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NATIONAL REPORT OF GUYANA ON FOLLOW-UP AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANDATES OF THE  
DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT OF THE V SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS – PORT-OF-SPAIN

(Guyana 2011)

**NATIONAL REPORT OF GUYANA ON FOLLOW-UP AND IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE MANDATES OF THE DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT OF THE V  
SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS - PORT-OF-SPAIN**

**INTRODUCTION**

The Government of Guyana remains committed to the mandates that emanated out of the Declaration of Commitment of the V Summit of the Americas held in Port-of-Spain in 2009 and to this end continue to undertake actions to achieve the goals set out therein. The following National Report seeks to highlight actions that have been taken, many of which are ongoing, in various areas as mandated in the Declaration of Commitment.

**A. HUMAN AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

**1. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY REDUCTION**

The Government of Guyana's national development strategy is premised on the Low Carbon Development Strategy, the Competitiveness Strategy and the Poverty Reduction Strategy supported by a range of sectoral policies and programmes dedicated to the improvement in the quality of life and the reduction of poverty. These Strategies embody the government's pro-poor, pro-growth approach to national development and consolidating democracy, ensuring the expansion and diversification of the economic base and improvement in the quality of life of the population, especially the poor and vulnerable - women, children, the indigenous Amerindian peoples, the elderly and the differently-abled.

Today, the Guyanese economy is larger than ever before with the Gross

Domestic Product (GDP) now measured at G\$453 billion, and more resilient than ever before having recorded annual real growth of 4 percent on average over the past four years, during the period when the global fuel and food crisis and the global economic and financial crisis was having serious repercussions on many countries.

External reserves now stand at US\$780 million compared with US\$277 million at the end of 2006. External debt has been reduced from 72 percent to 47 percent and the fiscal deficit from 7.2 percent to 4 percent of GDP, while the percentage of Central Government expenditure financed with our own domestic revenues has been increased from 60 percent to 81 percent, all over the past four years.

This strong and sustained macroeconomic performance has encouraged, and is simultaneously demonstrative of, increasing vitality from a private sector that is responsive to the favourable policy environment established by the Government. Foreign Direct Investment has totalled US\$692 million, credit by the commercial banks to the private sector grew at an average annual rate of more than 15 percent, a total of 946 new companies were registered, and taxes paid on business profits increased by 65.5 percent over the past four years.

Substantial and dedicated budgetary allocations to health and education sectors of 25 per cent of the annual budget, with housing and water, and social safety nets expending another 10 per cent of the annual budget illustrate this point.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme 1 and its successor PRSP 11 (2008-2012) have contributed to the reduction of poverty and greater access and equity in access to services for the poor and vulnerable; as well produced expanded social safety opportunities. The reduction in infant, child, maternal mortality, and malnutrition reflects the success in these anti-poverty interventions. Life expectancy has also increased from an average of 61 years in 1992 to 67 years in 2008. Guyana is projected to

likely meet 5 of the 8 MDGs in 2015.

During the global fuel and food crisis and the global financial and economic crisis, the government introduced various interventions to reduce the impact and cushion the effect on the population, most especially the poor.

It has taken positive steps to improve the political environment for peaceful elections and a deliberative Parliament, participatory and inclusive governance, high public sector investment, improved investment climate, and tax reforms.

## **2. HEALTH**

The Government of Guyana ensures that health care delivery is based on equity and accountability. The Ministry of Health strives to improve the physical, social and mental health status of all Guyanese and non-Guyanese residing in Guyana by ensuring that health services are as accessible, acceptable, affordable, timely and appropriate as possible given available resources and that the effectiveness of health personnel is enhanced through continuing education, training and management systems.

The Government of Guyana recognises that the obligation to fulfill the right to health involves the adoption of a national health strategy, and the dedication of a consistent and a sufficient percentage of the available budget to health. The Government of Guyana has invested heavily annually in the public health sector to reconstruct a collapsed sector since 1992 and extend the benefits of a modern health care delivery system to all Guyanese. To this end, its 2011 budgetary allocation represented 9.4 per cent of the Budget and 4.7 per cent of the GDP.

The architecture of the public health sector is based on a free public health care

delivery system from the lowest rung of health huts in the far interior leading to the main tertiary care referral and teaching hospital in which access to Maternal and Child Health services, Non-communicable and communicable disease clinical services, HIV/Aids and sexually transmitted diseases services, dental care and rehabilitation services, intertwine and are offered at various levels and across all ten Administrative Regions.

Both nationals and non-nationals residing in Guyana have access to free medical attention at the main tertiary care and city referral public hospital, nine (9) regional public hospitals, 21 secondary / district hospitals, 2 specialist hospitals, and 342 primary health care facilities. Medicine in the public sector is also free. There are also seven private hospitals.

Immunisation of all children is free and provided at primary health care facilities, which include health huts in far flung villages in the interior. The immunisation rate of the under one year old population is high at approximately 95 per cent. The Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) targets the reduction of morbidity and mortality associated with the major causes of childhood illnesses. It is important to note that under five mortality rate dropped from 72.0 per thousand (2000) to 20 per thousand (2009). Furthermore, infant mortality rate dropped from 54.0 (1992) to 15 per thousand (2009).

Guyana is a signatory to the Millennium Development Goals 2015, and, with respect to MDG 4 -Reducing child mortality, it is projected that Guyana will most likely meet its targets of reducing child mortality rates. The Minister of Health has identified combating childhood illnesses and maternal deaths - related to MDGs 4 and 5 - as the country's most important public health goals for the next five years. The Government of

Guyana is making efforts to prevent maternal deaths. Attached as **Appendix 1** is a Table on Guyana's Progress towards Achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The Government of Guyana offers free Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV/Aids Treatment (PPTCT). By the end of 2006, there were more than 100 public sector PPTCT sites which provided access to almost 80 per cent of pregnant women in Guyana.

Guyana also offers free Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) for HIV/Aids patients. Through an incremental approach commencing in 2004, approximately 6,000 patients have received treatment with 2,300 new patients being treated in 2009. In some areas, substantial progress has been made, as evidenced by decreases in HIV prevalence among pregnant women (2.3% in 2004 to 1.1% in 2009) and decreases in mother-to-child transmission of HIV from 16% in 2005 to 3.8% in 2009.

The Government of Guyana benefits from technical and financial support from its partners in the health sector - PAHO/WHO, UNICEF, the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). Guyana's most important bilateral partner in health is Cuba.

### **3. EDUCATION**

Guyana's educational system is based on the principles of accessibility, availability, freedom to choose and to establish. Guyana's education policy ensures that all citizens of Guyana, regardless of age, race, creed, physical or mental disability, are given opportunities to achieve their full potential through equal access to quality

education within available resources. In 2011, the public Education sector represented 15.3 per cent of the Budget and 7.3 per cent of the GDP.

The government is committed to ensuring that no child is denied education. It is mandatory that children from age 5 to 15 attend school. Noteworthy is that nursery or kindergarten education (3 years and 9 months) is not compulsory, nevertheless, 70 per cent of the relevant age cohort attends nursery schools. In the new Education Act, it is proposed that this level of education becomes compulsory.

The Government of Guyana has in the last 17 years built, rehabilitated and extended hundreds of schools throughout the country. With respect to access to education in the Amerindian communities, there are over 200 nursery and primary including 13 secondary public schools (2010).

School enrollment at the primary level was 104,440 in the 2008-9 school year, an improvement from 70 per cent enrollment of the child population in 1992. In the 2009 academic year, based on the Bureau of Statistics population projections, it was estimated that 90 per cent of the relevant age cohort is enrolled in primary schools in the public sector. Repetition and drop-out rates at the primary level is 1 per cent and 3 per cent respectively, therefore the completion rate at primary level is now over 90 per cent. Guyana will reach the MDG # 2 by 2015.

Total secondary education enrollment is 68,163 which is also an improvement from 45 per cent in 1992 to 75 per cent in 2008. Overall, the total enrollment was 203,205 children (public sector nursery, primary, secondary and Practical Instruction Centres) with 102,576 males and 100,629 females for 2009. Government provides tuition free education including provision of text books, from primary to secondary levels in the public sector.

The Government of Guyana through the Ministry of Education provides school uniform vouchers for all children enrolled in nursery, primary and secondary education from the 2010 school year; from 2005- 2009 it was targeted to children who were in the low income brackets. School feeding programmes are offered in primary schools in all ten Administrative Regions to poor children, but more extensively in the hinterland and riverain areas.

The Education for All Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI) programme on literacy targets in and out of school youths and adults. There are special youth skills training programmes offered by the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport and the Ministry of Labour, both residential and non-residential, for drop-outs and low achievers from across the 10 regions. There are also several non-governmental organisations which offer skills training and life skills programmes to out of school youth.

At the post secondary level, there are several state-run institutions - three Nursing schools, the Guyana School of Agriculture, the Cyril Potter College of Education (CPCE) and in service teacher training programmes in each region and 4 Technical Institutes and the Felix Austin Police College. Approximately 6,029 students enroll annually in these programmes. These are all offered at minimal or no costs.

The University, the University of Guyana offers certificate, diploma, degree and post graduate programmes. It should be noted that at the post secondary levels, students have access to loans at very concessional rates. The student population is majority female.

The increased use of technology is among the strategies identified for improving quality in numeracy and literacy. The use of distance education modes is now evident in the delivery of mathematics for children in Grades 1 to 3 through an Interactive



Radio Instruction. The use of a distance education approach through satellite learning centres is providing teachers in the hinterland with in-service training.<sup>1</sup>

The Guyana Learning Channel (a new television channel launched in April 2011) offers modules for students at the nursery, primary and secondary levels; as well as public information on world affairs, science, history and culture. This channel will offer additional support to the education that children receive in the classroom and will be complemented by the Government's initiative to provide greater connectivity and access to alternative energy sources, especially benefitting children in Amerindian communities.

This channel is intended to maximise and re-orient resources, especially in reaching out to children and equalising access for children across Guyana. It aims to: (1) Fill the gaps in teaching and learning in regions, which have limited teachers and limited skills; (2) Encourage the best teachers to develop demonstration lessons which can then be transmitted across Guyana; (3) Complement the One Laptop Per Family project; (4) Enhance distance education; and (5) Engage the general public in various educational activities.

Among the objectives of the One Laptop Per Family project are enhancing knowledge, skills and capacities for families who have not had access to ICT; engaging communities to support the context of social and community learning; and providing opportunities for people to use the Internet to access and share information. The One Laptop Per Family project aims to provide a laptop to each family with training to allow for the enhancement of computer literacy and access to information with a view to ensuring equalized internet access by children and their families

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<sup>1</sup> Guyana Chronicle Online (Aug. 11, 2010), *“Teachers being prepared to meet changing demands in the school system.”*

countrywide. The installation of two (2) fibre-optic cables will allow for the entire country to be connected to the internet and will also allow for e-commerce and e-governance programmes to move forward.

#### **4. SOCIAL SECURITY**

The Government of Guyana adopts a rights-based approach to social security including comprehensiveness, accessibility, universality, adequacy and appropriateness, and non-discrimination. The Government provides social security at different levels including social assistance to the poor and most vulnerable sections of the population.

Based on the national developmental strategy, the Government of Guyana's objectives are to reduce poverty in order to provide equal access to all entitlements and benefits that Guyana can afford to offer. To facilitate this, several social safety programmes address the needs of the poor and vulnerable:

- A Public Assistance Programme that targets vulnerable groups (approximately 9,297 persons per annum are beneficiaries);
- The Single Parent Assistance Programme (29 per cent female-headed households) was introduced in 2009. This programme offers skills training or re-training, assistance with day care costs and project funds to start micro-economic activity. In its first year, 700 single parent-headed households (majority female) benefitted from across the ten administrative regions;
- Under the Old Age Pensions Act, all persons 65 years and over are eligible to receive benefits - no means test is conducted. Approximately 42,000

- pensioners benefit;
- The elderly also receive an automatic waiver for their water supply;
  - A preferential electricity tariff on households whose monthly electricity consumption is below a specified threshold, thereby benefitting the most vulnerable households;
  - Government of Guyana funded Youth skills training programmes offer job and economic opportunities through training and empowerment;
  - The school uniform programme targets the poor nationwide;
  - The school feeding assistance programme targets children from poor and vulnerable families, including those in the hinterland communities. This programme improves the children's nutritional status and creates employment and income for women's and farmers' groups.
  - The Basic Nutrition Programme (BNP) Nutritional Sprinkles Programme, established to reduce malnutrition and anemia in pregnant mothers and infants aged 6 to 24 months, benefits 20,000 women and children.
  - Women of Worth (WOW) Fund established a partnership between the government and a locally owned commercial bank provides collateral-free, low-interest loans to single-parent women from poor households to undertake entrepreneurial activities. To date, over 900 women have benefitted since this facility was launched.

- To further enhance the legislative framework and administrative capacity to protect child victims of abuse, etc, the government, established a new agency, the Child Care and Protection Agency, exclusively dedicated to children;
- The enactment of five (5) new pieces of children’s legislation: The Protection of Children Act 2009, The Status of Children Act 2009, The Adoption of Children Act 2009, The Child Care and Protection Agency Act 2009, The Custody, Care, Guardianship and Maintenance Act 2011}, the new Sexual Offences Act 2010 and the Prevention of Crimes Act 2008.
- Constructed a Family Court and currently awaiting approval of Rules from the High Court Rules Committee.
- The establishment of a Men’s Affairs Desk in February 2011 to address domestic violence, counselling and advocacy to complement the Women’s Affairs Bureau established 20 years ago.

Total budgetary spending in the social sector has increased markedly over the years, and in most recent years, has exceeded 20 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product consistently.

Guyana also has a comprehensive, affordable insurance scheme that adheres to the universally acceptable principles of accessibility, comprehensiveness and public administration.

## **5. HOUSING AND WATER**

The Government of Guyana's implementation of the right to housing adheres to the principles of affordability, security of tenure, habitability, accessibility, access to social services and cultural adequacy.

In 1994, the government introduced an ambitious housing programme that placed public land distribution at low cost to low income households. Since its introduction, this programme has played a key role in the social and economic development of Guyana providing multiplier effects - improving citizens' well-being, dignity and self-esteem, reducing poverty, providing shelter and security of tenure, safer environments, access to loans at low interest, development of the local manufacturing and construction industry, and employment. From 2001-2005 for instance, the Ministry of Housing and Water allocated 15,778 house lots in all 10 regions benefitting approximately 75,000 persons. Between Y2006-2009 an additional 13,188 house lots were allocated benefitting approximately 65,000 persons. From 2010-2012, an additional 17,000 house lots will be allocated. Additionally, the government provides social services such as health centres, schools, and access to potable water and electricity; as well as roads and drainage in these new housing schemes.

In addition, the squatter regularisation programme commenced in 2001 to provide standardized house lots and legal title of land to the occupants. This has led to 5,529 families holding title to their land and property for the first time. The provision of basic services to improve the quality of lives of people living in such areas is a priority. The Government of Guyana partners with Non-Government Organisations, such as Food for The Poor and Habit for Humanity, to build low income houses for the extremely poor.

The Government of Guyana facilitates access to affordable financing for home

construction in ensuring that the beneficiaries of the housing schemes are pre-qualified for loans from the banking sector. Commercial Banks in 2009 have also been given additional support to help low income persons receive loans at low interest rates.

The Government of Guyana recognises that the right to water is an essential component for the fulfillment of the right to life, health, food and adequate standard of living. In 1991, 50 percent of the population had access to safe drinking water, this percentage increased to 90 percent in 2010. Guyana provides a system of water supply and management that satisfies the conditions for availability, quality and accessibility. This sector expended 4.1 % of the annual budget in 2010 and 1.3% of the GDP.

## **6. LABOUR**

The Constitution recognises and its statutes guarantee the right to work, the right to hold industrial strikes, the right to associate, and the right to bargain collectively. These laws adhere to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) standards; as well as other human rights instruments.

The Government of Guyana recognizes that the right to work involves expanding the economic base, creating an enabling investment climate, providing access to education and vocational training in order to reduce unemployment levels.

The Ministry of Labour, Human Services and Social Security oversees the labour laws' implementation and facilitates mediation in industrial disputes.

The Government of Guyana has worked assiduously to reduce unemployment levels among youth through training and job placement, especially providing for those who are drop-outs or low achievers. In 2005, the National Training Programme for

Youth Entrepreneurship (NTPYE) was launched and over the last 4 years almost 2,200 youths have graduated from the programme. The Youth Entrepreneurial Skills Training Programme (NYESP) offers residential and non-residential skills training programmes benefiting annually approximately 500 youth including juvenile offenders from all ten administrative regions. In 2009, the newly introduced Single Parent Assistance Programme trained and graduated 372 persons, majority female.

Labour laws include equal pay for equal work (Article 22). The Equal Rights Act No. 19 of 1990 explicitly provides for the concept of 'equal work, equal remuneration' by removing gender distinction in the work place. The Prevention of Discrimination Act, the Termination of Employment and Severance Pay Act (Act No. 19 of 1997), and the Racial Hostility Act protect citizens' equal rights.

The Trade Union Recognition Act No. 33 of 1997 and its 2009 Amendment, ensures the constitutionally enshrined right to join, be part of a trade union and to be recognised. There are two umbrella trade union bodies, the Guyana Trade Union Congress (GTUC), representing 7 trade unions with a total membership of 15,000 and the Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Guyana (FITUG), representing 4 trade unions with a total membership of 35,000.

In respect to Cooperative Societies, Co-operatives are governed by the Co-operative Societies Act Cap. 88:01 and supported by regulations and policies that contribute to good governance and transparency.

## **7. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES**

### **Land Rights**

Guyana is home to more than 50,000 Amerindian (indigenous) peoples settled in 134 tilted communities, living mainly in the hinterland and riverain areas of Guyana. The 2002 Census found that the Amerindian population was the fastest growing in comparison to other ethnic groups with a population increase of 47.3 per cent from 1991 to 2002, representing an annual growth rate of 3.5 per cent. They now represent 9.2 per cent of the Guyanese population.

During the period of colonialism and an undemocratic administration, the Amerindian population was the most neglected and consequently suffered most with the lowest life expectancy rate and school enrollment. The Government of Guyana in the last 17 years has initiated major interventions to correct this historical injustice and to protect their rights as well as improve their assets. The Ministry of Amerindian Affairs coordinates and oversees the overall government policy and represents issues affecting the Amerindian communities.

In the last 7 years, the government through a participatory process with the Amerindian communities has granted legal communal title to 134 communities representing approximately 14 per cent of Guyana's land mass. These legal titles are grants of state lands that are "absolute and forever" and allow for indisputable control over their land to use as they see fit for their development, giving them land tenure, security and choices in their developmental plans.

Furthermore, Amerindians are free to acquire private land and/or lease land in their individual capacity as all other Guyanese. Guyana wishes to emphasise that Amerindian communities are not reservations. They are free to leave, travel and live in any part of the country.

The Amerindian Act 2006 provides for detailed rights in relation to the



Amerindians, especially land rights. It provides generally for the recognition and protection of the collective rights of Amerindian Villages and Communities, the granting of land to Amerindian Villages and Communities and the promotion of good governance within Amerindian Villages and Communities. This is the primary legislation on the property rights of indigenous peoples over lands, territories and natural resources further complimented with other statutes.

### **Governance of Amerindian issues**

The National Tshaos Council (NTC) is the legitimate authority to speak on behalf of the Amerindian peoples of Guyana. The one hundred and thirty-four (134) Amerindian communities elect their Councils every three (3) years, each headed by a Tshao (Captain). All Tshaos are members of the NTC. The NTC then elects a 20-member Executive. The NTC is headed by a female Tshao. Importantly the Constitution provides for the NTC to nominate three (3) persons to the Indigenous Peoples' Commission (IPC) (one of whom must be a female) and the Amerindian non-governmental organisations nominate two (2) persons (of which one must be female) (Article 212S (b)). Of significance in 2010 is that the Indigenous Peoples Commission, one of 5 rights commissions in the revised 2003 Constitution, was appointed through a parliamentary consensual mechanism. The Commission recently elected their chair and deputy chair and has begun functioning. The government provides budgetary support to the IPC and the NTC.

The NTC meets biennially and at that time meets with the President and Cabinet Ministers to discuss and resolve issues that affect their communities. At the NTC's Biennial Meeting in 2010, an additional ten (10) Land Titles were granted thus increasing the percentage of land owned by the Amerindian peoples of Guyana. Over the next two (2) years, an additional twenty (20) villages will be surveyed and given

land titles; as well as those applying for extension of their land titles.

The national consultations on the draft Low Carbon Development Strategy saw sustained involvement of all the Amerindian communities and included a National Toshaos Conference in July 2009. Guyana's delegation to the World Summit on Climate Change in Copenhagen comprised NGO leaders and the Chairman of the National Toshaos Council.

### **Improving Access to services**

The Government of Guyana has initiated special developmental programmes in Amerindian communities to improve their overall standard of living and their full integration into the society.

In order to encourage and support economic development, and more especially to support agricultural and other micro-business opportunities in the Amerindian communities, a special Amerindian Development Fund was established. Additionally, a Presidential Grant is disbursed directly to the communities on a yearly basis for community projects identified and executed by the communities.

With respect to access to education, the government has implemented over the last ten years an aggressive infrastructural programme building nursery and primary schools in the Amerindian communities; as well as secondary schools with dormitories in the hinterland.

The Hinterland Scholarship Programme assists Amerindian students with high grades to attend secondary schools on the coast. The school feeding and the school

uniform programmes have also contributed to greater enrollment and school attendance in Amerindian communities. Due to greater access to education, there has been a notable increase in the enrollment of Amerindians into the public service, the teaching profession and law enforcement /national security agencies.

Primary health care facilities and programmes have been constructed and expanded in all the communities, which have contributed to greater access to health care and a decline in the morbidity and mortality patterns among Amerindian peoples.

The heavy investment in infrastructural works, particularly roads, has improved access to and from the communities; some communities now have access to radio, telephone and internet communications. The construction of wells in all communities and the provision of solar systems managed by several communities have improved the well being of these communities.

## **B. HUMAN RIGHTS**

Following the revision of the 1980 Constitution, parliamentary reform and a significant legislative reform in all sectors has taken place.

The Government of Guyana enacted the Sexual Offences Act 2010 and the Persons with Disabilities Act 2011. New legislation has also been passed to improve the administration of justice such as the Judicial Review Act 2010, the Judicial Service Commission's Rules (2010), the new High Court Rules 2010, the Alternate Dispute Resolution Act, the Court of Appeal Act, the Legal Practitioners Act, and the Time Limit

on Judicial Decisions Act. There has also been the Amendment of the Defence Act to bring Guyana into compliance with the Optional Protocol of Children in Armed Conflict and Amendment to the Criminal Law Offences Act in 2010 with reference to provisions for life imprisonment and parole for capital offences.

Four (4) rights commissions - the Ethnic Relations Commission, the Women and Gender Equality Commission, the Rights of the Child Commission, and the Indigenous Peoples Commission - have been appointed through the parliamentary consensual mechanism as defined in the Constitution. They are all functioning with office and staff and receive annual budgetary support from the government.

### **C. STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SECURITY**

The Government of Guyana continues to address the threats, concerns and other challenges to security in Guyana and the hemisphere through the Defence Board, chaired by His Excellency the President of Guyana, and the Ministry of Home Affairs by promoting policies aimed at protecting the livelihood and wellbeing of its citizens and securing national institutions and organizations. Towards this end several initiatives, both administrative and legislative, were promulgated. Among these are:

- a. Establishment of a Ministerial Committee on (TIPS) Trafficking in Persons.
- b. Strengthening the community policing groups with human and material resources and the National Executive of the Community Policing Groups-
- c. Strengthening cooperation and collaboration amongst stakeholder agencies.
- d. Providing the local police force with additional transportation,

communication and manpower resources.

- e. National Security Committee .
- f. Establishment of a National Crime Observatory and Drug Information Network.

Through its bilateral, hemispheric and multilateral arrangements, Guyana continues to strengthen cooperation with Venezuela, Brazil, Suriname, CARICOM states, OAS member countries and the European Union aimed primarily at curtailing cross border and international crimes. The revision of a Counter Narcotics Agreement with Venezuela will shortly be concluded.

Recognizing the international nature of terrorism, the Government of Guyana reaffirms its commitment to, with its international partners, fighting such criminal acts that are unjustifiable under any circumstance and in all forms and manifestations. Guyana remains committed to its obligation enshrined in the following universal anti - terrorism instruments, which Guyana is party to:

- a. Inter-American Convention against Terrorism (2002);
- b. Convention on Offences and certain other Acts committed on Board Aircrafts (1963);
- c. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971);

- d. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970);
- e. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence on Aircraft Serving International Civil Aviation (1988);
- f. Convention for the suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988);
- g. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (1988);
- h. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1979);
- i. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons including Diplomatic Agents (1973);
- j. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1998);
- k. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999);
- l. International Convention Against the taking of Hostages (1979);
- m. Convention on the making of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (1991);

- n. United Nations Convention Against Corruption (31<sup>st</sup> October 2003);
- o. United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (15<sup>th</sup> November 2000) and its three Protocols;
- p. Protocols against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition (31<sup>st</sup> May 2001);
- q. Protocols against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air (15<sup>th</sup> November 2000);
- r. Protocols to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and Children (15<sup>th</sup> November 2000);
- s. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol;
- t. Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971; and
- u. United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.

In strengthening its resolve to prevent, punish and eliminate terrorism and other criminal activities that finance and facilitate it, Guyana is applying the following laws:

- a. The Anti-Money Laundering and Countering of the Financing of Terrorism Act (2009);

- b. Fugitive Offenders (Amendment) Act 2009;
- c. The Firearms (Licensing) Regulations 2010; and
- d. The Money Transfer (Licensing) Act 2009.

Guyana has also taken the following measures:-

- a. Partnered with the UNODC to facilitate an Anti-terrorism workshop in 2010 aimed at equipping the participants with the knowledge to draft local legislation and to create better awareness.
- b. The drafting of further Anti-Terrorism Legislation in keeping with Guyana's legal obligations to International Anti Terrorism Conventions.
- c. Commence the full time staffing of the Financial Intelligence Unit.
- d. Established and operationalized a Steering Committee of its National Anti-Narcotic Commission.
- e. Revised and strengthened the issuance of firearm license legislation.

Guyana also continues to comply with the following International Conventions:

- a. UN Convention against Corruption (2003);
- b. UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) and its three (3) Protocols;
- c. Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition (2001);



- d. Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (2000);
- e. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children (2000);
- f. Inter American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters; and
- g. Inter American Convention Against Corruption.

Recognizing the international growth in the use of technology and occurrence of related cyber-crimes, Guyana recently partnered with the UNODC (in 2010) to host a National Conference on Cyber Crime, creating awareness while simultaneously garnering knowledge to aid in creating laws to counter cyber-crimes.

Recognizing the need to foster improved public security policies designed to prevent crime, the Government of Guyana consults with various non-governmental, regional and international bodies. Some of the stakeholder organizations include:

- a. National Commission on Law and Order (NCLO) which include opposition political parties, religious groups, business and labour organizations among others.
- b. Through an amendment to the Constitution, there is now a functioning Parliamentary Standing Committee on the oversight of the security sector.
- c. The Cheddi Jagan International Airport Inter Agency Security Committee.
- d. The Government of Guyana/Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Citizen Security Programme, aimed at the modernization of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Guyana Police Force.

- e. The Government of Guyana/IDB Justice Sector Reform Programme.
- f. The National Association of Community Policing Groups.

The other consultative and complaints mechanisms include:

- a. Open/public days held by the Minister to address issues, complaints and enquiries from members of the public.
- b. The Office of Professional Responsibility/Guyana Police Force.
- c. The Police Complaints Authority.
- d. The establishment of a 24 hour hotline.
- e. Public days held by the Police Commissioner and his Divisional Commanders.

Regionally and Internationally, cooperation and collaboration are facilitated through:

- a. Interpol.
- b. The Caribbean Meeting of Commissioners of Police.
- c. CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS).
- d. Cooperation through bilateral agreements between the Guyana Police Force and neighbouring law enforcement agencies of Venezuela, Suriname and Brazil.

Guyana recognizing the magnitude of the global drug problem has taken several and supported initiatives at the national, regional, hemispheric and International levels.

Guyana continues to comply with the following conventions:

- a. The UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.
- b. UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988.
- c. UN Single convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol.

Guyana has started the process of drafting a new National Drug Strategy Master Plan 11 (2011 - 2016).

On the Regional and Hemispheric front Guyana is party to and participates in the following:

- a. OAS/CICAD - Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism;
- b. UNASUR's Council on the World Drug Problem;
- c. The United States Caribbean Basin Initiative;
- d. CARICOM IMPACS; and
- e. International Drug Enforcement Conference.

Collaboration with International organization on drugs and crime includes the

following:

- a. United States Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA);
- b. Royal Canadian Mounted Police;
- c. Interpol; and
- d. South African Drug Enforcement Agency.

Convinced of the threat to national and regional security by the illicit trafficking and manufacturing of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, Guyana has taken a number of initiatives to curb this dangerous development. These include:

- a. Continued compliance with the Inter American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other related Materials;
- b. Submission of its 2009 Programme of Action Report to the UN Disarmament Office;
- c. Application of the Firearm (licensing) Regulations 2010; and
- d. Facilitates and accesses Interpol's firearms E-Trace Mechanism.

Guyana stands ready to cooperate with the OAS and other international institutions towards to development of a hemispheric strategy to address trans-national crime and the criminal gang problem that threaten and undermine national and regional stability, democratization and sustainable development.

## **D. PROMOTING ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

### **Guyana's efforts to address climate change**

Guyana has historically committed to work towards preventing the degradation of the environment and the reduction of the negative impacts of climate change when it initially became a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at the Rio Earth Summit on the 13<sup>th</sup> June 1992, ratifying it on 17<sup>th</sup> November 1994 and acceding to the Kyoto Protocol on the 5<sup>th</sup> August 2003.

Several institutions including an Office of Climate Change within the Office of the President, and a National Climate Committee (NCC) were set-up in light of the growing need for actions to be taken nationally to address the potential impacts of climate change for Guyana. In 2009, a Project Management Office of the Office of Climate Change was established to provide institutional support to enable the effective implementation of the LCDS and other related activities.

Guyana's environmental policies have included strategies which support climate change adaptation and mitigation. For example, the enactment of the Environmental Protection Act and the establishment of the Environmental Protection Agency in 1996 have contributed to significant improvements in the approach to the management of environmental issues in Guyana.

As part of its obligations to UNFCCC, the country prepared its Initial National Communication in Response to its Commitments to the UNFCCC (2002). A National Climate Change Action Plan and a National Climate Change Adaptation Policy and

Implementation Plan, with focus on the low-lying Coastal Region were also prepared. Guyana's Second National Communication is currently being prepared and will be completed in 2011.

The country has placed the protection and sustainable management of its forest as a major national priority. Guyana's forests, which cover about 18 million hectares, or 80 percent of the country, are one of its most valuable natural assets. Guyana has had relatively low historical rates of deforestation of 0.01 percent to 0.03 percent.

The forests contain a wealth of bio-diversity and provide valuable eco-system services. By enabling the protection of its forests over many years, Guyana has managed to avoid significant green-house gas emissions into the atmosphere that would have been otherwise produced through deforestation.

A major initiative taken by Guyana to address climate change was the launching of the Avoided Deforestation Policy Paper in December 2008 and the Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) on June 8, 2009.

Since its launch, the LCDS was subjected to national multi-stakeholder consultations and extensive outreach sessions. Many educational and awareness sessions with a wide cross-section of stakeholder groups and communities were held to raise awareness on the LCDS and to enable stakeholder involvement in the process. The draft and revised LCDS was taken to and debated in the National Assembly on two occasions and adopted in 2009.

The process and the review of the draft were overseen by a nationally

representative steering committee and the process was monitored by a respected international non-governmental organization, which concluded that it met internationally accepted norms for consultation and participation.

This Strategy sets out a new development path for the country that is based on Guyana deploying its forests to mitigate global climate change and in return receiving payments from the world for the carbon service the forests provide, without compromising the sovereignty over the forests or affecting the development prospects of the people.

With the implementation of the Strategy, the country can avoid cumulative forest-based emissions of 1.5 gigatons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (carbon dioxide equivalent which includes other greenhouse gases) by 2020 that would have been produced by an otherwise economically rational development path. Avoided deforestation will have positive effects on other critical environmental services Guyana's forests provide to the world in addition to carbon storage and sequestration, such as bio-diversity and ecosystem services.

The Strategy has several important components. The first examines how Guyana can deploy its forests in mitigating climate change while also gaining financial and other support for doing so. The second examines how the country can move along a low carbon development path. The third examines the further protection of Guyana from the effects of climate change (adaptation). The Strategy aims to enable overall national development in the process.

Guyana's LCDS highlights several key areas for action in creating a low carbon

economy:

1. Investment in low carbon economic infrastructure, including the development of hydro-power to reduce reliance on non-renewable energy sources, the upgrading of sea defences to protect against future sea level rise, investment in high technology telecommunications facilities, and improving roads, drainage and irrigation to unused, non-forested land that can be converted to agriculture.
2. Investment and employment in high-value, low carbon economic sectors, including the production of fruit and vegetables, aqua-culture and sustainable forestry and wood processing.
3. Continued capacity building of existing forest-dependent sectors, including forestry and mining, to ensure operating standards are sufficient to sustainably protect Guyana's forests.
4. Investment in low carbon business development opportunities such as business process out-sourcing and eco-tourism.
5. Investment in communities and human capital, thereby ensuring that indigenous Amerindian communities and the broader Guyana citizenry have improved access to health, education, renewable energy, clean water and employment, without threatening the sustainability of forest resources.

Another major component of the LCDS regards the further protection of Guyanese people and productive land from changing weather patterns. The LCDS proposes urgent, near-term investments in the highest priority areas where the



population and economic activity are concentrated. These investments include:

1. Upgrading infrastructure and assets to protect against flooding through urgent, near-term measures.
2. Addressing systematic and behavioral concerns. These initiatives include strengthening building codes, expanding the early warning system and building an emergency response system.
3. Developing financial and risk/insurance measures to boost resiliency post-flooding.
4. Switching to flood resistant crops.
5. Addressing the climate change adaptation needs of Guyana's hinterland regions, including forest communities.

Many sectors (such as mining and forestry) have already begun to integrate policies, legislations and programmes in line with the LCDS requirements. For example, a REDD Secretariat has been established within the Guyana Forestry Commission to build REDD+ capacity in Guyana.

To support capacity building for REDD+ as part of the wider implementation of the LCDS, Guyana has embarked on a number key initiatives and activities. One key approach has been through many partnerships with other countries, groups and organisations.

On November 9, 2009, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Governments of Norway and Guyana was signed regarding cooperation on issues related to the fight against climate change, in particular those concerning REDD+. In the MoU, it was agreed that Norway would provide Guyana with performance based payments for avoided deforestation, which will amount to contributions of up to US\$250 million by 2015.

Based on Guyana's performance on indicators prescribed in the Joint Concept Note to the MOU, two tranches totalling US\$70M have been disbursed to Guyana as earned payments for avoided deforestation. These funds are channeled through the Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund (GRIF), established under strict transparency and accountability criteria, and it will support projects identified as part of the LCDS. These projects include hydro-power development to offset fossil fuel utilization, green projects within forest-based indigenous communities and information and communications technology.

Guyana's REDD+ thrust is also supported through a World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) project to support capacity building and readiness preparation for tapping into REDD+ climate funds and carbon market financing ultimately.

Guyana joined 34 other countries in the Informal Working Group on Interim Financing for REDD+ (IWG-IFR), convened by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in April 2009. The group made proposals on how to achieve a 25 percent reduction in global deforestation rates by 2015 at a cost of between €15 and €25 billion. The country

also works closely with groups such as the Coalition for Rainforest Nations (CFRN) to advocate for REDD+ and to build capacity.

Since the establishment of the International REDD Plus Partnership in May 2010, Guyana has been actively participating in this body. As a result of its advocacy, Guyana has been elected to co-chair the Partnership from July 1, 2011.

Guyana has also made considerable progress internationally in negotiating its position on climate change through the UN and other major processes. The country, along with likeminded countries, has been advocating for broadening the vision of REDD+ in the framework of a post-Kyoto mechanism, to include incentives for those countries with high forest cover and low deforestation rates (HFLD) countries. The country also negotiates on issues such as climate change financing, capacity building and adaptation support.

Guyana participated in Conferences and negotiations leading to the 16th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (COP 16) held in Cancun in December 2010. The COP decisions secured in Cancun contain a decision on REDD Plus which recognizes forest conservation and also set in train a process for resolving outstanding issues pertaining to private sector financing. Guyana played an active role in this outcome.

President Jagdeo was appointed by the UN Secretary General as part of a select high level Advisory Group on Climate Finance. The work of this Group was completed in November 2010, and has fed into the UNFCCC negotiations.

Recognition and support for avoided deforestation have been possible to a large extent as a result of the country's leadership in the area.

Guyana works along with Regional programmes and institutes which help to support capacity building for adaptation to climate change in the region.

### **The Way Forward**

Guyana has played and continues to play an important role in the global effort to combat climate change. Its LCDS and recent Agreement with Norway have gained it international recognition, and it is a leading example to other developing countries in demonstrating that the creation of a low deforestation, low carbon, climate-resilient economy is possible, and an example to other forest countries of how the world's forests can be conserved without sacrificing the development aspirations of those who live in them.

Guyana will also continue to negotiate its positions on climate change at upcoming climate change conferences and continue to build capacity to address climate change.

### **E. ENERGY**

Guyana continues to take steps to diversify its energy matrix. With over 7000MW

of hydro-power potential in the country, Guyana is in a position for the first time to aggressively pursue alternative energy sources. The Amaila Falls Hydro-Electric Project has most recently been revised to a 165 MW hydro-power plant. The completion of this project will contribute vastly to the expansion and diversification of the economic base, provide investment and employment opportunities, open up more areas of Guyana, and improve the quality of life of its people. Construction of the hydro facility and electrical inter-connection is anticipated to begin in late 2011 and will take approximately four years to complete.

Since the demand of Guyana's electric utility is presently dependent on fossil-based imports for all of its energy generation, this 165 MW plant will meet all of Guyana's electricity needs from renewable energy. During its four years of construction, the project will provide employment opportunities and increased economic activities in Guyana. The plant will provide power reliability, greater security and protection against oil price rises above about US\$72 per barrel of crude. Over time, the project will prevent the average wholesale energy cost from rising and will spur additional economic investment resulting in more jobs and stronger infrastructure. After twenty years of operation, the Project will be transferred to the state electric power company at no cost.

A 30 MW bagasse-based generation plant was installed in 2009 and is currently supplying power to the electric power company through a power purchase agreement.

In addition to hydro-power and bagasse, Guyana has been actively installing solar photovoltaic systems in remote hinterland communities and schools that do not have access to grid power. To date, more than 203.85kW of solar photovoltaic systems have been installed.

There is every likelihood that Guyana will develop an oil and gas industry in the near future. Exploration activities were pursued in the shallower basin fringe of the coast and in 2010, plans advanced for drilling in the offshore Georgetown Block, while preparations were also advanced for the construction of the multi-purpose staging base at Grand Canal Berbice River in anticipation of drilling in the Corentyne Block. During 2011, these activities are expected to continue. Apart from the direct impact of activity in this sector, the linkages with and multiplier benefits for other suppliers of goods and services are tremendous and are already being capitalized on.

Guyana continues its public awareness campaign to sensitize the public on energy efficiency and conservation programmes.

Guyana continues to support the exchange of experiences and best practices in the implementation of energy efforts in the Hemisphere and Guyana has been an active participant in many energy forums.

The Government of Guyana continues to receive proposals for the production of bio-fuels. The Ministry of Agriculture, supported by funds from the Special Japanese Fund of the Inter-American Development Bank, has procured consulting services with the objective of:

- Developing a methodology for identifying viable investment opportunities, knowledge transfer, and preliminary identification of potential bio-energy programmes;
- Designing a financial vehicle or instrument to develop viable investment

opportunities and pilot implement a Strategy to promote Guyana's potential for bio-energy production;

- Capacity building and transfer of technology; and
- Institutional strengthening to support the Agro-Energy Policy of Guyana and support for small-scale bio-energy demonstration projects and dissemination of results.

GEORGETOWN,

GUYANA

JUNE 4, 2011

**Appendix 1: Guyana's Progress towards Achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**

MDGs	PROGRESS	Meeting target by 2015, (status as at 2009)	Selected Policy Environment Interventions
<b>Eradicating extreme poverty (goal 1)</b>	Target 1A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people living in extreme poverty	Potentially  - Good progress toward eradicating extreme poverty and hunger  - Target of having the proportion of people who suffer from hunger has been met, and performance in reducing poverty and increasing employment has improved	- All of the policies cited below, for other MDGs  - Low Income Housing  - Small Business Loans  -Social Safety Nets  - Establishment of the Rights of the Child Commission and the Child Care Protection Agency
	Target 1B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	Not assessed	- Legislative measures to ensure that women are not discriminated against in the workplace and that they have equal opportunity to professional and economic benefits associated with work  - Women of Worth microcredit facility  -Single Parent Assistance Programme which includes training component and small project support  - Youth skills training programmes  - Matching of workers to jobs through Central Recruitment Manpower Agency
	Target 1C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people	Likely	Basic Nutrition Programme 2-  Food and Nutrition Security Strategy



	suffering from hunger		National Nutrition Policy 2009 – 2015
<b>Universal primary education (goal 2)</b>	<p>Target 2A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling</p>	<p>On track and achievable</p> <p>- Excellent progress toward achieving universal primary education</p>	<p>- Education Strategic Plan (2008-2013)</p> <p>- Access and Equity in Primary Schools</p> <p>- Education For All-Fast Track initiative EFA-FTI</p> <p>- Child Friendly Schools Initiative</p> <p>- Health and Family Life Education</p> <p>- School feeding programme and universal school uniform allowances.</p> <p>- Expanded technical and vocational education</p> <p>- Flexible modes of continuous professional development</p> <p>- Delivery of literacy and numeracy through new technologies</p> <p>- New Educational Television Broadcasting Service</p> <p>-Reform of Teacher Education Programme to accelerate teacher training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revise teacher training curriculum</li> <li>• Associate Degree in Education</li> <li>• Introduction of Continuous Professional Development</li> </ul>

			<p>Courses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of open and distance learning modes to deliver content courses.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Gender equality and empowerment of women</b></p> <p><b>(goal 3)</b></p>	<p>Target 3A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005.</p>	<p>Likely</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good progress toward promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women; target of eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education has been met, and the country is striving towards parity at tertiary level</li> <li>- Employment of women is targeted for improvement and female political representation in Parliament has substantially increased</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All of the above</li> <li>- Women and Gender Equality Commission</li> <li>- Inter-Ministry Committee on Domestic Violence</li> <li>- National Advisory Committee on Trafficking in Persons</li> <li>- Domestic Violence Act</li> <li>- Domestic Violence Policy</li> <li>- Sexual Offences Act</li> <li>- Mental Health Strategy</li> <li>- Single Parent Assistance Programme</li> <li>- Women of Worth micro-credit facility</li> </ul>
<p><b>Reducing child mortality</b></p> <p><b>(goal 4)</b></p>	<p>Target 4A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate</p>	<p>Likely</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good progress toward reducing child mortality. Target of reducing U-5 mortality by two-thirds already met.</li> <li>- Aim is to further improve the record of reducing child mortality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved health systems and services (coverage of antenatal care, PMTCT, IMCI, EPI-including the introduction of new vaccines); enhanced capacities</li> <li>- Decentralization leading to increased access to health services</li> <li>- National Health Sector Strategy (2008-2012)</li> <li>- National Nutrition Policy</li> </ul>

			<p>(2009-2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Strategic Plan for the Reduction of Maternal and Neonatal Mortality (2006-2010)</li> <li>- Emergency Management of Obstetric and Neonatal Care</li> <li>- Health Facilities Licensing Act</li> <li>- Partnerships and support – Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada, EC/ACP/WHO Partnership, PAHO/WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF - The Prenatal Information System</li> </ul>
<p><b>Improving maternal health (goal 5)</b></p>	<p>Target 5A: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio</p>	<p>POTENTIALLY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Despite progress towards improving maternal health, reducing maternal deaths, and increasing availability of skilled health personnel at births, and the fact that antenatal care coverage and contraceptive prevalence are on the rise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As for reducing child mortality</li> <li>- Cabinet oversight of this area through sub-committee focus</li> <li>- Enhancing Maternal Mortality Surveillance</li> </ul>

	Target 5B: Achieve by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	Potentially – mixed outlook	
<b>Combating malaria and other major diseases  (goal 6)</b>	Target 6A: Have halted, by 2015, and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Steady progress toward this goal</li> <li>- Signs of beginning to halt the spread of HIV/AIDS and projected to meet the target of achieving universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As above</li> <li>- HIV Strategic Plan</li> <li>- National HIV Prevention Principles, Standards, and Guidelines</li> <li>- DOTS assessment (TB)</li> <li>- Partnerships and support – Global Fund, PAHO/WHO, PEPFAR, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF</li> </ul>
	Target 6B: Achieve by 2015, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS  for all those who need it	Likely	Expanded PMTCT and enhanced access to free ART
	Target 6C: Have halted, by 2015, and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	<p>Potentially</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prevalence rates confirm that the target of reducing the incidence of the disease has been met</li> <li>- Prevalence of tuberculosis shows tentative signs of a decline, with reduced incidence over the reporting period</li> </ul>	
<b>Environmental sustainability  (goal 7)</b>	Target 7A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and	<p>Potentially</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Multiple successes in the quest to ensure environmental</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LCDS and GRIF</li> <li>- EPA and climate change institutions</li> <li>- National advocacy; boosted</li> </ul>

	<p>reverse the loss of environmental resources</p>	<p>sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Target of integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs has been met and country is committed to significantly reducing biodiversity loss</li> </ul>	<p>by the 'Champion of the Earth' recognition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Selective logging/harvesting</li> <li>- Partnerships and support: PAHO/WHO (water, sanitation), UNDP, FAO</li> </ul> <p>Ministry of Housing and Water</p> <p>Turnaround Plan</p>
	<p>Target 7B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss</p>	<p>Not assessed</p>	

	<p>Target 7C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water</p>	<p>Likely</p> <p>- The target of halving the proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation have been met, and there have been notable increases in the population's access to adequate housing</p>	
	<p>Target 7D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers</p>	<p>Not assessed</p>	
<p><b>Develop a Global Partnership (goal 8)</b></p>	<p>Targets not assessed</p>	<p>-</p>	