



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Guyana – FAO Country Programming Framework: 2016 - 2019

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CARICOM – Caribbean Community

CELAC - Community of Latin American and Caribbean States

CMCA - Common Multi-Country Assessment

CPF - Country Programming Framework

DRM – Disaster Risk Management

FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FAOR - FAO Representative

GDP – Gross Domestic Product

GoG - Government of Guyana

LCDS - Low Carbon Development Strategy

MDG - Millennium Development Goal

NCD – Non-Communicable Disease

NGO – Non-Governmental Organization

PRSP – Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

RI – Regional Initiative

SSC - South-South Cooperation

SDG – Sustainable Development Goal

SOs – Strategic Objectives

UN – United Nations

UNCT – United Nations Country Team

UNDAF – United Nations Development Assistance Framework

UNMSDF – United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework

I. Introduction

1. This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out three (3) government priority areas to guide FAO partnership and support with the Government of Guyana – bringing together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise during four (4) years from 2016 to 2019.

2. The CPF was prepared following extensive discussions with the CPF In-Country Team and consultation and agreement with the Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Public Health, Social Protection, Environment and Natural Resources Management, Social Cohesion, Indigenous Affairs, Finance and Foreign Affairs, United Nations (UN) agencies, other development partners and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The formulation of the CPF involved review and feedback from CPF focal points in the Sub-regional Office in Barbados and the Regional Office in Chile and regional initiative delivery managers. In addition, the CPF was informed by key relevant policy documents, evolving context and priorities of the Government of Guyana, in particular the critical and increasing role agriculture and related sectors need to play in the fight against food insecurity, poverty, hunger, rural and social issues. The document also builds on the achievements and lessons learnt from the 2012-2015 CPF, as well as, programmes and projects relevant to agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors and food security processes under implementation by several line ministries, departments, agencies and development partners.

II. Country context and priorities

3. Currently no overarching national development strategy exists for Guyana. Although several strategy documents have been produced over the years to guide national development, with government's new push toward building a green economy in Guyana, plans are in place for the development of a long-term National Economic Strategy which envisions sustainable socio-economic development, good governance and human safety within a green economy. It is anticipated that the principle of a green economy will pervade all sectors and work and will provide a better life for all Guyanese. The government is also focussing its efforts on addressing the growing problem of youth unemployment.

For the most part, the existing strategy documents have either been stand-alone sector strategy (agriculture, education, health) or more broadly-focused horizontal strategies (Low Carbon Development Strategy and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper). The development agenda is driven mainly by the Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) 2013-2015 and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) 2011-2015.

The Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) 2013-2015 sets out broad ambitions in the field of sustainable economic development related to reduction in carbon emission and safeguarding of the tropical forest of Guyana. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) 2011-2015 centers on (i) high value employment creation; (ii) improved standards of living; (iii) dramatic reduction in poverty; (iv) the rule of law and public safety; (v) protection of individual constitutional rights; and (v) investments in human resource development. The path to attaining this vision is encapsulated in several coherent strategies that include the Education Sector Plan, the National Health Sector Strategy 2013-2020, the Food and Nutrition Security Strategy 2010-2020 and the National Strategy for Agriculture in Guyana 2013-2020.

The National Strategy for Agriculture in Guyana 2013-2020 outlines a roadmap to ensure that Guyana achieves its ambitions as a food and nutrition secure nation and as a major contributor to Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) within CARICOM. .

Other strategies, plans and policies outside the above mentioned documents that are guiding national development and that are in the areas of FAO's mandate, include the National Nutrition Strategy, Guyana NCD Strategic Plan 2013-2020, Draft National Youth Policy 2015, Draft Climate Resilience Strategy and Action Plan, and Disaster Risk Management Plan for the Agriculture Sector 2013-2020.

4. The CPF is framed within the context of the five Strategic Objectives (SOs)¹ of FAO as articulated in the Organization's Strategic Framework 2010–2019 to sharpen its focus on fighting hunger and to create more sustainable food systems. Moreover, it is aligned to FAO's Regional Priorities for Latin America and the Caribbean as agreed upon during the 33rd FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean² in May 2014, as appropriate means to further focus FAO's work for country-level impact. It is also consistent with four of the five programmatic areas of the FAO Sub-regional Strategic Plan for the Caribbean³, the Caribbean Regional Food and Nutrition Security Policy, the *“Plan for Food Security and Nutrition and Eradication of Hunger 2025”*, of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of which at least 14 out of the 17 are related to FAO's work.

For the UN system in Guyana, to which FAO belongs, the reference framework is the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) to which the CPF contributes. The UN system in consultation with Caribbean countries, including Guyana is in the process of formulating a UN Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (UNMSDF) for the Region. This framework document will serve as a collective response of the UN system in the Caribbean and replaces the UNDAF country approach. The Regional approach through the UNMSDF will lighten the burden on national governments and prompt a more coherent response to regional and national challenges, needs and priorities. The Draft Common Multi-Country Assessment (CMCA) has identified several priority areas which will inform the UNMSDF. Among some of the priority areas identified which are relevant to FAO's support to Guyana and are aligned with the CPF include food and nutrition security, health and wellbeing, poverty and inequality, gender equality and women's empowerment, disaster risk reduction, natural resources (terrestrial, coastal and marine resources, ecosystems) and sustainable agriculture. This therefore provides an opportunity for joint programming and resource mobilization and assures complementarity and synergies with other UN agencies in supporting the country in the achievement of its development objectives in keeping with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, which stresses coordination, harmonization and partnership at the country level.

Moreover, between FAO's mandate and its gender equality goal and objectives there is a clear synergy. FAO believes that progress towards eliminating hunger and poverty will result from: i) ensuring that its programmes and projects, as well as its normative work, reduce the gap between rural women and men in access to productive resources and services; ii) ensuring that women and men have the ability to influence programme and policy decision-making, and building institutional responsiveness and accountability (voice); and iii) ensuring that rural women and men can take up economic opportunities to improve their individual and household well-being (agency). Women's ability to articulate their needs and priorities will facilitate the ability of rural institutions in member countries to address women's needs and become more accountable to both women and men farmers. Both women and men need an enabling environment to exercise choices and transform them into desired actions and outcome.

Strategic partnerships with non-state actors are a crucial for achieving the CPF results. FAO considers partnership as a cross cutting area in its new Strategic Framework, and at a national level it means to

¹ FAO Strategic Objectives – **SO1** - Contribute to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; **SO2** - Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner; **SO3** - Reduce rural poverty; **SO4** -Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems at the local, national and international levels; **SO5** - Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crisis.

² The three regional initiatives include (RI1)- Support to the Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative – SO1, SO3, (RI2) - Family Farming and Rural Territorial Development in Latin America and the Caribbean – SO3, SO5 and (RI3) - Improving food and feed systems in the Caribbean – SO2, SO4,

³ Programmatic areas of the FAO Subregional Strategic Plan for the Caribbean include (i) Zero Hunger Challenge Initiative; (ii) Value Chain (Food and Feed Systems) Initiative and Small Scale/Family Farming; (iii) Risk Management, Resilience and Territorial Development; (iv) Public Policy and Governance.

mobilize other actors for join the best available knowledge and capacities to provide the most effective services in working toward common goals. FAO encourage include in CPF specify partners with academia and research institutions, civil society - including technical NGOs, producers' organizations and cooperatives, and the private sector. Also to consider are UN agencies, funds and programmers, governments, international financial institutions (IFIs) and inter-governmental entities.

III. FAO's contribution and expected results

5. Building on FAO's past experience in the country and based on consultation and agreement and taking into account the FAO strategic objectives, regional priorities and initiatives, and national, sub-regional and regional commitments, the CPF for Guyana will focus on the following three priority areas:

- i) **Food and Nutrition Security;**
- ii) **Sustainable management and utilization of natural resources (land, forest and fisheries), climate change and resilience of livelihoods to disasters; and**
- iii) **Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, hinterland and rural development.**

There is a high level of inter-dependence among each priority area. Importantly, the results of each priority area also require inputs from other priority areas. For the successful implementation of the CPF, cross cutting issues such as governance, gender, youth, data and information will be addressed as integral parts of the three priority areas.

Additionally, FAO will continue to advocate for global and inter-regional dialogue and collaboration, where appropriate, support the country to participate in the normative work of bodies, treaties, commissions such as but not limited to CODEX , IPPC , OIE, WECAFC , Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and JMPM .

6. The following describes the contribution of FAO to the thematic areas:

Priority Area 1 - Food and Nutrition Security

Guyana is a net exporter of food in the Caribbean region and is among 72 countries to have achieved Millennium Development Goal1 (MDG1) and among 29 to achieve the World Food Summit Goal of halving the number of under-nourished population by 2015. Notwithstanding these indicators of progress, making food accessible to the population, particularly to the hinterland communities, as well as remote rural and urban areas, remains a challenge. Moreover, a significant fraction of the county's population experiences deep social problems such as poverty, indigence and inequality. It is estimated that approximately 42% of the youth are unemployed and 36.1 % of the population live below the poverty line.

The CPF aims to contribute to the reduction of hunger, food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty in Guyana. It will support the Government, particularly the Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Public Health, Social Protection, Indigenous Affairs and Social Cohesion, to strengthen the governance framework and mechanism for food and nutrition security. Promoting and advocating for the establishment of the parliamentary front will be the focus as well as the strengthening of the National Food and Nutrition Security Council which was established under the last CPF. FAO will also support the implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Security Strategy and Action Plan, the National Nutrition Strategy and the National Strategic Plan for the Integrated Prevention and Control of Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases and their Risk Factors. The alliance built with the Ministry of Health during the last CPF in support of the development of a Model of Food and Nutrition Education for the Prevention of Malnutrition in the First 1000 Critical Days of Life based on the Chilean Experience is expected to be further strengthen in the fight against hunger, food insecurity, malnutrition, obesity and overweight. Supporting government programmes aimed at the vulnerable towards accelerating the reduction of food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty and the strengthening and expansion of the

National school feeding programme with emphasis on nutrition, changes in life long food choices, food safety and linking public purchase to local farmers will also be the focus of this priority area. It is expected that farmer produce will form part of the public procurement aimed at the school feeding programme in an effort to strengthen the nutrition of children and enhance the economies of family farmers. Family farming initiatives in the production of healthy and fresh foods will also be promoted and strengthened under this priority area of support to the Government of Guyana.

Priority Area 2 - Sustainable management and utilization of natural resources (land, forest and fisheries), climate change and resilience of livelihoods to disasters

Recent discoveries of oil in Guyana are expected to generate investments. Such investments, together with others that are already taking place in the forestry and extractive sector, will undoubtedly impact (and are already impacting) on the environment and the livelihoods of people. Moreover, with the Intermediate savannahs and Hinterland being touted as the next frontier for agriculture development in Guyana, the demand for land will be fueled by the increasing interest of investors. With government's new push toward building a green economy, greater emphasis will be placed on alternative energy, mainly hydroelectricity, wind and solar. Farmers, natural resource users, forest- dependent peoples, indigenous groups and rural communities are of critical importance to the sustainable use of natural resources. They hold the key to overcoming many issues, from poverty to environmental degradation and biodiversity conservation.

The potential challenge that emerges is how to ensure a balance in land tenure for all users (land, forest and fisheries). As a country that is heavily dependent on its natural resources, it is important that national capacity be enhanced and governance framework be strengthened to ensure sustainable management of natural resources for energy, food production, livelihoods and adequate compensation for global climate and ecological services that the country's intact and sustainably managed ecosystems provide.

Coupled with the above, Guyana is vulnerable to the impact of climate change and extreme weather patterns. Agricultural production takes place predominantly in the coastal regions of the country which lie below sea level at high tide thus making farming very susceptible to floods and salt water intrusion. The sector is also impacted by droughts. These pose fundamental cross-cutting challenges with significant impacts on agricultural livelihoods (crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries) and food security. In order to meet these challenges, actions are essential to strengthen capacity for climate change adaptation and building resilience.

The CPF aims to ensure sustainable management and utilization of natural resources at the national and local levels and strengthening resilience of food and feed systems. This will be done through enhanced capacities in natural resources management, strengthening national governance frameworks that foster sustainable natural resource management and the promotion of innovative and gender sensitive approaches and practices for the implementation of the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Plan for the agriculture sector. FAO's active involvement with other UN agencies and development partners will facilitate continuous collaboration with key stakeholders and contribute to the overall achievements of the results.

Priority Area 3 - Agriculture, forestry, fisheries Hinterland and Rural Development

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries continue to play an important role in Guyana's economy and are the central determinants of local diets. Agriculture accounts for approximately 25 percent of national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and provides more than 33 percent of direct employment. Low productivity due to low uptake of modern production technologies, difficult access to financial services (credit) and markets, limited value chain development and food losses are some of the challenges affecting the agriculture sector. Small farmers still operate as individual producers with only a small percentage organized as small associations. The threat of pests and diseases continue to affect livestock and crop production despite advances made in the 2012-2015 CPF.

In addition to the above, agricultural production takes place predominantly in the coastal regions of the country which lies below sea level at high tide thus making farming very susceptible to floods and salt water intrusion and where approximately 80% of the population resides. To address these challenges and constraints and to help the country achieve tangible results in terms of food security and eradication of hunger there is a need to shift some of the country's major agriculture activities away from the rather congested coastal strip to rural and hinterland regions. The potential for agricultural development in the hinterland regions is significant. The Intermediate Savannas of Guyana have long been considered as the next frontier for agricultural development with its vast untapped potential within the region. The development of the hinterland regions (1, 7, 8, 9, 10), which covers 76.72% of the country's land mass, has also been identified as a priority. There is a need to support environmentally sensitive food production based on agricultural diversification, water management and efficient land use along with the establishment of well-resourced extension research services to facilitate technology development and adaptation, especially among small farmers.

In connection with this priority area, FAO support will focus on strengthening the enabling environment for sustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries, hinterland and rural development. Support will also be provided to promote the uptake of innovative approaches and best practices through South- South Cooperation for improved crop, livestock, forestry and fisheries production and productivity. The role of private sector, national institutions, hinterland and rural organizations and civil society will be critical for sustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries, hinterland and rural development. FAO support will also focus on strengthening capacity of these institutions and organizations. Government institutions and value chain actors will be provided with FAO's technical assistance (production, processing, packaging, marketing and trade) to support the enhancement of agribusiness, value chains and the development of new agro-industries within the hinterland regions. In support of data and information for evidence based decision making, under this priority area FAO support will also focus on strengthening national capacity for the collection, analysis and dissemination of food and agriculture data and information.

With Guyana's strategic position between the Americas and the Caribbean, efforts will be made to strengthen the linkages between Latin America and the Caribbean in areas of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, trade and technology. Positioning Guyana to be able to contribute to a reduction in the high food import bill of CARICOM through increasing trade will be a major consideration.

IV. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements

7. The total financial requirement for the implementation of the CPF over the four year period amounts to **USD 3,000,000**. Of this amount, USD 350,000 has been identified from the indicative TCP allocation for each biennium, totally USD 700,000 in the period of the CPF. Therefore an additional **USD 2,300,000** will need to be mobilized from other funding sources. Where possible, the TCP allocation will be used to leverage other resources from development partners and through joint programming possibilities with other UN agencies, participation in regional and subregional mechanisms (e.g CELAC FNS initiative, CARICOM) and ongoing projects (GCP/SLC/005/IFAD - Strengthening Decent Rural Employment Opportunities for Young Women and Men in the Caribbean; TCP/SLC/3504 (15/II/SLC/14) Youth participation in the food and feed systems improvement of the Caribbean; TCP/SLC/3503 (13/X/SLC/12) Processing and Market Development of Cassava; TCP/SLC/3501 (13/VI/SLC/10)- To promote the strengthening of the small ruminant sector; and GCP/SLC/205/GER- Ensuring long term productivity of lowland tropical forest in the Caribbean - Research on cost and benefits of investments in silvicultural treatments. Support for areas under food security and nutrition, particularly those related to initiatives for strengthening the school feeding programme are expected to be available through ongoing south-south cooperation with Brazil (GCP/RLA/180/BRA). In the priority area of the food and nutrition security, it is important that FAO work with the Government of Guyana to leverage

additional resources to build on the initiative under the UNFA/SLC/002/UND: “*Developing a Model of Food and Nutrition Education for the Prevention of Malnutrition in the First 1000 Critical Days of Life based on the Chilean Experience*”. Other potential sources of mobilization that will be assessed by FAO and the Government include EU grant resources, Global Environment Facility (GEF) funds allocation for Guyana, Green Climate Fund, USAID, IDB and south-south cooperation with Brazil, Chile and others. Moreover, the FAO Representation in Guyana, in close collaboration with the Sub-regional Office in Barbados and the Regional Office in Chile, will support the resource mobilization efforts needed to cover the existing financial gap.

Beyond funding mobilization, FAO can also support the country development agenda in the role of a neutral entity which can broker partnerships, bringing together several actors (civil society, private sector, public sector, academia) to dialogue and develop strategic partnerships.

8. The CPF will be pursued in partnerships as broad as possible and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of Guyana and the development partners for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness.

9. The FAO Representative (FAOR), as Delivery Manager, has overall responsibility and oversight for the implementation of the CPF, in coordination with the Government of Guyana. The CPF In-Country Team will provide support to the FAOR. At the national level, the main implementing partners include the GoG- particularly the Ministries of Agriculture, Public Health, Education, Social Protection, Natural Resources and the Environment and Social Cohesion, development partners and NGOs. At the sub-national level, local government and farmers groups are important partners in supporting beneficiaries’ mobilization and implementation of projects at the grass root level. All CPF programs and projects will be formulated in close consultation with the abovementioned partners, following a result-based approach methodology.

Progress towards the achievements of the CPF results will be monitored at output levels based on the indicators defined in the results matrix. Indicators at the output level will be monitored on an annual basis through projects and other types of interventions supporting country results. Some indicators, baseline and targets can only be established when concrete projects are formulated and funded in the framework of the CPF.

The CPF will be reviewed every year in the framework of the Annual Accountability Seminar and forms the basis of FAO accountability at the country level. This review will also serve as the main mechanism for monitoring and analyzing progress towards the achievement of the CPF results. It will also take stock of lessons learnt and good practices and provides a forum for assessing opportunities and challenges that are likely to influence/reorient programme of work in the country.

The CPF will be subjected to evaluation covering the entire programming cycle of the CPF. This evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the CPF cycle in close collaboration with national stakeholders. Its aim will be to assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of FAO’s contributions to national priorities. The findings of the evaluation will inform the development of the new CPF.

10. While the programming framework defines the priority areas of FAO assistance, the CPF is a flexible framework document designed to respond to new realities from national, regional and global developments. To this end, major changes in country circumstances or regional and global development context that may arise over the next four years can be accommodated by a CPF revision as and when needed to allow for FAO to adapt its support accordingly.

Co-owned by the Government of Guyana (GoG) and FAO, this document represents a reaffirmation of their development partnership. It represents the commitment of Guyana and FAO, subject to the availability of funding, to assisting the development endeavor of the GoG. By endorsing the CPF, the GoG has reaffirmed its commitment to jointly pursue resource mobilization effort to leverage resources needed to facilitate the achievement and action proposed in this binding document to the fullest possible extent.

The Government of Guyana fully embraces the CPF 2016-2019, and through signature of the CPF document declares its commitment to effective collaboration and further invites support from all stakeholders to achieve the successful implementation of the FAO-Guyana CPF 2016-2019.

On behalf of:

The Government of Guyana

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Hon. Winston Jordan
Minister of Finance

Mr. Reuben Robertson
FAO Representative in Guyana

Date:

Date:

Annexes:

Annex 1: CPF results and resource requirements matrix

Annex 2: UN-system linkage (explicit reference and linkage to the wider UN-system developmental context within the country)

Annex 3: TCP indicative pipeline -- potential areas of support

Annex 4: Map of Linkages with regional, sub-regional priorities and opportunities

CPF Annex 1: CPF Results and Resource Requirements for 2016 to 2019

Government Priority 1: Food and Nutrition Security

Related UNMSDF Outcome: In the process of being drafted

Regional Priority: RI1- Support to the Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD) ⁴					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ⁵	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 1.1: National school feeding programme strengthened and expanded with FAO’s support. <i>Corporate Output indicator 1.2.1 [Number of policy processes with more inclusive coordination across sectors and stakeholders for food security and nutrition governance as a result of FAO support]</i>	<i>By the end of 2017, the nutrition and food safety components of the national school feeding programme are strengthened.</i>	400,000	0	0	310,000	90,000	Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Public Health, and Social Protection, UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, Government of Brazil.
Output 1.2: The country is supported to implement the National Food and Nutrition Security Strategy and Action Plan, the National Nutrition Strategy and the National Strategic Plan for the Integrated Prevention and Control of Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases and their Risk Factors. <i>Corporate output indicator 1.2.1 - [Number of policy processes with more inclusive coordination across sectors and stakeholders for food security and nutrition governance as a result of FAO support]</i>	<i>At least 3 activities under the various Strategies supported by 2019</i>	200,000	0	0	150,000	50,000	Ministries of Agriculture, Public Health, UNICEF, PAHO/WHO.
Output 1.3: The country is supported to implement Government programmes aimed at the vulnerable towards accelerating the reduction of food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty.	<i>At least 1 Pilot experience on including gender approach in Supporting Governments</i>	400,000	0	0	350,000	50,000	Ministries of Agriculture, Public Health, Social Protection, Social

⁴ An indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.

⁵ Total resources required represent the sum of Available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the Resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

<i>Corporate output indicator 1.1.1 [Number of policy processes with enhanced incorporation of food security and nutrition objectives and gender considerations in sectoral policies, investment plans and programmes as a result of FAO support]</i> <i>Corporate output indicator 3.3.1 [Number of countries in which support was provided by FAO for improving the design and implementation of pro-poor, age- and gender-sensitive social protection systems that target rural populations]</i>	<i>social protection programmes, targeting hinterland, urban and rural areas implemented by 2017.</i>						Cohesion, NGOs.
Output 1.4: The governance framework for food and nutrition security strengthened. <i>Corporate Output indicator 1.2.1 [Number of policy processes with more inclusive coordination across sectors and stakeholders for food security and nutrition governance as a result of FAO support]</i>	<i>At least 1 awareness session on FNS for parliamentarians conducted by 2017.</i> <i>By 2017, the FNS Council is fully operational to support the implementation of FNS Policy and Action Plan. The balance of gender representation would be taken into consideration in the establishment of the Council.</i> <i>At least 1 training programme to strengthen the capacity of members of the FNS Council by 2017.</i>	200,000	0	0	155,000	45,000	Ministries of Agriculture, FNS Council, Education, Public Health, Social Protection, Social Cohesion, Civil Society Organizations, Government of Brazil.
Total resource requirements for Priority Area 1 – USD 1,200,000							
Rationale for FAO's assistance: <Describe the main issues to be addressed and how the proposed outputs will contribute to UNDAF and the Government Outcomes; identify possible synergies with other Development Partners' interventions, potential risks and mitigation measures							

Government Priority 2: Sustainable management and utilization of natural resources (land, forest and fisheries), climate change and resilience of livelihoods to disasters

Country Outcome 1: <Insert title of specific national indicator to which FAO will contribute, as available in the national development/ sector plan or programme> (optional)

Related UNMSDF Outcome: In the process of being drafted

Regional Priority: RI3- Improving food and feed systems in the Caribbean

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD) ⁶					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ⁷	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 2.1: National capacities strengthened for sustainable management and utilization of natural resources. <i>Corporate output indicator 2.1.2 [Number of FAO supported initiatives conducted to identify, document, and facilitate uptake of integrated and multi-sectoral strategies for sustainable ecosystem management, restoration and climate change adaptation and mitigation.]</i>	<i>At least 2 training sessions undertaken for producers, users and natural resource managers by 2018. The balance of gender would be taken into account when selecting persons to participate in training.</i>	140,000	0	0	90,000	50,000	Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment, Guyana Forest Commission, Environmental Protection Agency, NGOs, EU
Output 2.2: National governance frameworks that foster sustainable natural resource management strengthened. <i>Corporate output indicator 2.2.2 [Number of policy processes with cross-sector dialogue on integrated and more sustainable agricultural and natural resource production systems that were supported by FAO]</i>	<i>At least one gender responsive policy process for sustainable natural resource management supported by FAO by 2019.</i>	200,000	0	0	170,000	30,000	Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment, Guyana Forest Commission, Environmental Protection Agency, Fisheries Department, Guyana Lands

⁶ An indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.

⁷ Total resources required represent the sum of Available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the Resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

							and Survey Commission, NGOs.
Output 2.3: Innovative and gender sensitive approaches and practices promoted for the implementation of the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Plan for the agriculture sector at the community level. <i>Corporate output indicator 2.1.2 [Number of FAO supported initiatives conducted to identify, document, and facilitate uptake of integrated and multi-sectoral strategies for sustainable ecosystem management, restoration and climate change adaptation and mitigation]</i> <i>Corporate output indicator 5.3.2 [Number of countries with improved application of measures that reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience of communities at risk of threats and crisis as a result of FAO support]</i>	<i>At least one gender sensitive approach and practice piloted by 2019.</i>	160,000	0	0	110,00	50,000	Ministry of Agriculture, Communities, Social Protection, Civil Defence Commission, Farmers Groups, UNDP
Output 2.4: Institutional and technical capacities to implement the DRM Plan for the agriculture sector strengthened. <i>Corporate output indicator 5.1.1 [Number of countries that formulated and institutionalized a strategy/plan for risk reduction and crisis management as a result of FAO support]</i>	<i>The Agriculture Disaster Risk Management intersectoral mechanism strengthened and fully operational by 2018.</i> <i>By 2018 at least 2 training workshops conducted to strengthen national capacity to implement and promote the ADRM Plan. The balance of gender would be taken into account when selecting persons to participate in the training.</i>	150,000	0	0	100,000	50,000	Ministry of Agriculture, Public Infrastructure, Civil Defence Commission, UNDP
Total resource requirements for Priority Area 2 – USD 650,000							

Rationale for FAO's assistance: <Describe the main issues to be addressed and how the proposed outputs will contribute to UNDAF and the Government Outcomes; identify possible synergies with other Development Partners' interventions, potential risks and mitigation measures >

Government Priority 3: Agriculture, forestry, fisheries Hinterland and Rural Development

Country Outcome 1: <Insert title of specific national indicator to which FAO will contribute, as available in the national development/ sector plan or programme> (optional)

Related UNMSDF Outcome: In the process of being drafted

Regional Priority: RI3- Improving food and feed systems in the Caribbean

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD) ⁸					Implementing partners (Government actors and other) ⁹
		Total estimated resources required ¹⁰	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 3.1: Institutional and technical capacities of national agencies, hinterland and rural organizations including women and youth strengthened for sustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries, hinterland and rural development <i>Corporate output indicator 2.1.3 [Number of public and private knowledge organizations and institutions, management agencies and networks that received organizational and institutional and/or technical capacity development support from FAO on the basis of assessed needs]</i> <i>Corporate output indicator 3.1.1 [Number of countries in which support was provided to create an enabling environment for rural organizations and institutions as well as the empowerment of the rural poor]</i> <i>Corporate output indicator 3.1.4 [Support to innovations in rural services provision and infrastructure development accessible to the rural poor]</i>	<i>By 2019, at least one satellite Guyana School of Agriculture campus established and operational in one of the hinterland regions with FAO support.</i> <i>Extension officers, farmers, natural resource users trained in sustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries, hinterland and rural development</i>	300,000	0	0	200,000	100,000	Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Democratic Councils, NGOs
Output 3.2: Capacity building provided to improve crop, livestock, forestry and fisheries production and productivity and their uptake facilitated as well as the promotion of integrated farming systems that contain components of crops, livestock and aquaculture. <i>Corporate output indicator 2.1.1 [Number of FAO-supported initiatives that used inclusive and participatory approaches to validate and facilitate uptake of innovative</i>	<i>By 2019, at least 2 innovative approaches and practices in integrated farming systems promoted.</i>	450,000	0	0	340,000	110,000	Ministry of Agriculture

⁸ An indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.

⁹ Other actors - academia and research institutions, civil society - including technical NGOs, producers' organizations and cooperatives, and the private sector).

¹⁰ Total resources required represent the sum of Available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the Resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

<i>practices for sustainable agricultural production]</i>	<i>At least 4 training programmes delivered by 2019.</i>						
Output 3.3: The country is supported to enhance agribusiness and value chains. <i>Corporate output indicator 4.2.1 [Number of institutions benefiting from FAO support to formulate and implement strategies and to provide public goods that enhance inclusiveness and efficiency in agri-food chains]</i> <i>Corporate output indicator 4.2.3 [Number of countries provided with FAO support to implement inclusive, efficient and sustainable value chains]</i>	<i>By 2019, at least one new agro-industry is established or one existing industry revitalized with FAO support.</i> <i>At least three training programmes delivered to build capacity of service providers and government by 2019.</i>	400, 000	0	0	225,000	75, 000	Ministry of Agriculture
Total resource requirements for Priority Area 3 – USD 1,150,000							
Total Resource requirement for the entire CPF = USD 3,000,000 Rationale for FAO's assistance: <Describe the main issues to be addressed and how the proposed outputs will contribute to UNDAF and the Government Outcomes; identify possible synergies with other Development Partners' interventions, potential risks and mitigation measures >							

Annex 2: UN-system linkage

Over the years, the UN agencies engaged in development activities in Guyana has adopted a United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which is the strategic planning framework designed jointly by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and the Government of Guyana for a better coordination and harmonization of their activities in the country. FAO's contribution to the UNDAF is defined by the CPF. The UNDAF programming cycle timeframe is five years while the CPF cycle is four years.

In 2017, the new UN programming framework will be the UN Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (UNMSDF). The UN system in consultation with Caribbean countries, including Guyana is currently in the process of formulating the UNMSDF for the Region. This framework document will serve as a collective response of the UN system in the Caribbean and replaces the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) country approach. The Regional approach through the UNMSDF will lighten the burden on national governments and prompt a more coherent response to regional and national challenges, needs and priorities. The Draft Common Multi-Country Assessment (CMCA) has identified several priority areas which will inform the UNMSDF. Among some of the priority areas identified which are relevant to FAO's support to Guyana and are aligned with the CPF include food and nutrition security, health and wellbeing, poverty and inequality, disaster risk reduction, natural resources (terrestrial, coastal and marine resources, ecosystems) and sustainable agriculture.

In the framework of the UNMSDF, the implementation of the CPF will complement and create synergies with activities from other UN agencies, particularly the ones that are part of the UNMSDF. There will also be a national action plan as part of the UNMSDF to be roll out at the national level. The priority areas identify in the CPF will be position within the national action plan. This therefore provides an opportunity for joint programming and resource mobilization and assures complementarity and synergies with other UN agencies in supporting the country in the achievement of its development objectives in keeping with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, which stresses coordination, harmonization and partnership at the country level.

Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline

Country	GUYANA				
CPF implementation cycle	Start: Year 2016		End: Year 2019		
Time frame for the Indicative TCP pipeline*	Start: Year 2016		End: Year 2019		
Ref. to CPF priority and output*	TCP contribution to CPF result - Title (TCP and TCP facility)*	TCP Scope/type of interventions (TCP and TCP facility)*	Indicative biennium for resource allocation *	Indicative resource requirements/ range (US\$)	Implementing Government institution/ partner
Country priority 1: Food and Nutrition Security					
Output 1.1: National school feeding programme strengthened and expanded with FAO's support	Support for National School Feeding Programme.	TCP Facility	2016/2017	90,000	Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Public Health, and Social Protection, UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, Government of Brazil.
Output 1.2: The Country is supported to implement the Food and Nutrition Security Strategy and Action Plan. The National Nutrition Security Strategic Plan for the Integrated Prevention and control of NCD's and their risk factors.	Strengthening capacity for implementation of the Food and Nutrition Action Plans	TCP Facility	2016/2017	50,000	Ministries of Agriculture, Public Health, PAHO/WHO, and UNICEF
Output 1.3: The country is supported to implement Government programmes aimed at the vulnerable towards accelerating the reduction of Food Insecurity, Malnutrition and Poverty	Promotion of best practices and building capacity for Food and Nutrition Security.	TCP Facility	2016/2017	50,000	Ministries of Agriculture, Public Health, Social Protection, Social Cohesion, Education, NGO's and Civil Society.
Output 1.4: The governance framework for food and nutrition security strengthened.	Strengthening the governance framework for food and nutrition security in Guyana	TCP Facility	2016/2017	45,000	Ministries of Agriculture, FNS Council, Education, Public Health, Social Protection, Social Cohesion, Civil Society Organizations, UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, Government of Brazil.
Country Priority 2: Sustainable management and utilization of natural resources (land, forest and fisheries), climate change and resilience of livelihoods to disasters					
Output 2.1: National capacity strengthened for sustainable management and utilization of natural resources.	Capacity building for sustainable management of natural resources.	TCP Facility	2018/2019	50,000	Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment, Guyana Forestry Commission, Environmental Protection Agencies, Fisheries Department, Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission, NGO's.
Output 2.2: National governance frameworks that foster sustainable natural resource management strengthened	Strengthening governance framework for sustainable natural resource management in Guyana.	TCP Facility	2018/2019	30,000	Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment, Guyana Forest Commission, Environmental Protection

					Agencies, Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission, EU and NGO's.
Output 2.3: Innovative and gender sensitive approaches and practices promoted for the implementation of the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Plan for the agriculture sector at the community level.	Promotion of best practices for the implementation of the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Plan for the agriculture sector at the community level	TCP Facility	2016/2017	50,000	Ministry of Agriculture, Communities, Social Protection, Civil Defence Commission, Farmers Groups, UNDP
Output 2.4: Institutional and technical capacities to implement the DRM Plan for the agriculture sector strengthened.	Capacity building for Agriculture Disaster Risk Management including Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards	TCP Facility	2016/2017	50,000	Ministry of Agriculture, Public Infrastructure, Civil Defence Commission, UNDP,
Country Priority 3: Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, hinterland and rural development					
Output 3.1: Institutional and technical capacities of national agencies, hinterland and rural organizations including women and youth strengthened for sustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries, hinterland and rural development	Strengthening institutional and technical capacities of national agencies, hinterland and rural organizations including women and youth strengthened for sustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries, hinterland and rural development	TCP Facility	2018/2019	100,000	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Indigenous Affairs.
Output 3.2: Capacity building provided to improve crop, livestock, forestry and fisheries production and productivity and their uptake facilitated as well as the promotion of integrated farming systems that contain components of crops, livestock and aquaculture.	Capacity building for food and feed systems.	TCP	2018/2019	110,000	Ministry of Agriculture
Output 3.3: The Country is supported to enhance agribusiness and value-chains.	Strengthening capacities and value-chains development	TCP Facility	2018/2019	75,000	Ministry of Agriculture and the Private Sector Investors.

Annex 4: Map of Linkages with regional, sub-regional priorities and opportunities

Regional Priority Issues		Efforts and commitments related to			Opportunities for SSC
Food and Nutrition Security		Regional	Sub-regional	National	
Outputs	Output 1.1: National school feeding programme strengthened and expanded with FAO's support.	CELAC FNS Plan of Action	FAO Subregional Strategic Plan for the Caribbean, Caribbean Regional Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan, CARICOM Agriculture Policy	Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan, Guyana NCD Strategic Plan 2013-2020 National Health Sector Strategy 2013-2020	Brazil
	Output 1.2: The country is supported to implement the National Food and Nutrition Security Strategy and Action Plan, the National Nutrition Strategy and the National Strategic Plan for the Integrated Prevention and Control of Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases and their Risk Factors.	CELAC FNS Plan of Action	FAO Subregional Strategic Plan for the Caribbean, Caribbean Regional Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan, CARICOM Agriculture Policy	National Food and Nutrition Security Strategy and Action Plan, National Nutrition Strategy, National Strategic Plan for the Integrated Prevention and Control of Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases and their Risk Factors. National Health Sector Strategy 2013-2020 Guyana NCD Strategic Plan 2013-2020	Chile
	Output 1.3: The country is supported to implement Government programmes aimed at the vulnerable towards accelerating the reduction of food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty.	CELAC FNS Plan of Action	FAO Subregional Strategic Plan for the Caribbean, Caribbean Regional Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan, CARICOM Agriculture Policy	Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan, National Nutrition Strategy Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper National Health Sector Strategy 2013-2020	
	Output 1.4: The governance framework for food and nutrition security strengthened.	CELAC FNS Plan of Action	FAO Subregional Strategic Plan for the Caribbean, Caribbean Regional Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan, CARICOM Agriculture Policy	Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan, National Nutrition Strategy	Brazil
Family Farm and Rural Territorial Development		Regional	Sub-regional	National	Opportunities for SSC
Outputs	Output 3.1: Institutional and technical capacities of national agencies, hinterland and rural organizations strengthened for sustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries, hinterland and rural development	CELAC FNS Plan of Action	FAO Subregional Strategic Plan for the Caribbean, Caribbean Regional Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan, CARICOM Agriculture Policy	Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan National Strategy for Agriculture in Guyana 2013-2020	Brazil
	Output 3.2: Capacity building provided to improve crop, livestock, forestry and fisheries production and productivity and their uptake facilitated.	CELAC FNS Plan of Action	FAO Subregional Strategic Plan for the Caribbean, Caribbean Regional Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan, CARICOM Agriculture Policy	Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan National Strategy for Agriculture in Guyana 2013-2020	Brazil
	Output 3.3: The country is supported to enhance agribusiness and value chains.	CELAC FNS Plan of Action	FAO Subregional Strategic Plan for the Caribbean, Caribbean Regional Food and Nutrition Security Policy and	Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan	

			Action Plan, CARICOM Agriculture Policy	National Strategy for Agriculture in Guyana 2013-2020	
Natural resources sustainable management, climate change and risk management		Regional	Sub-regional	National	Opportunities for SSC
Outputs	Output 2.1: National capacities strengthened for sustainable management and utilization of natural resources.	CELAC FNS Plan of Action	FAO Subregional Strategic Plan for the Caribbean, Caribbean Regional Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan, CARICOM Agriculture Policy.	Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS)	
	Output 2.2: National governance frameworks that foster sustainable natural resource management strengthened.	CELAC FNS Plan of Action	FAO Subregional Strategic Plan for the Caribbean, Caribbean Regional Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan, CARICOM Agriculture Policy	Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS)	
	Output 2.3: Innovative and gender sensitive approaches and practices promoted for the implementation of the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Plan for the agriculture sector at the community level.	CELAC FNS Plan of Action	FAO Subregional Strategic Plan for the Caribbean, Caribbean Regional Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan, CARICOM Agriculture Policy	Draft Climate Resilience Strategy and Action Plan, Disaster Risk Management Plan for the Agriculture Sector National Strategy for Agriculture in Guyana 2013-2020 Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS)	
	Output 2.4: Institutional and technical capacities to implement the DRM Plan for the agriculture sector strengthened.	CELAC FNS Plan of Action	FAO Subregional Strategic Plan for the Caribbean, Caribbean Regional Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Action Plan, CARICOM Agriculture Policy	Draft Climate Resilience Strategy and Action Plan, Disaster Risk Management Plan for the Agriculture Sector National Strategy for Agriculture in Guyana 2013-2020 Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS)	