



GUYANA'S REPORT

for the
Third International Conference on
Small Island Developing States

Final Draft

Government of Guyana

June , 2013



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

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Contents

1	Background	1
1.1	Background on the Third Conference on SIDS	2
1.2	National Preparations for the Third International Conference on SIDS	2
1.3	Report on the Multi-Stakeholder Consultation	3
2	Guyana's Socio-Economic Context.....	5
3	Guyana's Framework on Sustainable Development and SIDS.....	7
3.1.1	National Development Strategy	7
3.1.2	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	8
3.1.3	Implementation of the MDGs.....	8
3.1.4	Guyana's Low Carbon Development Strategy.....	8
3.1.5	National Competitiveness Strategy.....	9
4	Progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the BPOA and MSI.....	10
4.1	Climate Change and Sea-level Rise	10
4.2	Natural and Environmental Disasters.....	12
4.3	Management of Waste	13
4.4	Coastal and Marine Resources.....	14
4.5	Freshwater Resources.....	16
4.6	Land Resources.....	17
4.7	Energy Resources	21
4.8	Tourism Resources	23
4.9	Biodiversity Resources	23
4.10	Transport and Communication	25
4.10.1	Transport.....	25
4.10.2	Communication.....	26
4.11	Health.....	26

4.12	Food Security	27
4.13	Science and Technology	28
4.14	Culture	29
4.15	Human Resource Development.....	29
4.16	Trade: Globalisation and Liberalisation	31
4.17	Sustainable Capacity Development and Education for Sustainable Development.....	32
4.18	Knowledge Management and Information for Decision-Making	33
4.19	Graduation from Least Developed Country Status	33
4.20	Enabling Environment and Implementation.....	34
5	Practical and pragmatic actions needed for the further implementation of the BPOA and MSI.....	38
5.1	Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation	38
5.2	Finance	39
5.3	Trade	40
5.4	National Institutions and Administrative Capacity	42
5.5	Human Resource Development.....	42
5.6	Public Education and Awareness	43
5.7	Knowledge Management and Information for Decision-Making	43
5.8	Research	44
5.9	Science and Technology.....	45
5.10	Monitoring and Evaluation.....	46
5.11	Strengthened Partnerships	46
6	New and emerging challenges and opportunities for the sustainable development of the country and ways and means to address them	47
7	Priorities for consideration, as appropriate, in the elaboration of the post-2015 UN development agenda 50	
8	References	56
9	Appendix	59

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADF	Amerindian Development Fund
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
BCH	Biosafety Clearing House
BPOA	Barbados Plan of Action
CAP	Conservancy Adaptation Project
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CDC	Civil Defence Commission
CDCC	Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee
CDM	Comprehensive Disaster Management
CDPs	Community Development Plans
CFL	Compact Fluorescence Lights
CI	Conservation International
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COP	Code of Practice
CRFM	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
CSME	Caribbean Single Market Economy
D&I	Drainage and Irrigation
DFID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EDWC	East Demerara Water Conservancy
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EITI	Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative
ENSO	El Niño Southern Oscillation
EP Act	Environmental Protection Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EU	European Union
EU-FLEGT	European Union's Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FTAs	Free Trade Agreements
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEA	Guyana Energy Agency
GEF	Global Environmental Fund
GENCAPD	Guyana Environmental Capacity Development Mining Assistance Programme
GFC	Guyana Forestry Commission
GGMC	Guyana Geology and Mines Commission
GINA	Government Information Agency
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLDA	Guyana Livestock Development Authority
GLSC	Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission
GMRP	Guyana Mangrove Restoration Project
GoG	Government of Guyana
GPAS	Guyana Protected Areas System
GSA	Guyana School of Agriculture
GWI	Guyana Water Incorporated
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Country

HWMAQ	Hazardous Wastes/Materials and Air Quality Management Unit
IBSE	Inquiry Based Science Education
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFM	Independent Forest Monitoring
INC	Initial National Communication
IUU	Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated
kW	kilo Watt
LCD	Low Carbon Development
LCDS	Low Carbon Development Strategy
LED	Light Emitting Diodes
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCYS	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOAA	Ministry of Amerindian Affairs
MOFTIC	Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Co-operation
MOH	Ministry of Health
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRVS	Monitoring Reporting and Verification System
MSE	Micro and Small Enterprise
MSI	Mauritius Strategy for Implementation
MSSC	Multi Stakeholder Steering Committee
MW	Mega Watt
NBF	National Biosafety Framework
NBSAPs	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
NCS	National Competitiveness Strategy
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NDCs	Neighbourhood Democratic Councils
NDIA	National Drainage and Irrigation Authority
NDS	National Development Strategy
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NGHO	New Global Human Order
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NHSS	National Health Sector Strategy
NREAC	Natural Resources and Environment Advisory Committee
NTFP	Non-Forest Timber Products
OAS	Organisation of American States
OCC	Office of Climate Change
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OLPF	One Laptop per Family
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PA	Protected Area
PAHO/WHO	Pan American Health Organisation/World Health Organisation
PAMS	Protected Area Management System
PEA	Public Education and Awareness
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

PSPs	Permanent Sampling Plots
PUC	Public Utilities Commission
RCM	Regional Coordinating Mechanism
READ	Rural Enterprise and Agricultural Development Project
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RMMS	Routine Maintenance Management System
S&T	Science and Technology
SD	Sustainable Development
SEES	School of Earth and Environmental Sciences
SEFPs	State Forest Exploratory Permits
SFPs	State Forest Permissions
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SNC	Second National Communication
SVEs	Small and Vulnerable Economies
SWITT	Single Windows for Trade Transactions
TSAAs	Timber Sales Agreements
TTPDB	Trade Transactions Public - Private Dialogue Body
UAEP	Unserved Areas Electrification Programme
UG	University of Guyana
UN	United Nations
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCED	United Nations Convention on Environment and Development
UNCSD	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
WCLs	Wood Cutting Leases
WFS	World Food Summit
WTO	World Trade Organisation
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

1 Background

Guyana is a tropical country, situated on the north-eastern coast of the continent of South America between 1 degree and 9 degrees north latitudes, and 56 degrees and 62 degrees west longitudes. It is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by Suriname, on the south and southwest by Brazil and on the west by Venezuela.¹

Guyana is considered part of the Caribbean through its historic ties and is a member of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). Though located on the mainland, it is classified as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) due to its low-lying coast. The country has an area of 214,970 km² and a multi-ethnic population of approximately 765,000.

Four main natural geographic regions exist in the country: the Coastal Plain, the Hilly Sand and Clay Region, the Highland Region, and the Rupununi Savannahs. The Coastal Plain lies about 1.4 m below mean high tide level and is protected by natural and man-made sea defences. It is 430 km long and varies in width from 5 to 40 km. Most of the population resides on the coastal plain which consists of the most fertile lands in the country.²

Guyana is well endowed with natural resources including fertile agricultural lands, diverse mineral deposits, and an abundance of tropical rain forests. The agriculture sector (mainly sugar and rice), for which 95% is concentrated on the coast, is one of the most important sectors to the economy, both in terms of foreign exchange generation and the number of persons employed accounting for 35% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2004. Mining (gold, diamond and bauxite) and forestry also contribute significantly to the GDP which has continued to grow over the last decade.³

Guyana's climate has traditionally been uniform and characterised by high temperatures, humidity and heavy rainfall with temperatures along the coast of an average high of 32°C and a low of 24°C; humidity is around 70% year round and rainfall averaging 250 cm annually with two rainy seasons on the coast (May-June and December-January) and one in the southernmost region (April-September). The major weather system is the Inter-tropical Convergence Zone and the major climate system is the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO)⁴

Within the last decade, Guyana has experienced unpredictable changes in weather patterns characterised by severe El Niño in 1997-8 and extreme levels of precipitation on the coast in 2005 and 2006 resulting in widespread flooding along the coast to the extent that several areas were declared disaster areas.⁵

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

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