

# LOW CARBON DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



*Transforming Guyana's Economy While Combating Climate Change*

## REPORT

### SUB-NATIONAL OUTREACH – Bartica, REGION 7

Bartica Secondary School – REGION 7  
1 April 2015

## Introduction

In June 2009 the Government of Guyana launched its Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS), which aims to transform Guyana's economy on to a low carbon, sustainable development trajectory, while simultaneously combating climate change. Guyana's LCDS sets out the vision through which economic development and climate change mitigation will be simultaneously enabled in the course of the generation of payments for standing forest and eco-system services. When the LCDS was first launched, the importance of multi-stakeholder involvement in all stages of the LCDS implementation was demonstrated.

In November 2009, Guyana and Norway signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in which Norway committed to providing financial support of up to US\$250 million by 2015 for results achieved by Guyana in limiting emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and to support the implementation of Guyana's LCDS. Under the MOU, contributions from Norway are channeled through the multi-contributor Guyana REDD+ Investment Fund (GRIF), established in October 2010 for which the World Bank is Trustee, towards priority projects identified in the LCDS. The emphasis on multi-stakeholder involvement has persisted in subsequent successive iterations of the Joint Concept Note (JCN), and since 2009, GoG has achieved substantial progress in its outreach activities. Currently, along with providing updates on the LCDS and related issues, people are engaged in discussions aimed at addressing impacts of their activities to ensure the success of the LCDS and improving livelihoods.

In accordance with the Norway MoU and the JCN, Guyana has met the requirements for four performance-based payments to the tune of US\$150 million. These funds are being invested in the LCDS projects. The JCN identifies 'Indicators of Enabling Activities' where performance in enabling activities will be measured against progress on key categories of activities. Two such categories relate to the 'Continuous multi-stakeholder consultation process' and 'the rights of indigenous peoples and other local forest communities as regards REDD-plus'. The Government of Guyana is committed to fully inform and engage with stakeholders across Guyana in the decision making for matters affecting their well-being.

The JCN (2012) makes two important time-bound stipulations on the multi-stakeholder process. First, the JCN stipulates that initiating in January 2013 a responsible body for communication, information and outreach be established and second, the preparation of "*an information and consultation project concept note to the GRIF Steering Committee*" and the implementation, by June 2013, of part of this outreach programme.

Currently, the Office of Climate Change (OCC) is collaborating with Conservation International – Guyana (CI-G) on a project called *Implementing Guyana's LCDS Outreach Programme*. This project is aimed at increasing understanding and awareness on climate change and Guyana's LCDS, both nationally and internationally. Significantly, Sub-National Outreach and Awareness is a component under the *Implementing the Guyana's LCDS Outreach Programme*, designed to facilitate outreach, education and awareness sessions in all ten administrative regions by a high-level team with the primary purpose of providing updates on key LCDS activities.

The main objectives of this outreach session are:

1. To update the public on key issues related to climate change and LCDS implementation;

2. To provide a systematic and transparent process of multi-stakeholder engagement enabling the participation of all potentially affected and interested stakeholders in the LCDS process; and
3. To support the overall goals and objectives of Guyana's LCDS.

This outreach session was held in Bartica, Region 7. It brought together stakeholders from a number of communities in Region 7, inclusive of National Democratic Council (NDC) , Regional Executive Officers (REO), and representatives from Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), the Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC), the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC), the Public Health Department, Hope Foundation, Red Cross and the Guyana Fire Service, and residents from various communities such as Falmouth, Karrau, Agatash, Bartica, Dagg Point, Westerback, Goshen, Riverview, Batavia, One and ½ mile, Kartabo, Arimi Hill, Moca Moca Bay and West Indian Scheme.

This report captures the discussion of the session, the key issues identified and any suggestions and/or recommendations emanating from the discussions. There were 84 registered participants at the Bartica outreach session. The complete list of representatives is included in Appendix A.

# GUYANA LOW-CARBON DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



*Transforming Guyana's Economy While Combating Climate Change*

**National Stakeholder Outreach and Awareness 2015 – Region 7**

**Bartica Secondary School  
1 April 2015**

## **PROGRAMME**

<b>10:00</b>	<b>Registration</b>
<b>10:30</b>	<b>Call to Order by Chairperson (Regional Chairman)</b>
<b>10:40</b>	<b>National Pledge &amp; Prayers</b>
<b>10:50</b>	<b>Welcome by Regional Chairman</b>
<b>11:00</b>	<b>Introductions</b> (Outreach Team and Representatives of Villages)
<b>11:30</b>	<b>Remarks:</b>  Mr Keith Austin, Assistant Commissioner, Guyana Forestry Commission
<b>11:50</b>	<b>Presentation:</b> Ms Gitanjali Chandarpal, Head, Office of Climate Change
<b>12:10</b>	<b>Presentation:</b> Permanent Secretary, George Jervis, Ministry of Agriculture & MSSC Member
<b>12:30</b>	<b>Open Discussion</b>
<b>13:45</b>	<b>Closing Remarks: Chairperson</b>

**LUNCH**

## Outreach Session

### Outreach Team

The members of the Outreach Team were:

- Mr George Jervis Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture & MSSC Member
- Ms Gitanjali Chandarpal Head, Office of Climate Change
- Ms Shereeda Yusuf Technical Coordinator, Office of Climate Change
- Ms Kandila Ramotar Climate Change Officer, Office of Climate Change
- Ms Monique Jones Administrative Officer, Office of Climate Change
- Ms Jenelle Benn-Cargill Finance Officer, Office of Climate Change
- Mr Robeina Persaud Finance Officer, Project Management Office
- Mr David Persaud IT Officer, Office of Climate Change
- Mr Keith Austin Assistant Commissioner, Guyana Forestry Commission

### Summary of Presentations and Remarks

The session was chaired by Mr Gordon Bradford, the Regional Chairman for Region 7 and the presenters were (i) Mr Keith Austin and (ii) Ms Gitanjali Chandarpal. The feature address was delivered by Mr George Jervis.

Mr Bradford, Chairman of the session, called the meeting to order and welcomed participants to the meeting and introduced the villages and groups in attendance. The Chairman then introduced the topics to be discussed namely climate change and the Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS). The Chairman indicated that it is important to address climate change issues. He emphasized that climate change is real and that its impacts are already beginning to be felt on the ground. Given these circumstances, he noted the importance of being prepared to address climate change as these impacts may even be felt at the individual level and underlined that learning about climate change will enhance preparedness efforts both currently and in the future. In this regard, he pointed to the important role of awareness sessions and encouraged participants to have an interactive session including sharing of relevant experiences. The Chairman invited members of the Head Table to introduce themselves to participants.

Mr Keith Austin, an Assistant Commissioner of Forests in the Forest Monitoring Department of the Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC), highlighted Essequibo's rich natural resource base such including its forest resources. He indicated that Bartica is uniquely positioned as the gateway to Region 7 and to Essequibo itself. He pointed to the importance of the session in raising awareness of Guyana's vision outlined in the LCDS. He stated that the LCDS is Guyana's vision for sustainable development while addressing climate change in particular climate change mitigation. He pointed to the important role the Strategy is playing to earn payments for the ecosystem services that Guyana provides to the world by keeping its forests standing. He noted that all Guyanese have a responsibility to play a part in developing Guyana and indicated that Guyanese should be proud of the LCDS as it is a novel undertaking. In this regard, he noted that stakeholder involvement is very important especially to allow all stakeholders to have their input in this national vision. Mr Austin ended his remarks by encouraging participants to make contributions to the session.

Ms Gitanjali Chandarpal, Head of the Office of Climate Change (OCC), began her presentation on the LCDS and Climate Change by indicating the climate change impacts are already being experienced and consequently, the Government of Guyana (GoG) has given this priority attention. She provided an overview of climate change including anthropogenic climate change, carbon dioxide and greenhouse gas emissions and sources, global warming and changes in key climate variables like temperature, precipitation, extreme weather events and rising sea levels. For example, she emphasized that 2014 was Earth's hottest year on record. Ms Chandarpal indicated that the historic responsibility for greenhouse gas emissions lies with the developed countries. Developing countries, like Guyana, are only now starting to move along their development paths. This distinction is recognized by the United Nations Framework Convention to Climate Change (UNFCCC) where developing countries are not held accountable for their greenhouse gas emissions.

She noted that Guyana is very vulnerable to climate change and this is important because impacts are already being felt. She noted that 90% of Guyana's population lives on the coast and most of the country's economic activities are centred there. However, climate change is not only a coastal issue as impacts on the coast can affect other areas such as the 2005 floods, which affected the country's entire Gross Domestic Product (GDP). She pointed to studies which show that climate change impacts will become worse if changes are not made and vulnerable countries will suffer greatly. She indicated that the two major factors in addressing climate change are adaptation and mitigation and elaborated on them. The global framework to address these issues is the UNFCCC and Guyana has had a very strong advocacy in this regard. Guyana is currently negotiating at a global platform to combat climate change along with other like-minded countries. At the national and local levels, she indicated significant investments have been made in Guyana in interventions to address climate change such as into drainage and irrigation, among others. She also provided examples of how climate change is being mainstreaming into sectors.

Ms Chandarpal pointed to the LCDS as the key guiding document at the national level to propel development while combating climate change. The LCDS was developed in 2009 and outlines how Guyana can continue its development in a low carbon manner that enables economic and sustainable development. It details the transition of Guyana's economy to one that is low deforestation, low carbon and climate resilient. She also explained that forests play an important role in the fight against climate change and Guyana is considered a High Forest Low Deforestation Country (HFLD). At the international level, the REDD+ (Reducing Emissions for Deforestation and Degradation) mechanism is being created. She stated that approximately 85% of Guyana is covered in forests and Guyana has one of the lowest deforestation rates worldwide. She highlighted that the LCDS is not focused on stopping mining or forestry activities but on ensuring that these activities continue in a sustainable manner. Stakeholder involvement was highlighted as one of the key driving factors in determining the success of the LCDS. She pointed to the on-going consultations and outreach sessions which commenced in 2009. The oversight role of the Multi-Stakeholder Steering Committee (MSSC) to the LCDS for the process was also highlighted.

Ms Chandarpal also stated that partnerships are important. International funding for climate change is low and Guyana works along with other countries to assist in funding. One important partnership is between Guyana and Norway, where Norway has agreed to support Guyana in its fight against climate change. In 2009, Guyana and Norway signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). Norway has committed to pay Guyana up to USD 250 million to put measures in place to address climate change and to promote national development. To date, Guyana has received USD 150 million. The partnership has

helped to support projects which are focused on the addressing climate change and furthering development. She provided examples of the projects and provided explanations of each.

The Amaila Falls Hydropower Project was highlighted as the flagship project of the LCDS to support national development because it is a renewable energy project which supports reducing greenhouse gases and fossil fuels usage in Guyana. The Amerindian Development Fund (ADF) supports the socio-economic development of Amerindian communities through the implementation of their Community Development Plans (CDPs); 26 communities have implemented their CDPs under Phase 1 and Phase 2 was launched in September 2014. The Amerindian Land Titling Project (ALT) is aimed at helping to fast-track Amerindian land-titling process and this is an on-going project. The Micro and Small Enterprise Project (MSE) looks at bottlenecks that constrain micro and small enterprises especially those with limited financial scope to achieve their goals and objectives. She pointed to the Implementing the LCDS Outreach Programme which is on-going and which will allow stakeholder involvement in the process in particular through sessions like this one in Bartica and as well as through more targeted involvement of stakeholders.

Ms Chandarpal also indicated that another important adaptation project is the Cunha Canal Project which looks at improving flood management and drainage and irrigation. The project document is currently being finalized and the project will begin soon. The LCDS outlines several measures to build resilience including through upgrading infrastructure to protect against flooding and developing hinterland adaptation measures among others. She also pointed to the International Centre for Biodiversity Research which is another project currently being developed. She indicated that although the current agreement between Guyana and Norway will be ending in 2015, GoG is exploring whether there is scope for another agreement. She indicated that leaflets and brochures on the LCDS and LCDS projects were distributed and more information can be requested from the OCC. Ms Chandarpal concluded her presentation by informing participants that information provided at the session is aimed at educating stakeholders since everyone plays an important role in addressing climate change.

In his feature address, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Mr George Jervis, indicated that he will be discussing how the agriculture sector fits into the context of reducing climate change looking at both the relationships between mitigation and adaptation. He acknowledged Ms Chandarpal's report that 2014 was the hottest year on record and pointed to this evidence that climate change impacts are already being experienced in the agriculture sector. The Permanent Secretary indicated that the agriculture sector contributes to climate change including through the use of fuel in agricultural production and the importation of food. He noted that more than 90% of the food consumed in Bartica and communities of Region 7 is imported. He indicated that the idea is to change practices so that the final production of the food is done in Bartica and its environs. He indicated that the agriculture development strategy for Region 7 could consider how to reduce the carbon footprint from food imports, promote high-value/low-volume crops (black pepper, honey, livestock), and encourage subsistence agriculture. He stated that agriculture expansion does not necessitate any further deforestation but could use areas which have already been cleared.

He introduced and explained the MoA's 5F strategy, that is: agriculture for food, fuel, fashion, furniture and fibre. Mr Jervis underlined the climate change dimensions of this Strategy such as reduced fuel consumption from the importation of food and using food waste to produce bio-ethanol, bio-diesel and other bio-fuels thereby reducing the importation of fuel. He noted that agriculture for medicinal purposes and this may be linked to the LCDS and climate change. The Permanent Secretary pointed to three projects which were recently closed by the MoA, and which have been running for the last five

years namely: the Agriculture Sector Support Programme which improved agriculture infrastructure such as drainage structures, 'kokers', and pump stations as well as fixing critical roadways mainly in coastal areas; the Agriculture Export Diversification Programme which targeted beef, aquaculture and fruits and vegetables; and the Rural Enterprise in Agriculture Development which focused on the rural poor especially women and youth.

The Permanent Secretary indicated that the future of agriculture is to enable climate smart production of food. He highlighted several interventions which are currently being implemented and explored by the MoA including the reclamation of farming areas through fertigation, reducing water use in farming through drip irrigation, using shade houses to protect against extreme hot temperatures, introducing aquaponics, and maximizing the final use of livestock and plants. He indicated that these techniques should be part of an integrated system to guide agricultural production in a climate uncertain future. He indicated that there are linkages between protecting the ozone layer and fighting climate change given that some of the gases which deplete the ozone layer are also greenhouse gases which contribute to climate change and global warming. He encouraged participants to enquire whether any new purchases for refrigerators or air conditioners use approved gases.

Mr Jervis supported the earlier statement by Ms Chandarpal that flooding and managing solid waste are key elements to ensuring Guyana continues to develop. He expressed his dismay that Bartica shares the sanitation challenges frequently encountered in Georgetown. He noted that in light of the changes in precipitation which will occur due to climate change, such as extreme precipitation events, will eventually exacerbate drainage and irrigation challenges which are already being faced. He noted that the MoA has already started work to enhance the drainage capacity of new structures from 1.5 inches of rainfall in 24 hours to 2.5 inches in 24 hours but if poor sanitation practices continue, this increase will not be as impactful as intended. He indicated that managing solid waste could have many positive co-benefits such as expanding local industry through the use of cassava starch plates and boxes and reducing the transmission of vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue as mosquitoes thrive in areas with poor sanitation. He stated that since everyone is affected when floods occur, everyone has the responsibility in managing flood risk. He indicated that such a responsibility would include behavioural change such as changing disposal practices and ensuring that some permeable ground surfaces remain in new construction.

The Permanent Secretary noted that at the other extreme are droughts which are currently being experienced in Region 9. He informed the gathering that over the last six months, monthly precipitation in Region 9 has ranged between 0.2 – 0.75mm creating a situation that would result in the death of crops and livestock, and pest populations will increase. He pointed to the costs involved in dealing with this but noted that the JR Ranch has been able to capture water in a well and over the last six months the water level has decreased by only about 6 feet. He indicated that the MoA is studying this model and will be trying to replicate it in other areas if possible. Mr Jervis closed his presentation by charging participants to seek additional information or clarification on things that interest them, to be the change needed, and to let go of confining perceptions that restrict them from becoming an active participant in the implementation of the LCDS.

The Regional Chairman indicated that the outreach session was held to inform participants about the LCDS, climate change and the implications Guyana is facing as well as the various efforts the GoG is doing to combat the impacts. He pointed to the importance of the Permanent Secretary's observations on the food imports into Bartica and shared that the Regional Administration is required to even import cassava bread to use in their dormitories. He invited Ms Robeina Persaud from the Project Management



Office (PMO) and Mr Darcy Waldron from the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC) to the head table to answer any questions that may arise. Mr Peter Ramotar, the Regional Executive Officer (REO), was also invited to respond to any questions that may arise. The Chairman then opened the floor for questions.

## Key Issues Identified by Participants at the Session

Name	Gender	Community	Comments/ Questions	Responses (Permanent Secretary Mr George Jarvis, Ms Gitanjali Chandarpal, Mr Darcy Waldron, Mr Peter Ramotar)
Peter Ramotar	Male	Regional Executive Officer Bartica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We are aware that Guyana is doing its part but what level of the same types of efforts are being made by our neighbours such as Venezuela and Brazil. Although Guyana's efforts are herculean, these alone cannot address climate change at a global level and it would be heartening to note whether any other forested developing countries are seeing the issue as seriously as we are.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A lot of countries have started work to fight climate change and all countries are unique. Guyana is highly vulnerable because of our location, terrain, infrastructure and climate. Every country has different approaches to address climate change and Guyana works closely with several countries at the regional and international levels such as CARICOM and Caribbean countries; and the small island developing states. Even though we are not a small island we share a lot of the same vulnerabilities. We also work with other highly forested countries.</li> <li>- Many countries have started to do similar work to Guyana but developing countries are faced with developmental challenges which make climate change responses very uneconomical. Implementation of these plans is usually difficult and the international process has not given the level of funding that is needed. The support from Norway is very helpful in this regard. The LCDS is very unique.</li> <li>- Unfortunately, we are not seeing the firm commitments from industrialised countries to reduce their emissions.</li> </ul>

Irving Miguel	Male	Batavia Cuyuni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- [I am] trying to do farming in the area and have heard about the LCDS for a long-time but has never received advice on how to do agriculture properly.</li> <li>- Farmers are struggling- pests, mainly Acushi Ants, are destroying the crops. We have made reports but we are not getting the help or the poison needed to deal with the pests.</li> <li>- In the 1980s, the PNC Government tried its best to assist farmers including the provision of money, spray cans, seeds, plants, etc. This policy has been “done away with” and the [current] Government is not assisting but instead we are being directed to IPED. We do not know these people; we only know the President and we depend on him.</li> <li>- Farmers are trying but they do not have the technology and the tools needed to survive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It was responded that the MoA will arrange, by the end of next week, to send ant bait to Batavia.</li> <li>- The aim of the agriculture sector now is to prevent farmers from always being reliant on help from the Government to keep their agricultural systems going. It was recognised that we are still developing, but the MoA is attempting is to link farmers to markets that will allow monies to flow before, during and after the crop. If agriculture is your livelihood, you should follow it at a commercial scale. Agriculture cannot grow under these circumstances. The fact that all Presidents since Forbes Burnham have had to commit to giving the same type of support to farmers suggests that the policy was not working.</li> <li>- A new system could be developed whereby farmers supply the Regional Administration and the Regions can advance monies to the farmers to allow cultivation. While we will attempt now to fix the immediate problems, the more important thing is to get out of the ‘dependency syndrome’ and into a system where you can make money.</li> <li>- The Agriculture Officer in Bartica, Ms Tracy Alleyne, also made an intervention stating that the problem of Acushi Ants was addressed through control programme being implemented by NAREI. The programme was received positively by approximately 90% of the communities in and around Bartica with the exception of Batavia and Iteballi.</li> <li>- It was noted that over the last five to seven</li> </ul>
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				<p>years, the level of intervention from the Government through the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs (MoAA) and the Office of the President (OP) has been unprecedented. OP allowed communities to select projects of their choice up to the value of G\$5 million and there was nothing that prevented communities from moving forward with an agricultural project. It is not all about getting axes and chain-saws, it requires more commitment. There has to be a balance. The Government's emphasis on allocating money into the agriculture sector is for support and help, and for the provision of services such as through the extension officers.</p>
Rendall Wilson	Male	Goshen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I have been a farmer in Goshen for a number of years and I think I could do more but need support. I am living on an Amerindian Reservation and if I want a road I cannot get it because I do not have the documentation. I would like to extend my farm but I do not have the money and cannot access loans.</li> <li>- I have problems with animals like jaguars and dogs. I would like a firearm to protect my crops from scavenging animals.</li> <li>- I used to plant cash crops but now I plant permanent crops [such as those] that grow on trees.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The MoA has no mandate regarding titled Amerindian lands. The recommendation is that you do not abandon the land you have now but start to seek areas outside of Goshen and investigate planting on state lands. There is nothing that the MoA can do to help you to separate your lands from others with documentation. There may be avenues to get the land leased from the communities. However, the MoA can help with alternative land sourcing and can utilise evidence of your farming in Goshen to assist with this.</li> <li>- Since 2009, the MoA has made representation to the Ministry of Home Affairs and will continue to make interventions. However, you could take novel measures to protect your crops such as setting up traps. None of these measures will take the place of a firearm but you need to take some action to protect your crops until such</li> </ul>

				time that you can get a firearm.
Augustus Labadie	Male	Iteballi Landing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I have problems with Acushi Ants and I also have problems with accessing markets for my crops as they are quite expensive and are not competitive with crops that have been imported.</li> <li>- I also have issues with water management and that is our biggest challenge to farming in Iteballi. However, roads and lights are also a major problem and have an impact on how we are able to reach markets and how we place prices on our crops.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The MoA is conducting some work on water, road and lighting issues in other areas and this may create some hope. We received US\$12 million, and an addition US\$ 2.5 million from the CARICOM Development Fund and these were used to convert four roads from dams in Parika, Ruby, Onverwagt and the road to Laluni, and 2 bridges. Our approach is to do what we can and to do it well. Light poles are going up in the areas where the roads are being built. The MoA only can address primary and secondary drains and waterways and if you have issues with those we would put systems in place to have them cleaned.</li> <li>- It was stated that GGMC does quarterly water sampling along the Essequibo, Mazaruni and Cayuni Rivers. Recently, it was determined that water quality of the Essequibo River has improved. The [pollution in the] Cuyuni is a ticklish issue since some of the pollution comes from Venezuela. Some issues arise because of tailings management and this is being gradually addressed through GGMC's compliance monitoring. Miners are now being taught to do self-testing. However, it is recognised that there is a challenge to always have Officers present on the ground and this requires behavioural change in miners. However, miners are already beginning to understand that better practices can translate to greater earnings. GGMC is working to provide technical advice to miners.</li> </ul>

Molly Thomas	Female	Dagg Point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Agriculture Department worked with us to implement a project to get rid of Acushi Ants and it was successful and beneficial for farmers.</li> <li>- We used our grant from the Office of the President to invest in agriculture and planted 2 acres of cassava and half of an acre of red peas. We also purchased a chainsaw and grass-cutters. We are improving in our farming. I heard the Regional Chairman and REO say that cassava bread is being imported and now and especially next year we will be producing cassava bread and casareep.</li> <li>- Work with your people to see progress in farming and work together to build a better community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It was noted that agriculture has not been a priority for Region 7 because there are so many other alternatives. Agriculture is largely at a subsistence level but we need to get serious about agriculture earlier rather than later.</li> </ul>
Edward Persaud	Male	Bartica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One of the major points coming out of PS' address is that Bartica should diversify their economy. Mining is the main driver of the economy in Bartica and this would be a challenge in the long-term since mining is not a renewable resource. Are there any specific interventions to diversify Bartica?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The general programme is Climate Smart Agriculture and so that direct investment is made in specific communities. When a request has been made and a community signals their interest in a specific sector then a specialist will be sent in to work with the community. For example, if a community indicates an interest in black pepper then the specialist on spices will be sent in.</li> <li>- There are other organisations like the GGMC and the GFC that offer funding to communities to get these projects done and the MoA could assist with the preparation of project proposals.</li> <li>- This outreach session has provided a very useful medium to share information on these projects and to increase on-the-ground interest.</li> </ul>

## Appendix A: List of Participants - Region 7

### Registration Form: LCDS National Stakeholder Outreach and Awareness 2015

Region: 7

Location: BARTICA

Date: 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015

No	Name	Age	Gender	Occupation	Village	Contact No.	Email
1	Alana Joseph	18	Female		Fal Mouth	672-6384	
2	Shamira Scipio	13	Female		Fal Mouth		
3	SHARÉ CORNELIUS	24	Male	CDO - MoAA	Karran	670 8706	sharucg1@gmail.com
4	Alana Cornelius	24	Female	C-SC	Karran	601-4760	
5	Vena Cozier	34	Female	CSt	Agatash	685-6179	
6	Geneva Haynes	24	Female	Bartica Fire Station	Bartica	661-4411	
7	Rajan Scott	33	Male	" "	"	660-6843	
8	Melby Thomas	44	Female	Chairman	Dogg Point	672-6542	
9	Ronald Sutton	55	Male	Secretary	Dogg Point	669-8197	
10	Doray Douglas	38	F	SAC. E.H.O.	Bartica	604-1811	Sweetensiro101@gmail.com
11	Alexa Newton	24	Female	E.H.O.	Bartica	678 9380	madonnanewton@yahoo.com
12	Annette Sherrington	39	Female	Farmer	WESTERBACK	679-7608	
13	Janet Lawrence	25	Female	C.S.O	Goshens	678-0745	
14	Mary Thomas	46	Female	C.S.O	Goshens	602-6100	
15	Alana Thomas	24	F	C.S.O. C.P.G	River View	689-3314	
16	Darcy Labroad	36	M	Senior Environmental Officer	GGMC	600-2337	darcy.labroad@plw.com
17	Daria Jordan	26	F	Welfare Assistant	Bartica	680-3262	
18	Justin Monte	17	M	Office Assistant	Hydrate road Bartica	674-6996	
19	George Benjamin	31	M	Driver	Third Ave, B/c	661-0460	
20	Demek Pearson	36	M	RFO	RDC # 7	455-0262	
21	Peter Ramotar	64	M	RFO	RDC # 7	455-0261	
22	Gordon Bradford	62	M	Chairman	RDC # 7	602-1029	
23	Melita Bernard	51	F	Farmer	Batawa		
24	Kepha Dutchin	13	M	Student	Bartica		
25	Anthony Murray	46	M	Self-emp	Bartica	669-6433	anthony.murray39@yahoo.com

Registration Form: LCDS National Stakeholder Outreach and Awareness 2015

Region: 7

Location: BARTICA

Date: 1<sup>st</sup> APRIL 2015

No	Name	Age	Gender	Occupation	Village	Contact No.	Email
1	Julia Brathwaite	54	F	farmer	gatik		
2	Rendell Wilson	53	M	farmer	gabrum	686-8028	
3	Lynn Royal	26	M	Teacher/Teacher	Batavia	660-0003	lroyal@yahoo.com
4	Laneta Daniels	43	F	Cleaner	Batavia	601-0574	
5	Maria Joseph	19	F	House wife	Batavia	690-4145	
6	Lavin Chambers	27	M	FARMER	BATAVIA	6755897	
7	Elvis Allicoyes	51	M	SELF EMPLOYED	RIVER'S VIEW	685-9713	
8	Simone Labadie	26	M	SELF EMPLOYED	St albans landing	690-4740	
9	Mohamed Rasol	25	M	self employed	Bartica	670-048	
10	Martha Renee						
11	Delia Daniels	25	F	C.S.O	Agatsch	670-8987	
12	George Jarvis		M	Permanent Secretary	GIT		
13	Esther Chandyal		F	Head O.C	GIT		
14	Sharrada Yusuf	29	F	Technical Coordinator	GIT		
15	David Persaud	30	M	Admin Assistant	GIT		
16	Keth Asta		M	Assistant Commissioner	GIT		
17	Kandla Ramar	28	F	Climate Change officer	GIT		
18	Janelle Bean		F	Finance officer	GIT		
19	Mervine Jones		F	Admin officer	GIT		
20	Alber Ferdinand	24	M	Media	GIT	652-0897	roman.admin@b39.com
21	Shivanil Persaud	23	F	Media	GIT		
22	Alexis Williams	35	M	Youth Development of...	Bartica (COC)	676-0763	alexwilliams@yahoo.com
23	Candacy John	27	F	Farmer	Dogg Point	679-4673	
24	David Huggins	18	M	Marketing R/O #7	ONE and 1/2 mile	669-1927	
25	Cianna Persaud	29	F	EDC #7	B/CA	628-7879	cianna-persaud@yahoo.com



### Registration Form: LCDS National Stakeholder Outreach and Awareness 2015

Region: 7

Location: BARTICA

Date: 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015

No	Name	Age	Gender	Occupation	Village	Contact No.	Email
1	Patricia Matthews	35	Female	C.S.O	Fall Mouth	674-9782	
2	Shenny Moses	26	Female	C.S.O	Karrou Creek	676-6192	
3	Judith Hall	46	Female	C.S.O	Bartica	6757121	
4	RONDELL BACCHUS	29	M	Logging	RIVERSVIEW	6021171	
5	Aleza McVilvie	26	M	Home Remedial (Health Care)	Bartica	693-7560	
6	Robelna Persaud	30	F	DT	GT	6187743	
7	Dianne Bawaaj	29	F	CI	GT	639 8270	
8	Anthony Thomas	48	M	Farmer	Dagg Point		
9	Carla Edwards	43	F	C.S.O	River's View	662-8113	
10	Jane Klase	34	F	House wife	Kartabo Village	677-6260	
11	Pauline Williams	47	F	Teacher	Kartabo Village	677-8239	
12	Urita Simon	24	F	C.S.O	Arima Hill	684-6756	
13	Julie Smart	41	F	Housewife	Moco Moca Bay		
14	Muriel Ferguson	56	F	Farmer	Batagon	6036617	
15	Angela Sabido	70		Chairman	Stibbe	699 9027	
16	Michael Cain	17	M	Chairman	Stibbe	6679790	
17	Lisel Jacobus	36	M	Teacher	Bartica	670-1955	
18	Nanda Goncalves	32	F	Overseer	B.N.D.C	680-4241	name
19	Josina Miguel	65	F	Farmer	Batavia Cuyuni		
20	Steph D...		M	Vice Chairman NPC	Bartica	604 2768	
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No	Name	Age	Gender	Occupation	Village	Contact No.	Email
1	Trisha Lalithanes		F	Extension officer	Bartica	643-3290	trisha23_gg@yahoo.com
2	UZZIEL HERNANDEZ	36	M	Extension officer	Bartica	689-7607	hernandezuzziel@yahoo.com
3	Tracey Alkyne		F	Extension officer	Bartica	6004619	trjgshu@yahoo.com
4	Vorona James	16	F	Student	Bartica		
5	Michael Edwards	38	M	Police Officer	Rivers View E/6 Quo	6580237	dauidedward_2015@yahoo.com
6	Vanicia Griffith	18	F	C.S.O	Intelli	6722138	
7	ROMINGCON SUREAT	36	M	CRAFFMAN/GWS	BARTICA	683-5453	
8	ELSON KHREATH	28	M	MANAGER/GWS	BARTICA	6910794	elsontk@gws.gg
9	Arlene Charles	18	FEMALE		Fal Mouth	683-8529	
10	Revanie Rangoonath	29	female	Treasurer C.D.C	Ngatash	676-7201	
11	Jana Tobin	35	Female	House Wife	Dagg Point	667-1690	
12	Margaret Alang	65	F	Retire Community Worker	23 West Indian Sch	603-7661457/380	
13	Edward A Bernard	50	M	Retire Journalist	Bartica	696 4175	rdearthnews@hotmail.com
14	Desiree Bernard	25	f	farming	Batavia	675-2382	
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