <http://www.lands.gov.gy/National%20Land%20Use%20Plan%20GoG%20June%202013%20with%20cover%20pages.pdf>






Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ⁵ (Please select your light rating)		
	Planned milestones	Achievements			
Subcomponent 2b: REDD+ Strategy Options <i>Purpose: Develop a set of policies and programs for addressing the drivers of deforestation and/or forest degradation</i> <i>Country Self-Assessment Criteria: (i) selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategy options; (ii) feasibility assessment; (iii) implications for strategy options on existing sectoral policies.</i>	1. Identify/Design REDD + Strategy Options	Preliminary work on the development of strategy options commenced through a participatory approach with national level stakeholders to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prioritise and analyse key direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Guyana, - undertaking an initial validation and identification of potential or candidate activities to address these drivers. 		Significant progress	
	2. Design and implementation of REDD+ Pilot projects	From the stakeholder sessions, the options that were prioritised were: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community projects to reclamation/re-vegetation or afforest abandoned mining sites 2. Update the National Mining Exploration Map and increase monitoring of mining activities 		Progressing well, further development required	
	3. Examine/Assess REDD + Strategy Options	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Improved institutional coordination for the timing of forestry and mining permits For each option a Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) was conducted and resulted in net costs for the options listed above over the duration of their respective analysis periods at a 10% discount rate. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mining Reclamation is influenced by the high costs of implementation, as it includes the expense of land reclamation. The initial analysis was developed over a single rotation using Acacia (20 years). Increased benefits are possible as the land improves in both its fertility and condition. This may lead to the establishment of more valuable tree species or intensification of the silvicultural regimes. As part of this assumption, the carbon credits accrued from increased sequestration were included as a revenue. The net costs were around USD21 000 at a 10% discount rate. 2. Updating the National Mining Map includes the services and materials required for mapping, field verification, and establishing an operational system in the MNRE. The revenue assumptions include increased efficiencies from the mining operations, assuming the operations will be in a more targeted area, and result in avoided deforestation. The estimated net benefit is around USD14 000 at a 10% discount rate. 3. Improved Institutional Coordination proposes the implementation of an administrative system to optimise the timing of notifications of mining operations to timber concessionaires. As for Option 6, the revenues included an increase in efficiency in mining operations, due to improved synchronisation of operations. This is based on assumed improved access with forest roads built and land cleared. It was also assumed that this option would ensure that existing valuable timber in the concessions would be harvested prior to the mining operations and sold. The estimated net benefit was approximately USD7 000 at a 10% discount rate. 		Further development required	
					Not yet demonstrating progress
					Non Applicable
			<i>Please explain why:</i>		






Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ⁵ (Please select your light rating)	
	Planned milestones	Achievements		
Subcomponent 2c: Implementation Framework <i>Purpose: Set out credible and transparent institutional, economic, legal and governance arrangements necessary to implement REDD+ strategy options</i> <i>Country Self-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</i>	1. Legislation and Regulations	A Terms of Reference was developed for the contracting of a firm to oversee activities in the implementation of a pilot project to inform the Opt In Mechanism. Amerindian communities that choose to "Opt In" will essentially be committing their forests to a REDD+ Agreement with GoG and in return receive payments which will be allocated to further Amerindian development through a share of results based payments that accrue to Guyana.		Significant progress
	2. Guidelines for Implementation	The LCDS indicates that Amerindian communities will be able to make a determination on 'opting in' with no deadline restrictions for 'opting in'. Since 2009, the Office of Climate Change (OCC) convened a Technical Working Group (TWG) with key Government entities to take the initial steps towards the development of the Opt-In Mechanism (OIM). The result was the preparation of a <i>Concept Paper: on Developing a Framework for an Opt-In Mechanism by Amerindian communities</i> ⁸ .		Progressing well, further development required
3. Benefit Sharing Mechanism	The NTC selected the village where the OIM will be piloted. The community chosen was Muritaro, Region 10.		Further development required	
4. National REDD Registry and System Monitoring	WWF was selected, based on its ongoing work with the Konashen CMRV. The WWF will be expected to:		Not yet demonstrating progress	
				Non Applicable
			Please explain why:	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare a template for Village Management Plans and provide guidelines on the minimum requirements a VMP should satisfy; - Develop a Village Management Plan with the pilot community; - Propose and pilot process for voting by the village to make decisions regarding Opting-In that is consistent with the Amerindian Act (2006) and FPIC; Based on the experiences gathered and lessons learned while implementing		

⁸ <http://lcds.gov.gy/images/stories/Documents/%27Opting%20In%27%20Concept%20Paper%20-%20March%207th%205bdraft%5d.pdf>
















Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ⁵ (Please select your light rating)	
	Planned milestones	Achievements		
Subcomponent 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts <i>Purpose: Ensure compliance with the Common Approach and prepare a country specific Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) Country Self-Assessment Criteria: (i) analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues; (ii) REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts; (iii) Environmental and Social Management Framework</i>	1. Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (SESA)	TOR developed for the procurement of a firm to conduct the following: a. Scoping and Baseline- this process is expected to determine the most critical issues that the SESA process will focus on as well as conduct initial consultation and stakeholder engagement. The consultant will be informed by key local publications including the MRVS Interim Measures Reports, to ensure that that an environmental baseline is established, taking cognisance of the local context and Guyana’s status in REDD+ implementation. This will serve to identify where the main strategic REDD+ interventions will be best placed. b. Analytical and Diagnostic Studies- the Consultant will identify key environmental and social issues associated with land use and forest to inform the definition of the SESA’s environmental and social priorities. The consultant will be expected to conduct: I. Environmental studies a) Ecological and economic analysis of the status, trends, and drivers of change in environmental goods and services provided by forests and other ecosystems whose management may be affected by a REDD+ programme including the distribution of flows of benefits from these goods and services to different stakeholders (inter alia timber, non-timber forest products, biodiversity benefits, livelihood support, water quality and quantity, and cultural values). b) Analysis of the biophysical cycles and changes over time that may affect the management of ecosystems including the El Niño Southern Oscillation and Northern Atlantic Warming and changes in extreme weather events and conditions due to climate change. II. Social studies a) Analysis of the uses of environmental goods and services from ecosystems that may be affected by the REDD+ programme including, inter alia, forestry, mining, tourism, hydroelectricity, subsistence use, and cultural values. b) Analysis of stakeholders in the use and management of environmental goods and services and REDD+ programme including evaluation of the importance and role of these stakeholders. c) Analysis of the frameworks and capacities for the use and management of environmental goods and services and those required for the implementation of a national REDD+ programme.		Significant progress
	2. Execution of relevant technical studies and assessments			Progressing well, further development required
				Further development required
				Not yet demonstrating progress
				Non Applicable
















Please explain why:

	Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ⁵ (Please select your light rating)		
		Planned milestones	Achievements			
R-PP Component 3 – Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels	<p>R-PP Component 3 - Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels <i>Purpose: Development of the general approach to establish a REL/RL</i> <i>Country Self-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/IPCC guidance and guidelines</i></p>	1. Design reference scenario model in readiness framework	<p>Guyana has submitted its Proposal on Reference Level for REDD+ to the UNFCCC in December 2014. This is currently undergoing review by a technical team convened by the UNFCCC. This review process is ongoing.</p> <p>RL developed at national scale to avoid issues of leakage and due to its relatively small size. This is based on the detailed and robust analysis of historic emissions from deforestation from all causes and from degradation due to timber harvesting, and includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Key drivers of deforestation & degradation – Forest, as defined by the national definition; – All five IPCC recognized carbon pools and the key GHG- CO2; – Historic period selected 2001 to 2012, a total of 12 years; – Collection and analysis of activity data (AD) and field data on forest carbon stocks consistent with good practice in that they neither over- nor under-estimate as far as can be judged; and – All data at Tier 2 and 3 levels for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Wall-to-wall coverage of satellite imagery used to obtain AD related to conversion of forest lands to other uses and such data are combined and co-registered with other key spatial data bases in a GIS such as roads, rivers, settlements, vegetation class, location of logging concessions, location of mining concessions, and topography. <p>The current development of the RL following the modalities agreed by the COP, existing IPCC guidance and guidelines for the estimation of emissions and emissions factors.</p> <p>A comprehensive, peer-reviewed, field sampling system was designed and implemented to attain a required precision target of a 95% confidence interval of <+/-15% of the mean total carbon stock of forests.</p> <p>The report can be accessed through the link below: https://unfccc.int/files/land_use_and_climate_change/redd/application/pdf/guyana_proposal_for_reference_level_for_redd+.pdf</p>			Significant progress
		2. Develop reference models				Progressing well, further development required
		3. Conduct Independent assessment				Further development
						Not yet demonstrating progress
						Non Applicable
				And explain why:		

	Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ⁵ (Please select your light rating)		
		Planned milestones	Achievements			
4: Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards	Subcomponent 4a: National Forest Monitoring System <i>Purpose: Design and develop an operational forest monitoring system and describe the approach to enhance the system over time</i> <i>Country Self-Assessment Criteria: (i) documentation of monitoring approach; (ii) demonstration of early implementation; (iii) institutional arrangements and capacities- Forests</i>	1. Establish data and information Framework	Implementation of the MRVS Roadmap Phase 1 was completed. The MRVS Roadmap for Phase 1 was designed to guide the development of Guyana's MRV system for REDD+ and considered the international requirements and national needs for the MRV system. Included was a detailed capacity assessment based on the state of the existing national forest monitoring technical capabilities at the time of its development and the requirements for a 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 Roadmap was developed through a consultative multi-stakeholder process, which garnered inputs from local and international experts. The aim of 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. Over the period 2009 and 2012, the roadmap was implemented in three 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. In addition, sub-national REDD+ demonstration activities were developed, internal and national communication mechanisms were sustained, research on key issues was conducted and Guyana engaged with the international community. Activities included data gap filling, eligibility gap filling, capacity and institutional gap filling, and methodological gap filling. In March 2014, through a multi stakeholder engagement process, the MRVS Roadmap Phase 2 was developed. The overall proposed objective for Roadmap Phase 2 is to consolidate and expand capacities for national REDD+ monitoring and MRV. This will support Guyana in meeting the evolving international reporting requirements from the UNFCCC as well as continuing to fulfil additional reporting requirements. It will also support Guyana in further developing forest monitoring as a tool for REDD+ implementation. Consolidating and expanding capacities following Roadmap Phase 2 will allow Guyana to fulfil its REDD+ objectives to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Underpin and stimulate strategies and priorities for REDD+ implementation 			Significant progress
		2. Develop key capacities to execute MRV				Progressing well, further development required
		3. Execute MRV on routine basis				Further development required
						Not yet demonstrating progress
						Non Applicable
			And explain why:			

Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ⁵ (Please select your light rating)																
	Planned milestones	Achievements																	
Subcomponent 4b: Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards <i>Purpose: Specify the non-carbon aspects prioritized for monitoring by the country</i> <i>Country Self-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</i>	1. Identification of Relevant Non-Carbon Aspects, and Social and Environmental Issues 2. Aspects, and Social and Environmental Issues 3. Monitoring, Reporting and Information Sharing 4. Institutional Arrangements and Capacities – Multiple Benefits and Safeguards	<p>In continuing to support efforts at the development of MRV at the subnational level, the GFC has been continuing its work with the NRBBB as well as commencing support of the Wai Wai Konashen Community Owned Conservation Area (COCA) CMRV Project, a collaboration with the WWF. A key area of focus during the GFC’s interaction with the NRDDDB was that of improving pathways for integrating community data into national forest monitoring systems. In continuing its engagement with the NRDDDB, the GFC sought to support the CMRV through:</p> <p>d. Engaging members of the community in the determination and measurement of drivers/processes of forest change- in keeping with the multi stakeholder approach used as the national level for the identification of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, a Community “D&D Drivers” workshop was held in Annai, the focus of which was: “seeing deforestation and forest degradation through community eyes”. A total of 41 persons participated from the five Annai District Village Councils inclusive of their respective CREWs (Community Monitors), Makushi Research Unit (MRU) members and the NRDDDB-CMRV Project Management Team (PMT).</p> <p>e. Building capacity for community-based monitoring in order to demonstrate an approach that could contribute to the National MRVS– the GFC continued to provide technical through on the ground training in the use of methodologies for conducting forest area change assessment and forest carbon stock assessment. The GFC was able build capacity with representatives or CREWs from each of the 16 villages/districts that make up the North Rupununi Districts in GPS use and navigation as well as in undertaking of biomass plot establishment in accordance with the GFC and WI developed methodology</p> <p>f. Integration of Community MRV Demonstration within National Framework- There were a number of areas that require synchronisation in order to bring the CMRV in conformance with the national MRVS; this is evident in forest type’s classification, data collection methods, etc. To bridge the gap it was proposed that the methodology and procedures used at the national level be used at the CMRV level, thus achieving the synergy needed. In doing so, efforts have been undertake to ensure the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o That all relevant Definitions and Drivers used at the community level are in conformance with those at the national level; o That national methodologies for the FGMS have been translated to the community level (plot establishment, data collection); o That national level satellite imagery can be used to inform the work of the CMRV. 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Significant progress</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Progressing well, further development required</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Further development required</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Not yet demonstrating progress</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Non Applicable</td> </tr> </table> <p>And explain why:</p>			Significant progress			Progressing well, further development required			Further development required			Not yet demonstrating progress			Non Applicable	
			Significant progress																
		Progressing well, further development required																	
		Further development required																	
		Not yet demonstrating progress																	
		Non Applicable																	






Disbursement rate of FCPF-financed Readiness Fund Grant (>3.4 million USD), in percentage (FCPF M&E Framework 1.3.d.):																	
	Rate	Tracking															
n/a		<p>Please select your rating:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Up to 10% variance with plans</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Between 10-25% variance with plans</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Between 25-40% variance with plans</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>More than 40% variance</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Non Applicable</td> </tr> </table>			Up to 10% variance with plans			Between 10-25% variance with plans			Between 25-40% variance with plans			More than 40% variance			Non Applicable
		Up to 10% variance with plans															
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		More than 40% variance															
		Non Applicable															

Disbursement rate of Total R-PP Budget in percentage (FCPF M&E Framework 1.3.d.):																	
	Rate	Tracking															
n/a		<p>Please select your rating:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Up to 10% variance with plans</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Between 10-25% variance with plans</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Between 25-40% variance with plans</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>More than 40% variance</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Non Applicable</td> </tr> </table>			Up to 10% variance with plans			Between 10-25% variance with plans			Between 25-40% variance with plans			More than 40% variance			Non Applicable
		Up to 10% variance with plans															
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		Between 25-40% variance with plans															
		More than 40% variance															
		Non Applicable															

3.2. Engagement of stakeholders within the approach to REDD+

Examples of actions/activities where IPs, CSOs, and local communities participate actively, if relevant (FCPF M&E Framework 3.1.a.):	
Action/activity:	<p><u>National initiatives during which IP, CSO, and local communities participated:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sessions on Overview of Guyana's LCDS, REDD+ Activities and the Monitoring Reporting & Verification System (MRVS), 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. 146 females and 206 males attended. 2. Development of Guyana's MRVS Roadmap Phase 2- The workshop brought together over 50 participants from different national key governmental agencies and institutions, national monitoring experts, international donor organizations, representatives from local and indigenous communities and national and international NGOs. Consultations with national and international partners and experts reviewed the progress achieved, lessons learned and discussed the foundations for continued engagement and next steps in further developing Guyana's forest monitoring capacities. Working Group Sessions on MRVS Roadmap took place on 24 and 25 March 2014 with focus:

	<p>a) Reviewing the progress made to date, reflecting on the need for ongoing and continuous activities and identifying gaps in implementation so far;</p> <p>b) Having dialogue with national and international partners and experts on achievements, outcomes and lessons learned;</p> <p>c) Developing next steps for the further development of Guyana's MRVS.</p> <p>3. REDD+ Outreach activities 2015: The participants came from 76 locations across 6 administrative regions. A total of 250 persons comprising 143 males and 107 females attended the workshops. Sixty four percent (64%) of the participants were either directly involved in activities associated with forestry/logging, or were Toshias/ Village Councillors. Attendance by women and youths were 40% and 20% respectively. Forty two percent (42%) of the participants were women and 29% youths (18-30 years). Sessions provided information on status of REDD+ implementation in Guyana, including the MRVS and other REDD+ related areas such as Guyana's engagement with the EU FLEGT, the FCPF, establishing links to LCDS and other related REDD+ aspects; increase knowledge and understanding of what is REDD+; and foster discussion with and feedback from stakeholders.</p>
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Number of IP and REDD country CSO representatives (men/women) having been successfully trained by FCPF training programs (FCPF M&E Framework 3.1.b.):				
<u>Please list the training conducted:</u>	<u>Duration (# of days)</u>	<u># of participants</u> <u># of men / # of women</u>		<i>Targets in terms of number of men and women to be trained by country to be defined</i>
1. Sessions on Overview of Guyana's LCDS, REDD+ Activities and the Monitoring Reporting & Verification System (MRVS), 2014	2	<u># of Men: 382</u> <u># of Women: 271</u>		
2. Development of Guyana's MRVS Roadmap Phase 2				
3. REDD+ implementation				
4. the MRVS related REDD+ areas including EU FLEGT				
				<i>Non Applicable</i>

3.3. Knowledge sharing

Has your country developed and published REDD+ knowledge products with FCPF support:	
<u>No</u>	<u>Please provide the list of published REDD+ knowledge products, if any during reporting period :</u>

How many people have been reached by these knowledge products, if any:	
<u>Overall number by product:</u>	
<u># of Men:</u>	
<u># of Women:</u>	

Have some experts of your country participated in any South-south learning activities? If yes, how many (men and women)?		
<u>Yes:</u>	<u>List the South-South learning activities:</u>	<u># of men:(IP/CSO representatives,</u>

	GHG inventory software (na1is) workshop in Bogota, Colombia, 24th -28th March 2014.	private sector representatives)-1 # of women: (IP/CSO representatives, private sector representatives)
	4 th Regional Working Group Meeting For Guiana Shield REDD+ Project, August 20-21, 2014, Macapá, Brazil	# of men:(IP/CSO representatives, private sector representatives)-1 # of women: (IP/CSO representatives, private sector representatives)
	Exchange And Training Workshop On Satellite Systems For REDD+ Forest Monitoring, September 2-4 ,2014 In Panama City, Panama	# of men:(IP/CSO representatives, private sector representatives) # of women: (IP/CSO representatives, private sector representatives) 2

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.

It is expected that the country monitors any changes in the assumptions that underpin the logic of intervention of FCPF at the national level and other significant risks that may arise. This section should explain through a narrative any changes in the level of risk associated with the different assumptions, or describe new risks that may have emerged and have a significant bearing on the national work-planning with respect to FCPF support for the next year and beyond, along with the associated measures required to address this change.

1. Financial- Fulfilling pre conditions set by the IDB in extended timeline to trigger first disbursement.
2. Operational- Support work of the National Toshao's 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 learned since the beginning of the readiness process. It is expected that this section will be fairly substantial, making reference to different lessons learned, analysis documents developed, and/or experiences made in dealing with issues of particular interest to REDD+.

- 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 Toshios' 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.






**Degree of achievement of planned milestones per R-PP component and sub-component (FCPF M&E Framework 1.3.c.).
Countries are expected to rate progress toward the implementation of R-PP sub-component only once a year, as part of the reporting su**






	Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ⁹ (Please select your light rating)
		Planned milestones	Achievements	






⁹ 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 colour 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	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ⁹ (Please select your light rating)															
		Planned milestones	Achievements																
R-PP Component 1 – Readiness Organization and Consultation	Sub-Component 1a – National REDD+ Management Arrangements <i>Purpose: setting-up national readiness management arrangements to manage and coordinate the REDD-plus readiness activities whilst mainstreaming REDD-plus into broader strategies</i> <u>Country Self-Assessment Criteria:</u> (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	4. Support the establishment of a functional REDD Secretariat	Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) designated the agency responsible for the implementation of technical aspects of REDD+, including the development and implementation of the MRVS, and implementation of activities outlined in the R-PP. REDD Secretariat established within GFC to implement key technical aspects of REDD+. Forest Area Assessment Unit established within the REDD Secretariat to conduct annual measurement and monitoring of deforestation and forest degradation. NRWG to be convened.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Significant p</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Progressing further development required</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Further development required</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Not yet demonstrating progress</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Non Applicable</td> </tr> </table>			Significant p			Progressing further development required			Further development required			Not yet demonstrating progress			Non Applicable
				Significant p															
		Progressing further development required																	
		Further development required																	
		Not yet demonstrating progress																	
		Non Applicable																	
	5. Support the operationalization of the National REDD+ Working Group (NRWG) 6. Development and establishment of a national conflict resolution strategy	Terms of reference for the development of the Grievance and Redress Mechanism for REDD+ drafted. In the development of the GRM, the following activities will be conducted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct assessment of existing national formal and informal feedback and grievance mechanisms - Undertake Situation Analysis of the REDD+ Conflict Environment - Develop a framework for the feedback and grievance redress mechanism - Develop & implement a plan for information sharing and consultation on the proposed GRM - Design a registry system for the submission and receipt of grievances and reporting on the grievance resolution processes - Prepare the detailed design and Operations Manual for the GRM 	Please explain why:																






Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ⁹ (Please select your light rating)	
	Planned milestones	Achievements		
Sub-Component 1b – Consultation, Participation, and Outreach <i>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</i> <u>Country Self-Assessment Criteria:</u> (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	4. Development of a Communication and Outreach Strategy and Action Plan	Ten (10) cluster meetings were conducted -8 at the community level (Annai, Bartica, Charity, Kamarang, Kwakwani, Linden, Mabaruma and Moruca,) one for NGOs & one for the private sector. A total of 250 persons comprising 143 males and 107 females attended the workshops which represents a 68% attendance rate. In pilot testing delivery methods during outreach sessions, the following techniques were used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Printed and audio-visual supplementary materials (booklets, pamphlets, posters, hand-outs, PowerPoint presentation) Plenary Discussions Movie and short videos Small group discussions Participants were allowed to ask questions during the presentation Questionnaires Self - evaluation using a "spectrograph" 		Significant p
	5. Development of Communication and Outreach Material and conduct National Consultation and Outreach Activities			Progressing further development required
	6. Dissemination of materials for consultations through various media			Further development required
				Not yet demonstrated progress
				Non Applicable
			Please explain why:	


	Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ⁹ (Please select your light rating)		
		Planned milestones	Achievements			
R-PP Component 2 – REDD+ Strategy Preparation	<p>Subcomponent 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance</p> <p><i>Purpose: identification of key drivers of deforestation and/or forest degradation, as well as activities concerning conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks</i></p> <p><u>Country Self-Assessment Criteria:</u> (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 right, land tenure, governance; (v) implications for forest law and policy</p>	Assessment of Land Use, Forest Policy and Governance	<p>A historical assessment of Guyana’s forest cover (as at 1990) was completed for the JCN’s interim/intermediate indicators. These indicators specify how emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by driver are to be reported (Interim Measures reports). The basis for comparison of the area-based interim measures is the 30 September 2009 Benchmark Map. The first reporting period (termed Year 1) was from 01 October 2009 to 30 September 2010 with second reporting period (Year 2) covering the period 01 October 2010 to 31 December 2011, a fifteen (15) month period. Year 3 (2012) spanned a twelve month period from 1 January to 31 December 2012. Year 4 covered the period 1 January to 31 December 2013.</p> <p>The five anthropogenic deforestation drivers identified in Guyana: Forestry, Mining, Infrastructure (i.e. forestry and mining roads), Agricultural conversion, and Fire.</p> <p>The main sources of forest degradation identified are: Shifting cultivation, Fire, and Degradation associated with mining sites and road infrastructure.</p>			Significant p
						Progressing further devel required
						Further devel required
						Not yet demonstrati progress
						Non Applicat
				Please explain why:		






Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ⁹ (Please select your light rating)		
	Planned milestones	Achievements			
Subcomponent 2b: REDD+ Strategy Options <i>Purpose: Develop a set of policies and programs for addressing the drivers of deforestation and/or forest degradation</i> <u>Country Self-Assessment Criteria: (i) selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategy options; (ii) feasibility assessment; (iii) implications for strategy options on existing sectoral policies.</u>	4. Identify/Design REDD + Strategy Options	<p>Preliminary work on the development of strategy options commenced through a participatory approach with national level stakeholders to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prioritise and analyse key direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Guyana, - undertaking an initial validation and identification of potential or candidate activities to address these drivers. <p>From the stakeholder sessions, the options that were prioritised were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Community projects to reclamation/re-vegetation or afforest abandoned mining sites 5. Update the National Mining Exploration Map and increase monitoring of mining activities 6. Improved institutional coordination for the timing of forestry and mining permits <p>For each option a Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) was conducted and resulted in net costs for the options listed above over the duration of their respective analysis periods at a 10% discount rate.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Mining Reclamation is influenced by the high costs of implementation, as it includes the expense of land reclamation. The initial analysis was developed over a single rotation using Acacia (20 years). Increased benefits are possible as the land improves in both its fertility and condition. This may lead to the establishment of more valuable tree species or intensification of the silvicultural regimes. As part of this assumption, the carbon credits accrued from increased sequestration were included as a revenue. The net costs were around USD21 000 at a 10% discount rate. 5. Updating the National Mining Map includes the services and materials required for mapping, field verification, and establishing an operational system in the MNRE. The revenue assumptions include increased efficiencies from the mining operations, assuming the operations will be in a more targeted area, and result in avoided deforestation. The estimated net benefit is around USD14 000 at a 10% discount rate. 6. Improved Institutional Coordination proposes the implementation of an administrative system to optimise the timing of notifications of mining operations to timber concessionaires. As for Option 6, the revenues included an increase in efficiency in mining operations, due to improved synchronisation of operations. This is based on assumed improved access with forest roads built and land cleared. It was also assumed that this option would ensure that existing valuable timber in the concessions would be harvested prior to the mining operations and sold. The estimated net benefit was approximately USD7 000 at a 10% discount rate. 			Significant p
	5. Design and implementation of REDD+ Pilot projects				Progressing further deve
	6. Examine/Assess REDD + Strategy Options				Further deve
					Not yet demonstrati
					Non Applica
			Please explain why:		
















Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ⁹ (Please select your light rating)		
	Planned milestones	Achievements			
Subcomponent 2c: Implementation Framework <i>Purpose: Set out credible and transparent institutional, economic, legal and governance arrangements necessary to implement REDD+ strategy options</i> <u>Country Self-Assessment Criteria:</u> (i) adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations; (ii) guidelines for implementation; (iii) benefit sharing mechanism; (iv) national REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities	5. Legislation and Regulations				Significant progress
	6. Guidelines for Implementation				Progressing, further development required
	7. Benefit Sharing Mechanism				Further development required
	8. National REDD Registry and System Monitoring				Not yet demonstrating progress
					Non Applicable
			Please explain why:		
















Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ⁹ (Please select your light rating)			
	Planned milestones	Achievements				
<p>Subcomponent 2d: Social and Environmental Impacts</p> <p><u>Purpose:</u> Ensure compliance with the Common Approach and prepare a country specific Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)</p> <p><u>Country Self-Assessment Criteria:</u> (i) analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues; (ii) REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts; (iii) Environmental and Social Management Framework</p>	3. Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (SESA)	<p>TOR developed for the procurement of a firm to conduct the following:</p> <p>d. Scoping and Baseline- this process is expected to determine the most critical issues that the SESA process will focus on as well as conduct initial consultation and stakeholder engagement. The consultant will be informed by key local publications including the MRVS Interim Measures Reports, to ensure that that an environmental baseline is established, taking cognisance of the local context and Guyana's status in REDD+ implementation. This will serve to identify where the main strategic REDD+ interventions will be best placed.</p> <p>e. Analytical and Diagnostic Studies- the Consultant will identify key environmental and social issues associated with land use and forest to inform the definition of the SESA's environmental and social priorities. The consultant will be expected to conduct:</p> <p>V. Environmental studies</p> <p>e) Ecological and economic analysis of the status, trends, and drivers of change in environmental goods and services provided by forests and other ecosystems whose management may be affected by a REDD+ programme including the distribution of flows of benefits from these goods and services to different stakeholders (inter alia timber, non-timber forest products, biodiversity benefits, livelihood support, water quality and quantity, and cultural values).</p> <p>f) Analysis of the biophysical cycles and changes over time that may affect the management of ecosystems including the El Niño Southern Oscillation and Northern Atlantic Warming and changes in extreme weather events and conditions due to climate change.</p> <p>VI. Social studies</p> <p>e) Analysis of the uses of environmental goods and services from ecosystems that may be affected by the REDD+ programme including, inter alia, forestry, mining, tourism, hydroelectricity, subsistence use, and cultural values.</p> <p>f) Analysis of stakeholders in the use and management of environmental goods and services and REDD+ programme</p>	4. Execution of relevant technical studies and assessments			Significant progress
						Progressing further development required
						Further development required
						Not yet demonstrated progress
						Non Applicable
			Please explain why:			
FCPF M&E Framework					33	

	Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ⁹ (Please select your light rating)				
		Planned milestones	Achievements					
R-PP Component 3 – Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels	<p>R-PP Component 3 - Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels</p> <p><i>Purpose: Development of the general approach to establish a REL/RL</i></p> <p><i>Country Self-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/IPCC guidance and guidelines</i></p>	4. Design reference scenario model in readiness framework	<p>Guyana has submitted its Proposal on Reference Level for REDD+ to the UNFCCC in December 2014. This is currently undergoing review by a technical team convened by the UNFCCC. This review process is ongoing.</p> <p>RL developed at national scale to avoid issues of leakage and due to its relatively small size. This is based on the detailed and robust analysis of historic emissions from deforestation from all causes and from degradation due to timber harvesting, and includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key drivers of deforestation & degradation - Forest, as defined by the national definition; - All five IPCC recognized carbon pools and the key GHG- CO2; - Historic period selected 2001 to 2012, a total of 12 years; - Collection and analysis of activity data (AD) and field data on forest carbon stocks consistent with good practice in that they neither over- nor underestimate as far as can be judged; and - All data at Tier 2 and 3 levels for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Wall-to-wall coverage of satellite imagery used to obtain AD related to conversion of forest lands to other uses and such data are combined and co-registered with other key spatial data bases in a GIS such as roads, rivers, settlements, vegetation class, location of logging concessions, location of mining concessions, and topography. <p>The current development of the RL following the modalities agreed by the COP, existing IPCC guidance and guidelines for the estimation of emissions and emissions factors. A comprehensive, peer-reviewed, field sampling system was designed and implemented to attain a required precision target of a 95% confidence interval of <+/-15% of the mean total carbon stock of forests.</p> <p>The report can be accessed through the link below: https://unfccc.int/files/land_use_and_climate_change/redd/application/pdf/guyana_proposal_for_reference_level_for_redd+.pdf</p>				Significant progress	
								Progressing well, further development required
								Further development
								Not yet demonstrating progress
								Non Applicable
				And explain why:				

	Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ⁹ (Please select your light rating)			
		Planned milestones	Achievements				
Component 4: Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards	Subcomponent 4a: National Forest Monitoring System <i>Purpose: Design and develop an operational forest monitoring system and describe the approach to enhance the system over time</i> <u>Country Self-Assessment Criteria:</u> (i) documentation of monitoring approach; (ii) demonstration of early implementation; (iii) institutional arrangements and capacities- Forests	4. Establish data and information Framework	<p>Implementation of the MRVS Roadmap Phase 1 was completed. The MRVS Roadmap for Phase 1 was designed to guide the development of Guyana's MRV system for REDD+ and considered the international requirements and national needs for the MRV system. Included was a detailed capacity assessment based on the state of the existing national forest monitoring technical capabilities at the time of its development and the requirements for a 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 Roadmap was developed through a consultative multi-stakeholder process, which garnered inputs from local and international experts. The aim of 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.</p> <p>Over the period 2009 and 2012, the roadmap was implemented in three 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. In addition, sub-national REDD+ demonstration activities were developed, internal and national communication mechanisms were sustained, research on key issues was conducted and Guyana engaged with the international community. Activities included data gap filling, eligibility gap filling, capacity and institutional gap filling, and methodological gap filling.</p> <p>In March 2014, through a multi stakeholder engagement process, the MRVS Roadmap Phase 2 was developed. The overall proposed objective for Roadmap Phase 2 is to consolidate and expand capacities for national REDD+ monitoring and MRV. This will support Guyana in meeting the evolving international reporting requirements from the UNFCCC as well as continuing to fulfil additional reporting requirements. It will also support Guyana in further developing forest monitoring as a tool for REDD+ implementation. Consolidating and expanding capacities following Roadmap Phase 2 will allow Guyana to fulfil its REDD+ objectives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Underpin and stimulate strategies and priorities for REDD+ implementation - Track performance of REDD+ activities and their impacts (carbon & non-carbon) - Continue to support the building of capacity for MRV implementation at the government and non-government level and other parties that have a role in MRVS related activities <p>Three specific areas were identified where key activities</p>			Significant progress	
							Progressing well, further development required
							Further development required
							Not yet demonstrating progress
							Non Applicable
		And explain why:					
	FCPF M&E Framework		24 Feb 2015		35		

Sub-component	Progress against annual targets		Tracking ⁹ (Please select your light rating)	
	Planned milestones	Achievements		
Subcomponent 4b: Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards <i>Purpose:</i> <i>Specify the non-carbon aspects prioritized for monitoring by the country</i> Country Self-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	5. Identification of Relevant Non-Carbon	In continuing to support efforts at the development of MRV at the subnational level, the GFC has been continuing its work with the NRBBB as well as commencing support of the Wai Wai Konashen Community Owned Conservation Area (COCA) CMRV Project, a collaboration with the WWF. A key area of focus during the GFC’s interaction with the NRDDDB was that of improving pathways for integrating community data into national forest monitoring systems. In continuing its engagement with the NRDDDB, the GFC sought to support the CMRV through: g. Engaging members of the community in the determination and measurement of drivers/processes of forest change- in keeping with the multi stakeholder approach used as the national level for the identification of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, a Community “D&D Drivers” workshop was held in Annai, the focus of which was: “seeing deforestation and forest degradation through community eyes”. A total of 41 persons participated from the five Annai District Village Councils inclusive of their respective CREWs (Community Monitors), Makushi Research Unit (MRU) members and the NRDDDB-CMRV Project Management Team (PMT). h. Building capacity for community-based monitoring in order to demonstrate an approach that could contribute to the National MRVS– the GFC continued to provide technical through on the ground training in the use of methodologies for conducting forest area change assessment and forest carbon stock assessment. The GFC was able build capacity with representatives or CREWs from each of the 16 villages/districts that make up the North Rupununi Districts in GPS use and navigation as well as in undertaking of biomass plot establishment in accordance with the GFC and WI developed methodology i. Integration of Community MRV Demonstration within National Framework- There were a number of areas that require synchronisation in order to bring the CMRV in conformance with the national MRVS; this is evident in forest type’s classification, data collection methods, etc. To bridge the gap it was proposed that the methodology and procedures used at the national level be used at the CMRV level, thus achieving the synergy needed. In doing so, efforts have been undertake to ensure the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o That all relevant Definitions and Drivers used at the community level are in conformance with those at the national level; o That national methodologies for the FCMS have been translated to the community level (plot establishment, data collection) o That national level satellite imagery can be used to inform the work of the CMRV. The Kanashen CMRV project seeks to build on two years of		Significant pr
	6. Aspects, and Social and Environmental Issues			Progressing v further devel required
	7. Monitoring, Reporting and Information Sharing			Further deve required
	8. Institutional Arrangements and Capacities – Multiple Benefits and Safeguards			Not yet demonstratir progress
				Non Applicat
FCPF M&E Framework			And explain why:	

Disbursement rate of FCPF-financed Readiness Fund Grant (>3.4 million USD), in percentage (FCPF M&E Framework 1.3.d.):																	
	Rate	Tracking															
RF Grant - disbursement rate vs. planned disbursements		<p>Please select your rating:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Up to 10% variance with plans</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Between 10-25% variance with plans</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Between 25-40% variance with plans</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>More than 40% variance</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Non Applicable</td> </tr> </table>			Up to 10% variance with plans			Between 10-25% variance with plans			Between 25-40% variance with plans			More than 40% variance			Non Applicable
		Up to 10% variance with plans															
		Between 10-25% variance with plans															
		Between 25-40% variance with plans															
		More than 40% variance															
		Non Applicable															

Disbursement rate of Total R-PP Budget in percentage (FCPF M&E Framework 1.3.d.):																	
	Rate	Tracking															
Total Budget in R-PP - disbursement rate vs. planned disbursements (including other funding sources and FCPF Readiness Grant)		<p>Please select your rating:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Up to 10% variance with plans</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Between 10-25% variance with plans</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Between 25-40% variance with plans</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>More than 40% variance</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Non Applicable</td> </tr> </table>			Up to 10% variance with plans			Between 10-25% variance with plans			Between 25-40% variance with plans			More than 40% variance			Non Applicable
		Up to 10% variance with plans															
		Between 10-25% variance with plans															
		Between 25-40% variance with plans															
		More than 40% variance															
		Non Applicable															

3.2. Engagement of stakeholders within the approach to REDD +

Examples of actions/activities where IPs, CSOs, and local communities participate actively, if relevant (FCPF M&E Framework 3.1.a.):	
Action/activity:	<p><u>National initiatives during which IP, CSO, and local communities participated:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sessions on Overview of Guyana's LCDS, REDD+ Activities and the Monitoring Reporting & Verification System (MRVS), 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. 146 females and 206 males attended. Development of Guyana's MRVS Roadmap Phase 2- The workshop brought together over 50 participants from different national key governmental agencies and institutions, national monitoring experts, international donor organizations, representatives from local and indigenous communities and national and international NGOs. Consultations with national and international partners and

	<p>experts reviewed the progress achieved, lessons learned and discussed the foundations for continued engagement and next steps in further developing Guyana’s forest monitoring capacities. Working Group Sessions on MRVS Roadmap took place on 24 and 25 March 2014 with focus:</p> <p>d) Reviewing the progress made to date, reflecting on the need for ongoing and continuous activities and identifying gaps in implementation so far;</p> <p>e) Having dialogue with national and international partners and experts on achievements, outcomes and lessons learned;</p> <p>f) Developing next steps for the further development of Guyana’s MRVS.</p> <p>6. REDD+ Outreach activities 2015: The participants came from 76 locations across 6 administrative regions. A total of 250 persons comprising 143 males and 107 females attended the workshops. Sixty four percent (64%) of the participants were either directly involved in activities associated with forestry/logging, or were Tosaos/ Village Councillors. Attendance by women and youths were 40% and 20% respectively. Forty two percent (42%) of the participants were women and 29% youths (18-30 years). Sessions provided information on status of REDD+ implementation in Guyana, including the MRVS and other REDD+ related areas such as Guyana’s engagement with the EU FLEGT, the FCPF, establishing links to LCDS and other related REDD+ aspects; increase knowledge and understanding of what is REDD+; and foster discussion with and feedback from stakeholders.</p>
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Number of IP and REDD country CSO representatives (men/women) having been successfully trained by FCPF training programs (FCPF M&E Framework 3.1.b.):

<u>Please list the training conducted:</u>	<u>Duration (# of days)</u>	<u># of participants # of men / # of women</u>						<i>Targets in terms of number of men and women to be trained by country to be defined</i>
5. Sessions on Overview of Guyana’s LCDS, REDD+ Activities and the Monitoring Reporting & Verification System (MRVS), 2014	2	<u># of Men: 382</u> <u># of Women: 271</u>						
6. Development of Guyana’s MRVS Roadmap Phase 2								
7. REDD+ implementation								<i>Non Applicable</i>
8. the MRVS related REDD+ areas including EU FLEGT								

3.3. Knowledge sharing

Has your country developed and published REDD+ knowledge products with FCPF support:	
<u>Yes/No:</u>	<u>Please provide the list of published REDD+ knowledge products, if any during reporting period :</u>

How many people have been reached by these knowledge products, if any:
<u>Overall number by product:</u>

of Men:
of Women:

Have some experts of your country participated in any South-south learning activities? If yes, how many (men and women)?		
<u>Yes:</u>	List the South-South learning activities: GHG inventory software (na1is) workshop in Bogota, Colombia, 24th -28th March 2014.	# of men:(IP/CSO representatives, private sector representatives)-1 # of women: (IP/CSO representatives, private sector representatives)
	4 th Regional Working Group Meeting For Guiana Shield REDD+ Project, August 20-21, 2014, Macapá, Brazil	# of men:(IP/CSO representatives, private sector representatives)-1 # of women: (IP/CSO representatives, private sector representatives)
	Exchange And Training Workshop On Satellite Systems For REDD+ Forest Monitoring, September 2-4 ,2014 In Panama City, Panama	# of men:(IP/CSO representatives, private sector representatives) # of women: (IP/CSO representatives, private sector representatives) 2

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.

It is expected that the country monitors any changes in the assumptions that underpin the logic of intervention of FCPF at the national level and other significant risks that may arise. This section should explain through a narrative any changes in the level of risk associated with the different assumptions, or describe new risks that may have emerged and have a significant bearing on the national work-planning with respect to FCPF support for the next year and beyond, along with the associated measures required to address this change.

3. Financial- Fulfilling pre conditions set by the IDB in extended timeline to trigger first disbursement.
4. 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 learned since the beginning of the readiness process. It is expected that this section will be fairly substantial, making reference to different lessons learned, analysis documents developed, and/or experiences made in dealing with issues of particular interest to REDD+.

- 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.

