

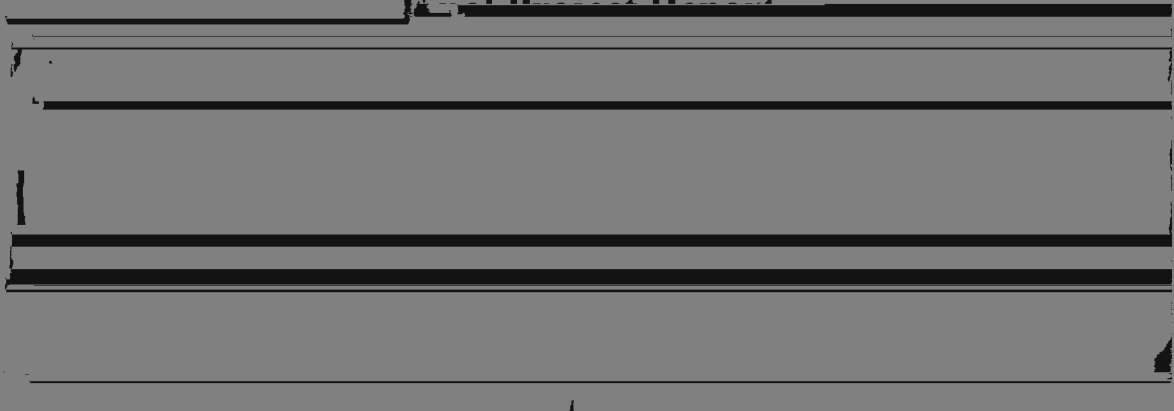
**Collaboration and Consultation  
and Resilience:  
Final Project Report**

*Deborah S. Davenport  
for the  
Global Development Initiative*

**ees**

**One Copenhill 453 Freedom Parkway  
Atlanta, Georgia 30307**

Collaborative  
Initiative



*Deborah S. Davenport  
for the  
Global Development Initiative*

*The Carter Center  
One Copenhill  
453 Freedom Parkway  
Atlanta, GA 30307*

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## Preface

Between August 1995 and July 1996, The Carter Center engaged in the Project on

public dialogue in Guyana on land use. The project's main output was a Baseline Document on Land Use in Guyana which was intended to represent not only a technical

or government view of issues pertaining to land use in Guyana but also the end product of an effort to enhance public dialogue on these issues.

The process of preparing the Baseline Document stressed local participation with the

## Collaboration and Consultation on Land Use in Guyana

### Executive Summary

The Project for Collaboration and Consultation on Land Use in Guyana was undertaken between August 1995 and July 1996 as a result of a collaborative effort between The

Carter Center, the Government of Guyana, the University of Guyana, the Guyana Environmental Monitoring and Conservation Organisation, and the World Resources

Institute. The project underwent two phases: first, the development of a draft baseline document; then a period of public consultations throughout the country using the

## Background: Goals and Objectives of the Project

The Project on Collaboration and Consultation on Land Use in Guyana was a cooperative

[REDACTED]

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effort between The Carter Center, the Government of Guyana, the University of Guyana,  
the Guyana Environmental Monitoring and Conservation Organization and World Bank

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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document reflecting value was added. This document would form the basis for discussion

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

at the consultations and would be modified as necessary as a result of such discussion.

That the aim of producing a Baseline Document on Land Use was included in the

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Many of the project's aims were primarily centered around questions of process, such as building democratic processes through development of a model for organized public

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

mission of providing a document to contribute toward government policy-making on land use constituted the project's two distinct overall objectives.

### **Chronological Review**

#### The Project on Collaboration and Consultation on Land Use in Guyana began in August

1995. From the start of implementation, modifications were made to the project design as specified in the proposal. One of the first actions was the establishment of a link with the Natural Resources Management Project (NRMP) being undertaken by the Government of Guyana with the assistance of the German aid agency, GTZ, given the great similarity between the planned actions for one section of that project and the land-use project. The land-use project took over implementation of the activities comprising Sub-section 4.5 of the NRMP Operational Plan on land-use policy analysis and



discussion with officers from three groups in Georgetown representing Amerindian interests. This had a fortunate outcome in that they were able to agree on one

representative and a deputy. A recently formed Amerindian umbrella network was set

represented at that meeting, but its director eventually became a regular participant of the NSC as a representative of the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs. Splits among and within Amerindian groups during the course of the project threatened to leave it without effective Amerindian representation. However, these problems were addressed with no lasting negative consequences.

before the second NSC meeting. A follow up meeting would then be held to both review changes to those sections and present a first draft of the third and final section of the document. Thereafter, NSC meetings would be required to pass approval on the final

[REDACTED]

At its first meeting, the NSC was introduced to the land use project and informed about

[REDACTED]

Both studies incurred severe delays which hampered their ability to contribute to the sum-

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

logistical duties. This four-person team from Georgetown was augmented by local assistants for each consultation. First, in an improvement over the project proposal, as suggested by the government counterpart and approved by the NSC, local sensitizers were selected to be trained to familiarize their communities with the project and the Baseline Document to help build trust that would lead toward more open discussions. The identification of prospective sensitizers for the various communities was left to government officials. Eighteen village captains were eventually identified with NSC approval, one for each consultation.

In addition, a proposal for regional assistant facilitators was introduced in case the facilitator could not fulfill his role at any of the consultations and to provide additional local knowledge. In the end, no assistant facilitator filled this role. However, most did provide very welcome logistical and administrative help. Six persons were

Luckily, this additional transportation requirement did not involve tremendous numbers of people, so funding was provided when requested.

The consultation process posed challenges from the beginning. A sudden change in the availability of the contracted technical adviser necessitated a temporary change in the

[REDACTED]

team's composition and postponement of the final two consultations. Most other difficulties were generally the result of a shortage of communication and transportation

[REDACTED]

facilities in the country. Despite these problems, all 19 planned consultations took place

[REDACTED]

roundtable discussion. Less time was allocated for this activity than is shown on the

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

agenda. The loss of time for discussion of the draft report was compensated by giving participants time after the consultation to submit comments on it by telephone or in

project requiring such a consensual effort are too great to overcome. However, insofar as the failure to receive funding was associated with the large number of project partners, this may have been alleviated by better addressing the need for full

collaboration between all the partners from the beginning of the proposal development process. Several attempts were made to produce a project proposal including efforts produced entirely within The Carter Center as well the passing of a proposal produced by two of the three Guyanese partners through the Center to prospective donors. The final proposal was the result of more direct collaboration between Carter Center staff working in Guyana with the Guyanese partners and WRI. While many viewed this proposal favorably, it failed to receive direct funding at least

conceptualized. The need for involvement and consensus among all project partners from the beginning of the proposal writing process probably requires a commitment to developing the proposal in-country with the host country partners.

for the local partners, but it was also clear that Carter Center management of the project's finances would have been difficult to combine with administrative

management by another body.

### **The National Steering Committee (NSC)**

It was difficult to maintain a limit of one representative per organization in the NSC. It was decided to designate one as a participant and any other(s) as "observers" in the minutes, although this did not entirely prevent observers from speaking occasionally at meetings.

By the end of the project, neither the representative nor the deputy representative

Amerindian organizations on the NSC were full representatives of either of their respective Amerindian organizations. No negative consequences for the project were



concerned interest groups are represented." This gives at least an indication that the

One reason for delays after the project was finally launched was that the NSC was not brought together to discuss the project until the project was well into the project process. This

primarily was due to government hesitation. There were perennial questions as to

It proved useful to have two local assistants named for each consultation. The difference between having village government heads as sensitizers and

~~environmental representatives as assistant facilitators resulted in a~~

[REDACTED]

perspectives, although in several cases the assistant facilitators themselves were former village captains. In addition, the duties that evolved for each differed somewhat, although distinctions were not rigid. Finally, in some cases where one or the other was for some reason unavailable it helped to have a back up. The team that

[REDACTED]



- A more serious question arose with the government's request to postpone the last five

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

avoided or handled differently? A compromise was reached; for the next three

meetings, one of the other project party representatives served as facilitator and

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

discussion could have and arguably should have taken place was the question of exploratory logging permits for foreign timber companies which the government is currently pursuing. Such discussion would have been particularly relevant for inhabitants of areas of the country in which these explorations are to be made. Criticisms made about the government's failure to consult the populations of affected areas before undertaking memoranda of understanding with the timber companies in question could thus have been answered, if not completely avoided.

**Research Consultancies**

Numerous difficulties resulted from efforts to undertake scientific research as part of this project. Perhaps the main source of these problems was that the research studies were added to the project well over a year after the original proposal was conceived

[REDACTED]

In addition to general delays, the preliminary research fell prey to a different

perhaps unavoidable delay due to the often mentioned disarray of government

Surveys Department.

In light of the limited number of qualified Guyanese consultants, should international consultants be considered for a research consultancy if a Guyanese consultant is not available for full-time work? The Guyanese wish to allow as much project funding as

## Relationship with the National Development Strategy Project

The Center-wide experiment to provide holistic assistance through several of its programs led to initiation of at least four other different projects in Guyana. The one

with the closest connection to the land-use project was the project to formulate a National Development Strategy (NDS). This project developed from discussions on Guyana's international debt and its relationship with international development agencies.

attempted the proposed study on Amerindian land uses. The project benefited immeasurably from having such a close link to someone that the government counterpart trusted so deeply, but it would have increased the project's democratic

conflict between the desire to maintain control for greatest efficiency and the desire to



been either Guyanese or non-Guyanese. It probably was best for neutrality's sake and for the Center's liaison role that it maintained a separate office.

### Assessment and Conclusions

As previously noted, the goals and objectives pursued in the Project for Collaboration and Consultation on Land Use in Guyana might be grouped in to two categories - process and substance. An evaluation must consider whether the project met the goals set for it in the proposal, but it also can take a broader view by assessing the goals themselves. Finally, an assessment of the project one year after its completion can provide insight on the

[REDACTED]

the project, the project may be said to have succeeded in building government trust in the process. Government hesitation, especially in the beginning, is common to some

[REDACTED]

actions necessary for the project to succeed indicate some mistrust of the process.

[REDACTED]

One aim of any participatory process is transparency. The consultative process used in the land-use project had two important goals: 1.) all views should be given an opportunity to be heard, and 2.) all participants should feel that they were being listened to. To that end, all comments were noted in writing, on tape, and on flip charts in view at the consultations themselves. Reports then were produced for each consultation, which

included all comments and were distributed for review. The comments from those

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

reports were incorporated into the Baseline Document as annexes, one for the local consultations and one for the National Consultation, and into the Baseline Document itself. Also, videotapes were made of the last local consultation and the National Consultation.

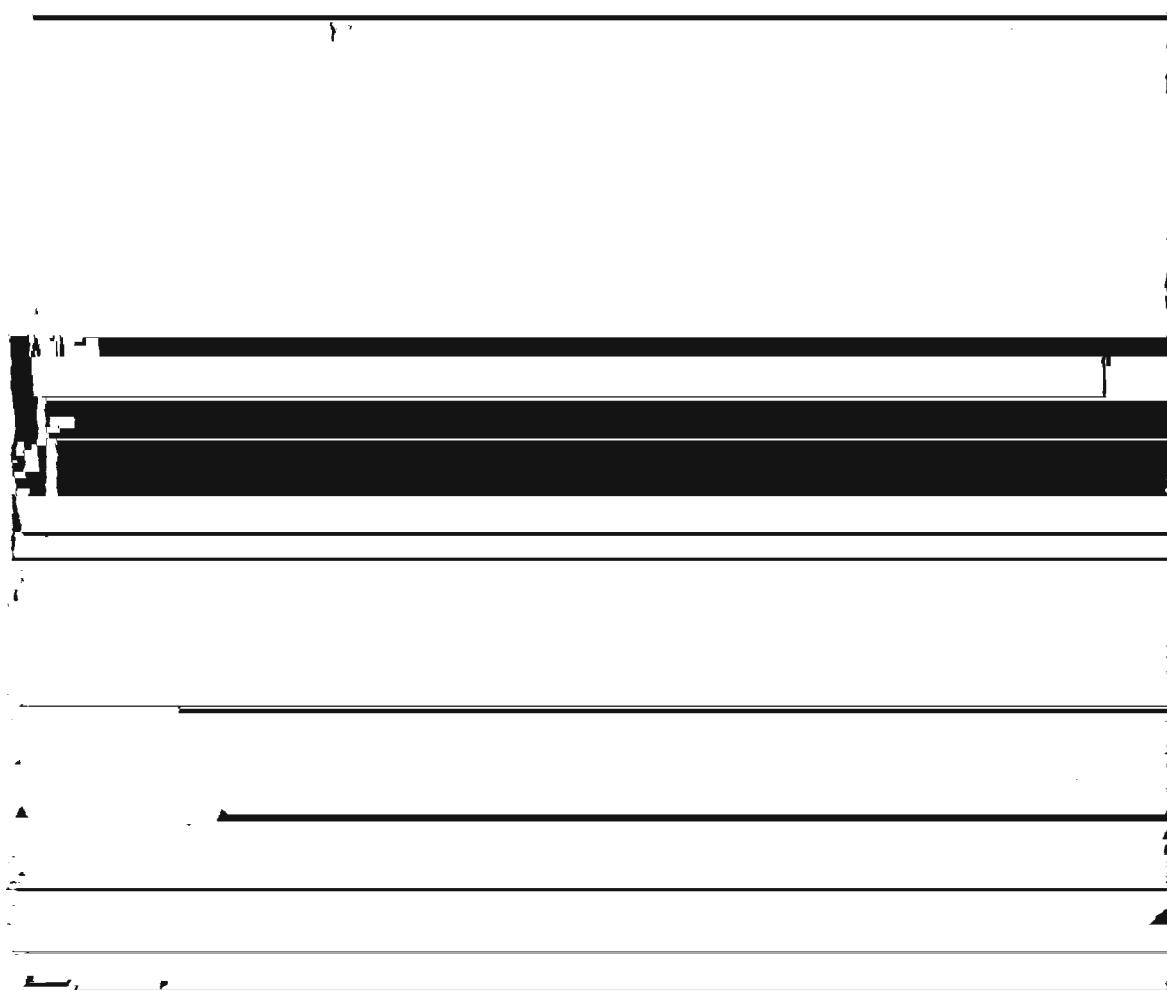
One negative aspect of the attempts to be transparent, as noted by several NSC members,

[REDACTED]

## Substance Goals

As to whether the land-use project contributed to more substantive aims, a few achievements can be cited from the list of objectives described above.

The preservation of forests, which formed one of the project's original aims, may have been enhanced by the heightened awareness of causes of forest loss that was engendered by the project. The project's impact on forests and on development efforts more generally



must be seen in terms of the ongoing effort to develop a land-use policy for Guyana. This is being undertaken in relation to the NRMP, of which the Project for Collaboration and Consultation on Land Use formed a part. The extent to which the land-use project will contribute toward the NRMP's final outcome will have to be based on a future judgment of that project's success and an assessment of how much it can be attributed to the land-use project. A distillation of salient points from the Baseline Document into an "Action



raising awareness on the issue. The scientific research designed to feed into the project may be considered one aspect of this educational process. The project's success in meeting this educational goal is not complete, given the abandonment of one of the

stated purposes of the project, however, the completion of the educational process

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APPENDIX I

Proposal and Budget Narrative, June 7, 1995  
A Proposal for Collaboration and Consultation  
on Land Use in Guyana

Office of the President,  
Government of Guyana

[REDACTED]

Monitoring and Conservation  
Organization

[REDACTED] The World Resources Institute

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Sustainable development has been hampered by several factors in the past, including 1) a

[REDACTED]

environmental policy and legislation to guide the development process and protect essential resources; 3) institutional weaknesses in public and private sector organizations that are responsible for the management and coordination of natural resources; 4) relative neglect by some international donors, NGOs, and private investors; and 5) a lack of common

[REDACTED]

The utilization of expertise possessed by Guyanese citizens both within and outside the

[REDACTED]

addition, the contribution of technical expertise and multiple viewpoints from within and outside the government will increase the ownership of the final product by the groups

[REDACTED]



public and private sectors. The partners in this project will take measures to establish and maintain regular contacts with any other project activity that is related to this one and

establish an informal mechanism for consultation as appropriate. In addition, by creating

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

coordinated by the pro tempore Secretariat of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty (Guyana is one of eight participating countries). This context is important because many issues which Guyana needs to address cross international boundaries (one example is the new

road from Lethem, on the Brazilian border, to Georgetown). The project outlined here will build upon and enhance the "Action for a Sustainable Amazonia" initiative to

establish a policy environment conducive to achieving sustainable use and conservation of forest ecosystems in Amazonia.

**Proposed Activities**

The Government has appointed a Technical Working Group, made up of senior

these consultations will be to 1) familiarize participants of the consultations with the baseline document and other issues raised through the supplementary research, 2) identify concerns of particular relevance in various parts of the country, 3) provide an opportunity for dialogue between parties with competing interests in the different regions, and 4) produce collective input on the draft policy. These consultations will be conducted by a facilitator to be identified by the NSC with the aid of the proposal partners.

- 4) Through the consultation process, communities will nominate representatives to participate in a training seminar. This seminar will include technical training on, for example, the use of Global Positioning Systems technology for land line

demarcation and computer-based information systems to facilitate community access to national data bases, as proposed under the GTZ initiative, and other subjects that will enable them to participate more effectively in the policy-making

process.

- 5) The TWG will produce a final version of the document based on comments received from the local consultations.
- 6) A national-level consultation will be held to review the redrafted document. Target participants would be drawn from groups such as the following:

Presidential Advisory Office  
Ministry of Regional Development  
Ministry of Administration Affairs

7) It is expected that this process will have a duration of nine months, at the end of

which the NSC would remain in existence to coordinate the implementation of this

[REDACTED]

initial phase in an appropriate manner.

### Expected Outputs

1 A body of information and recommendations on land use which will help to guide the Government of Guyana's actions and decisions toward sustainable

[REDACTED]

\* The University of Guyana is represented by a subcommittee coordinated by the Institute of Development Studies and composed of representatives of the following departments:

Department of Geography  
Environmental Studies Unit  
Amerindian Research Unit  
Faculty of Technology  
Faculty of Agriculture  
Faculty of Natural Sciences  
Department of Architecture

**Proposal for Collaboration and Consultation  
on Land Use in Guyana**

**Budget Narrative**

Preparations for the joint NSC/TWG meeting at the end of May will be coordinated by Carter Center staff at The Carter Center office in Georgetown; the cost for this work will consist of the necessary staff travel involved.

The TWG will be responsible for producing a paper analyzing issues in land use policy from the perspective of the ministries and agencies involved, the current state of

[REDACTED]

among local stakeholders with varied interests. The consultations will consist of two parts: 20 1/2-day pre-consultation meetings and 20 day-long open consultation meetings. NSC preparations will entail

- 1) identifying and commissioning a national facilitator to undertake the full consultations,
- 2) selecting an international consultant to present a 2-day workshop on conference facilitation,
- 3) identifying consultation sites in each region of the country, 4) publicizing the project

through any available media, such as newspaper, radio, and/or flyers, and 5) sending representatives, or "sensitizers", to these locales to host the pre-consultation meetings.

revision. This revision will be presented to the NSC which will then call a national level

open consultation to review the revised draft.

A six-day training seminar for community leaders and representatives will then take place. This will be conducted by an international consultant, working with a local counterpart who will have two days of preparatory training beforehand. Coordination of this training program will be the responsibility of WRI, under the auspices of the NSC. It will have a budget for one international and one Guvanese educational consultant to conduct a six-day program for 40 participants (two from each village), travel and expenses for the participants, training facilities, and preparation expenses.

### National Consultation

The national-level open consultation will take place immediately following the training seminar. This conference will review the TWG's revised document, and will be convened



project to help with logistical work, to act as reporter for all meetings requiring reporting

[REDACTED]

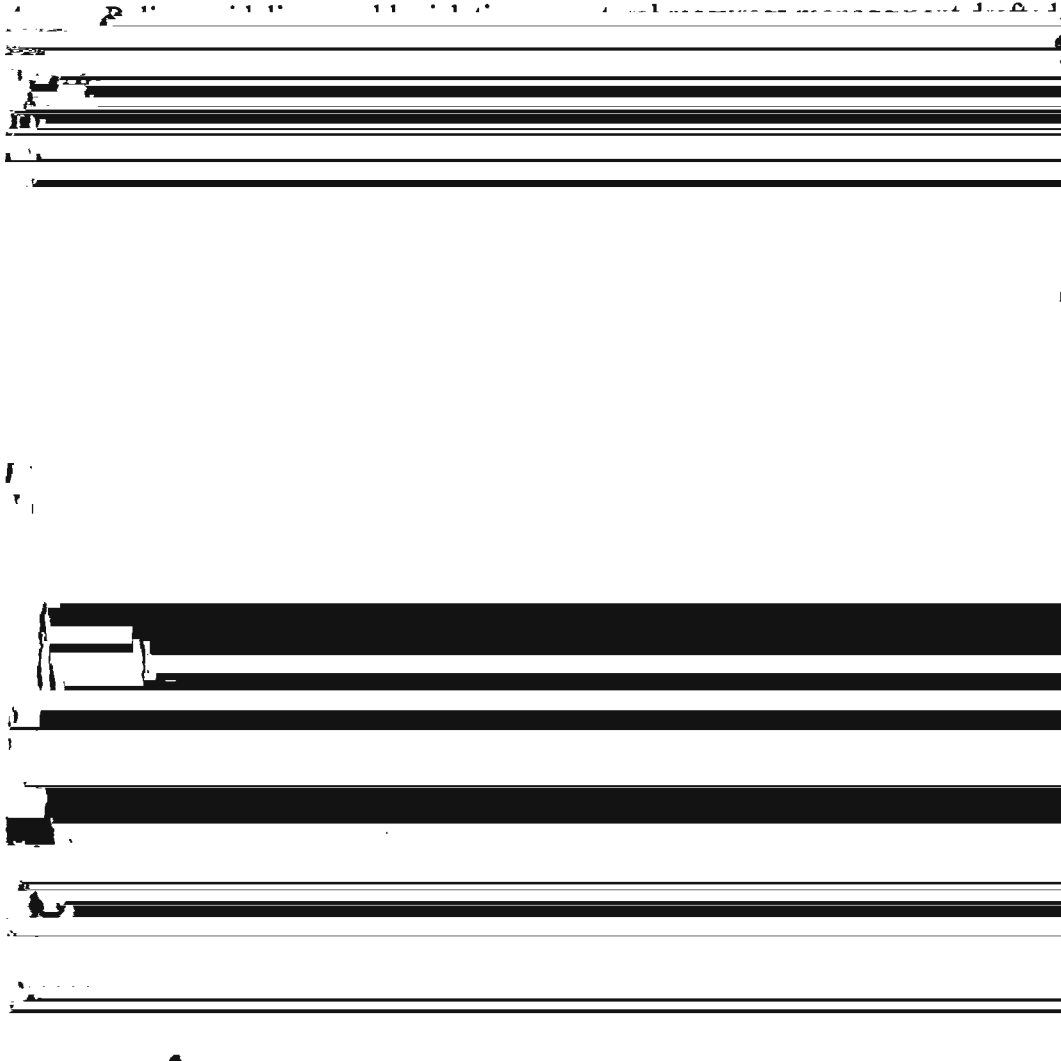
also be made available to the Government of Guyana to provide logistical support as required. Additional support will be provided from The Carter Center Guyana office at a rate of .25 FTE, and from the Atlanta office at a rate of .1 FTE, for 10 months. WRI will provide assistance at a rate of 2 FTEs for one month. A budget is also provided to help

[REDACTED]

## APPENDIX II

### Natural Resources Management Project/Guyana Operational Plan (extract)

#### Result:



#### Activities:

##### 4.5 Analyze current land use policy and practice:

4.5.1 Review legislation relevant to land use

4.5.2 Analyze institutional setting.

4.5.3 Determine decision-making process and participants in practice

4.5.4 Prepare recommendations for improvements.

**APPENDIX III**

**Collaboration and Consultation on Land Use in Guyana  
National Steering Committee**

**INVITEES**

Mr. Navin Chandarpal,  
Special Advisor to the President on Science, Technology,  
Natural Resources, , and the Environment

The Honourable General A. J. ...

[Redacted]

**REPRESENTATIVES**

Mr. Andrew Bishop

...

erative Republic of Guyana

The Honourable Minister DeSouza,  
Minister of Amerindian Affairs

Mr. Prabhu Sookraj, Permanent Secretary

Agriculture.

Mr. Vivian Fredericks

Mr. Harold Ramdin

[Redacted]

Mr. Brian Sucre, Director

and Mining Commission

## Appendix IV

### COLLABORATION AND CONSULTATION ON LAND USE IN GUYANA

#### TRAINING FOR SENSITIZERS AND ASSISTANT FACILITATORS

Anglican Retreat Center, Beterverwagting, ECD

February 10, 1996 9:00 am

#### AGENDA

1. Opening remarks
2. Background information about the project and the training session
  - a. The context of the project
  - b. Where the project stands right now
  - c. The schedule for the rest of the project
  - d. Role of sensitizers and assistant facilitators in the project plan
  - e. Question Period

10:15 - 10:30          BREAK

3. Presentation of the baseline document
  - a. Introduction to the concept of land use planning

The goals and objectives  
The process

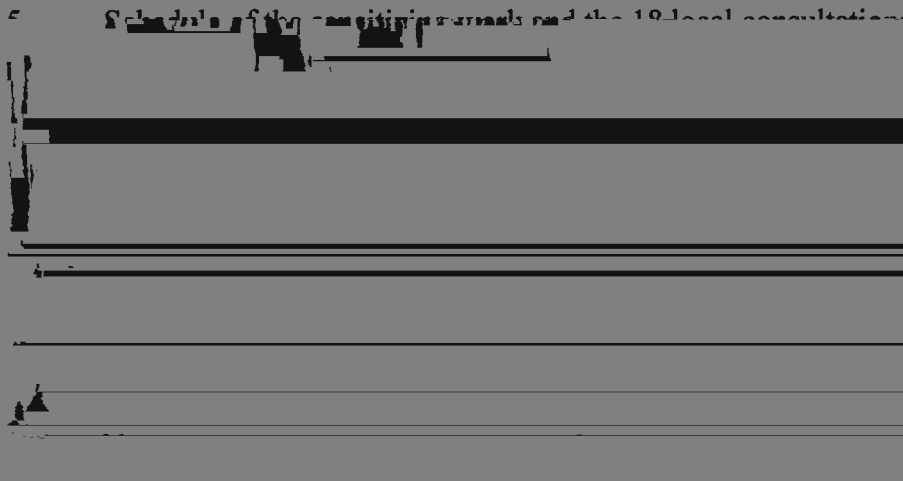
- b. Existing laws relating to land
- c. Institutions that make land use decisions

12:30 - 1:30          LUNCH

- d. Issues relating to land use in Guyana
- e. Considerations for future land use policy
- f. Question Period

3:00 - 3:15            BREAK

4.      Functions and expectations of the sensitizers



6      Financial and logistical matters

7      Question Period

8      Closing remarks

## SCHEDULE OF SENSITIZING WORK

AREA	COMPLETARY
------	------------

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Parika, Bartica, St. Cuthbert,  
St Francis, and Orealla

February 24

Northwest and Pomeroun

March 2

Rupununi north and south

March 9

Mahdia, Mazaruni, Cuyuni

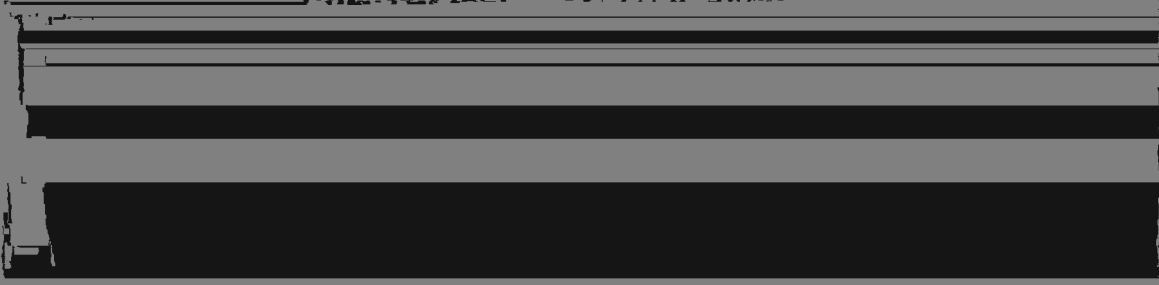
March 16

Pakaraimas

March 23

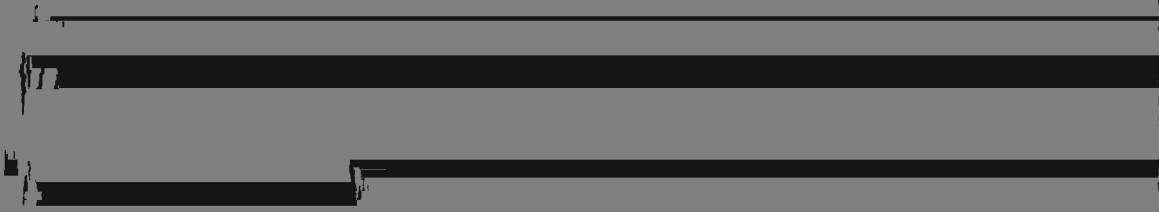
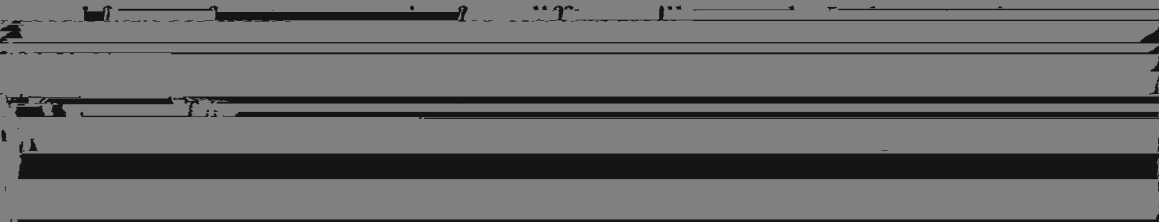
APPENDIX V

Document No. 100-10-1000



**for the Project on  
Collaboration and Consultation on Land Use in Guyana  
for Presentation to the National Steering Committee  
April 24, 1996**

Between the period from February 26, to April 11, 1996 a team representing the project on Collaboration and Consultation in Guyana traveled to eighteen different locations in Guyana to hold local meetings on the subject of land use. A list of places and dates is attached here. Meetings were held in each of the ten regions of the country. Attendance



the consultation, as well as arranging for a venue, arranging for refreshments for the

[REDACTED]

participants, and, in many cases, helping the team with its own logistics.

The original budget for the project included funds for one day local meetings. During the

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

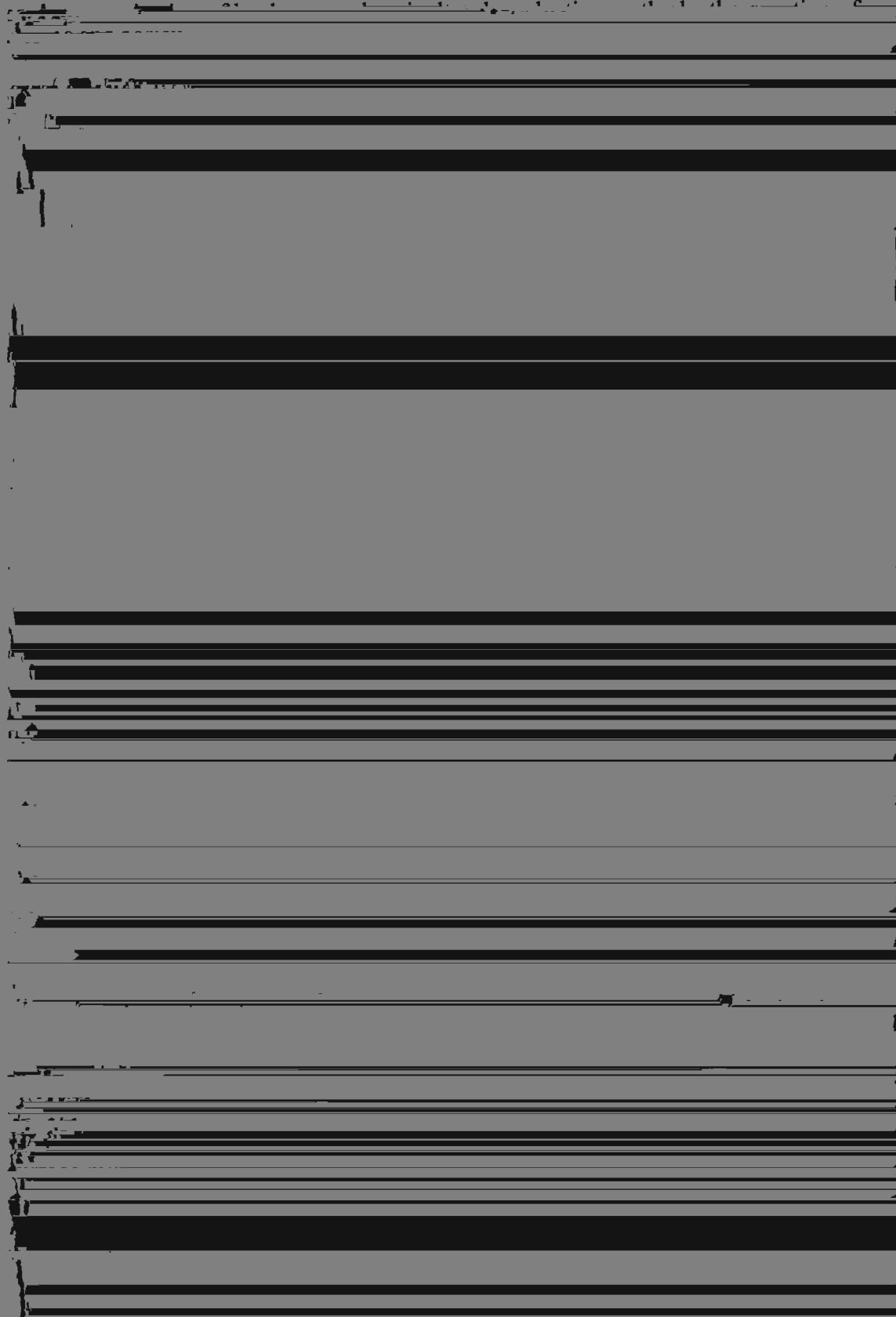
[REDACTED] of the project leading up to the local consultation process it was hoped that

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



lands; a need for demarcation of lands; a need for building capacity in numerous areas



Local Consultation Agenda

INTRODUCTION

Welcome and Introduction  
Assistant Facilitator or Sensitizer

Explanation of the Consultation, Introduction to the Baseline Document  
Facilitator

Overview of the Baseline Document  
Andrew Bishop

Facilitator

EXPLANATION OF THE BASELINE DOCUMENT

Section One

Explanation  
Andrew Bishop

Questions for Clarification  
Facilitator

Section Two

Explanation  
Andrew Bishop

Questions for Clarification  
Facilitator

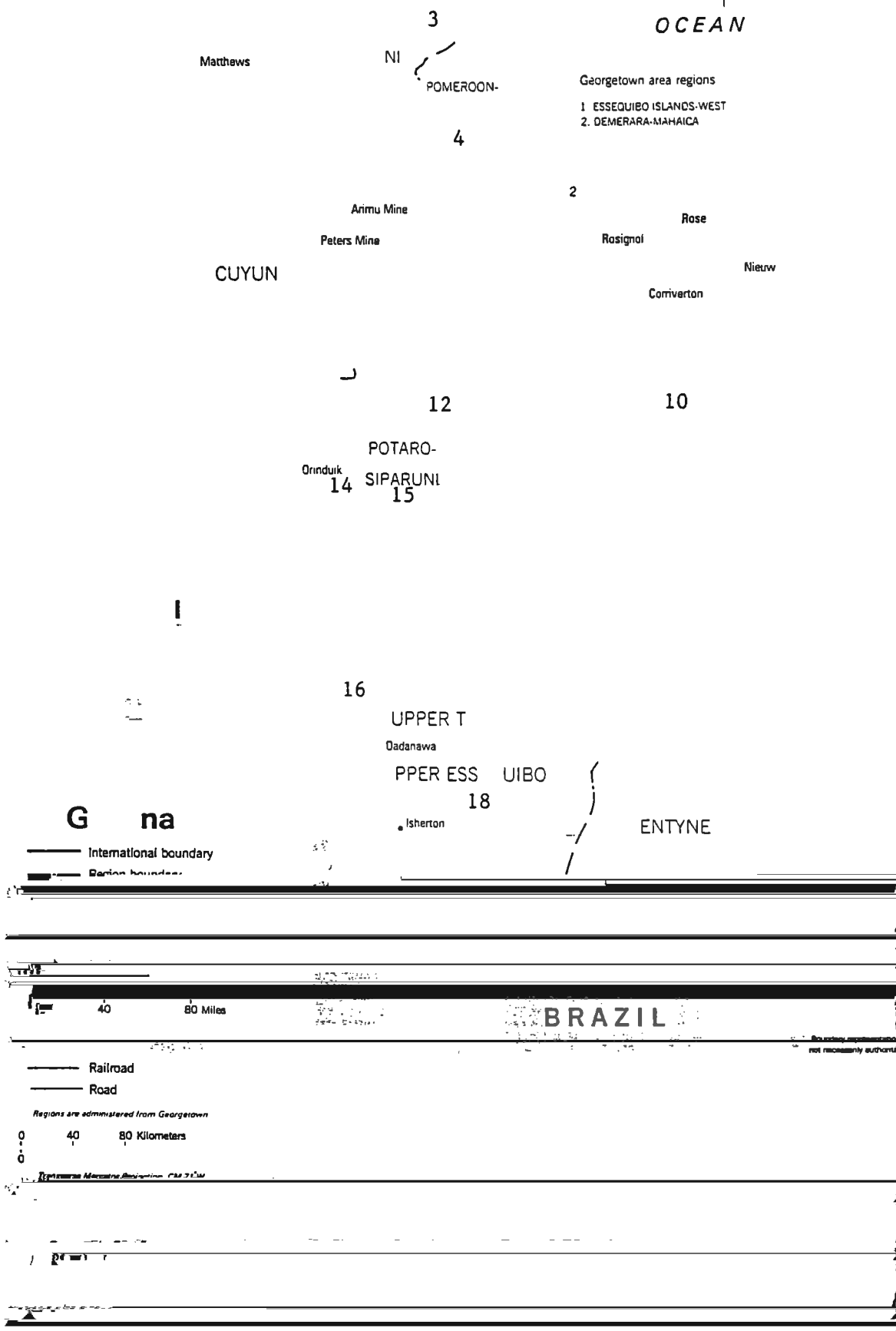
{LUNCH}

Section Three

Explanation  
Andrew Bishop

Questions for Clarification  
Facilitator

NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN



Georgetown area regions  
 1 ESSEQUIBO ISLANDS-WEST  
 2. DEMERARA-MAHAICA

— International boundary  
 - - - Region boundary

— Railroad  
 — Road

Regions are administered from Georgetown

0 40 80 Miles  
 0 40 80 Kilometers

No warranty, representation or is not necessarily authoritative.

BRAZIL

## CONSULTATION LOCALES AND DATES

Locale	Consultation Date
<u>Week 1:</u>	
Orealla	2/26 M
St. Francis	2/28 W
St. Cuthbert	3/1 F
Kwakwani	3/2 S
<hr/>	
<u>Week 2:</u>	
<hr/>	
Parika	3/6 W
Mainstay	3/7 Th
Bartica	3/8 F
<u>Week 3:</u>	
Lethem	3/11 M
Annai	3/12 T
Aishalton	3/13 W
<u>Week 4:</u>	
Santa Rosa	3/18 M
Santa Cruz	3/19 T
Mabaruma	3/20 W
<u>Week 5:</u>	
Monkey Mountain	3/25 M
Paramakatoi	3/26 T
Kamarang	3/27 W

Week 6:

Kimbia

4/11 Th

Mahdia

4/12 F

## APPENDIX VI

TO Ms Deborah Davenport  
Assistant Director for Projects  
Sustainable Development Program

FROM Mr. Winston Cramer

SUBJECT Report on Training Programme on the Basics of Land  
Surveying

The training programme was held from Tuesday, 6th May 1996 through Saturday, 11th May 1996 at the Guyana National Service Sports

Generally, a great deal of emphasis was placed on the balance between theory and practice and this formed the basis for which the content was delivered.

### MENSURATION SKILLS

This was taught by Mr. M. Goolsaran, lecturer and Head of Mathematics Department of the Cyril Potter College of Education. He used his vast teaching experience and effectively applied the ability group approach to achieve the prescribed objectives. The thirty-three participants were divided into four groups.

there. This arrangement was made through Mr. Andrew Bishop who was responsible for them during this session.

As part of this visit they were welcomed by Mr. Datadin, Commissioner

department and the current problems faced. He also offered them jobs as Rangers if they were interested.

During the tour of the facilities they were able to visit the vault where all maps of locations in Guyana are stored. It is here that they were able to identify their respective community and acquaint themselves with its unique description. Moreover it was at this department that the participants were first introduced to the different types of surveying instruments. It was here also that Mr. Bishop was able to show them the different types of maps and scales. He also took the opportunity to reinforce those concepts established during the morning session.

#### LAND SURVEYING SKILLS

The preceding two days provided the necessary foundation for the sessions in the Basics of Land Surveying which was conducted by Mr

The participants were introduced to basic terminologies in Land

need in the hinterland communities and some thought should be given to institutionalize its form and type.

For the above this reporter is extremely grateful to the tutors for their remarkable effort in making this training programme the success it has been.

Of course this training programme could not have been made a reality had it not been for sponsors. For this the participants and the people of Guyana are indebted to the Carter Center. It was the Carter Center that undertook to cover all the expenses incurred for the training programme.



# A N G S S N N

## GUYANA NATIONAL SERVICE SPORTS COMPLEX, CARIFESTA AVENUE

Tuesday, 7 May, 1996 to Saturday, 11 May, 1996

### Curriculum

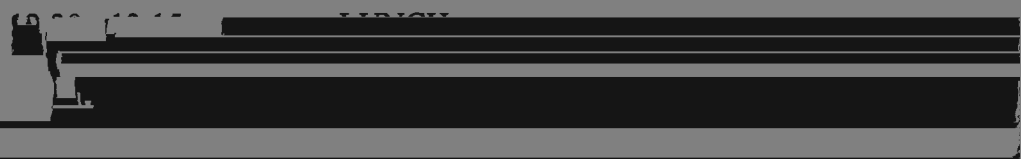
specific skills and educational experience. It is student-oriented in approach and seeks to achieve the following:

- 1) to equip participants with basic arithmetical skills using units of measurement (imperial and metric)

**TUESDAY, 7 MAY 1996: MENSURATION SKILLS**

Mr. M. Goolsaran

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 09:00 - 10:30 | <b>LINEAR MEASURES</b><br>Imperial and metric units<br>Historical perspective<br>Estimation<br>Conversion<br>Ratio and Scale |
| 10:30 - 10:45 | <b>BREAK</b>   |
| 10:45 - 12:30 | <b>AREA MEASURES</b><br>Using imperial and metric units<br>Estimation of areas<br>Area<br>Group assignment                   |



- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 13:15 - 17:00 | <b>PRACTICUM</b><br>Estimating and measuring distances on the roads and fields<br>Using paces to measure\estimate distances<br>Deriving areas from linear measure exercise<br>Discussing and preparing group report |
|---------------|---|

**WEDNESDAY, 8 MAY 1996: MAP READING SKILLS**

Mr. A. Bishop

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 09:00 - 10:30 | <b>THE ESSENTIALS OF MAP READING AND INTERPRETATION</b><br>Map projects<br>Latitude and longitude<br>Ratio and scale<br>Direction<br>Legend |
|---------------|---|



13:15 - 17:00

**PRACTICAL EXERCISES INVOLVING THE USE OF MAPS**

Field visit to Lands and Surveys Department

**THURSDAY, 9 MAY 1996: BASIC LAND SURVEYING SKILLS**

Mr. R. Choo Shee Nam

09:00 - 10:30

**SURVEYING**

Definition, purpose\use, types

Qualifications of Surveyors

Reconnaissance (Recon) Types

10:30 - 10:45

**BREAK**

10:45 - 12:30

**LEVELS AND LEVELING**

Definition

Types and uses of levels

Leveling instruments

Leveling methods

12:30 - 13:15

**LUNCH**

13:15 - 17:00

**PRACTICUM**

Viewing important surveying marks (pals, red pegs etc.) around Georgetown and its environs

Using leveling instruments

**FRIDAY, 10 MAY 1996: SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS**

Mr. Choo Shee Nam

09:00 - 10:30

**HORIZONTAL CONTROL**

Traversing, triangulation etc.

Introduction to Theodolite - functions

10:30 - 10:45

**BREAK**

10:45 - 12:30

**THEODOLITE**

**SATURDAY, 11 MAY 1996: GEOGRAPHIC POSITIONING SYSTEMS  
(GPS)**  
Mr. Mc Gregor

APPENDIX VII

*Collaboration and Consultation  
e*

ANNOUNCEMENT

May 3, 1996

Issued by the National Steering Committee

The National Steering Committee for the Project on Collaboration and Consultation on Land Use in Guyana announces a National Consultation on Land Use in Guyana, to be held on 13 and 14 May, 1996, at the Guyana National Service Sports Complex. Each day's agenda will run from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. with lunch and refreshments provided.

This two-day Consultation is open to the public. In addition, two representatives from each of 18 locations around the country are being brought to Georgetown for the

consultation. These locations were identified by the National Steering Committee as the

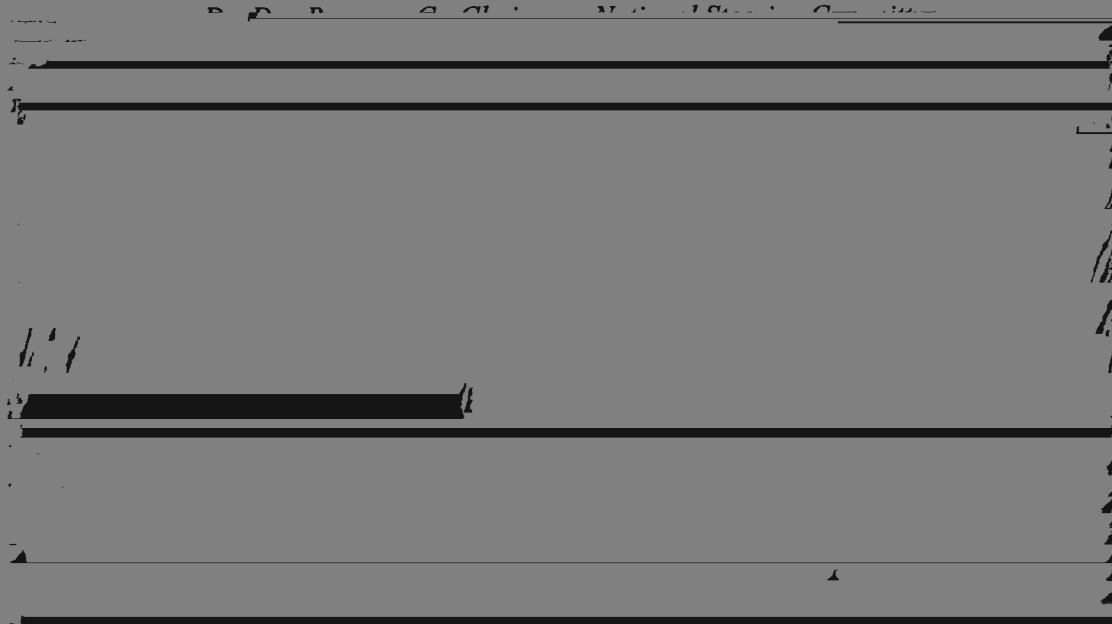
APPENDIX VIII

*Collaboration and Consultation  
on Land Use in Guyana*

NATIONAL CONSULTATION  
Guyana National Service Sports Complex  
May 13-14, 1996

**Agenda - Day 1**

- 9:00 Welcome and Introduction of the Moderator  
*Dr. Joshua Ramsammy*
- 9:10 Introduction to the Meeting  
*Dr. George Walcott, Moderator*
- 9:15 Opening Remarks and Welcome to Special Guests  
*Mr. Navin Chandarpal, Co-Chairman, National Steering Committee*
- 9:45 History of the Project



- 10:00 Explanation of the Format for the National Consultation  
*Dr. Walcott*

**{10:15-10:30 Coffee Break}**

- 10:30 Review of the Revised Baseline Document on Land Use  
*Mr. Andrew Bishop*
- 11:30 Introduction to Small Group Discussions  
*Dr. Walcott*

3:30 Small Group Discussions on Issues

4:30 Reports from Small Groups, Discussions

Closing, Day 1

*Collaboration and Consultation  
on Land Use in Guyana*

NATIONAL CONSULTATION

Agenda - Day 2

9:00 Opening and Recap of Day 1  
*Dr. Walcott*

9:15 Small Group Discussions on Specific Issues

{10:15-10:30 Coffee Break}

10:30 Reports from Small Groups, Discussion

11:30 Information-Sharing:  
Training Session on Basics of Surveying  
*Dr. Walcott, Moderator*

{12:00-1:00 Lunch}

1:00 Roundtable: Goals, Priorities, and Next Steps  
Panel: Dr. Rawana, Mr. Chandarwal, Dr. Ramsammv, Mr. Bishop

{2:30-3:00 Coffee Break}

3:00 Discussion of Draft Consultation Report



APPENDIX IX

*Collaboration and Consultation  
on Land Use in Guyana*

Report on the National Consultation,  
Guyana National Services Sports Complex,

13-14, 1986

The two-day National Consultation on Land Use in Guyana opened at 9 a.m., Monday, May 13.

During the two days, the Prime Minister and the other participants conveyed Dr. Ramgobin's

the excellent Document on land use, prepared by Mr. Bishop, identifies problems and abstract solutions. He expressed a hope that these thoughts would be turned into ideas for concrete solutions to some of the problems identified, to add to the Document. Thus the format of the meeting is centered on the Baseline Document.

There was a view that more time would be needed for small group discussions, so the day's

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

and those who had worked on it, but expressed concerns over how to address people's desire to

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On land Administration the group asked what is meant by "un-beneficially occupied land or abandoned land". When land is given out a time limit on developing it should be set, at the end of which it should go back to the state to be given out. The people living in the area should then be given the first opportunity to make use of it.

On environmental degradation, the group noted that trees falling through mining activities block navigation. Fish numbers are decreasing due to dredges and gasoline poisoning. There is also destruction of the river banks and islands.

On legislative overlaps, it was hoped that the result of this consultation will be to answer some of these problems.

On institutional overlaps, the group wanted to define the boundaries of authority between \_\_\_\_\_

[REDACTED]

agencies and let them operate in their own domains.

On human resources, people from the hinterland should be given priority for training in various aspects of land use, such as ecological surveying and forest zoning. The community should help

[REDACTED]

(4) ~~Investigation of ways of addressing problems arising from historical multiple land uses~~

[REDACTED]

problems in the hinterland. These multiple land uses lead to degradation of land, destruction of forest, increasing malaria. Compensation could take the form of an exchange of land, priority for employment over coastlanders, or monetary compensation in the form of land rents.

(5) ~~Investigation of ways of addressing problems arising from historical multiple land uses~~

[REDACTED]

anticipate needs in the future and take action before it becomes urgent. He referred to other programs for planning for intermediate savannas as perhaps having better potential than investments of large scale companies.

Dr. Walcott sent the participants to the second session of small group discussion at 4:10 to

[REDACTED]

discuss the section of recommendations on page 72 of the Document and the section on considerations for future land use policy. The small groups met until 5:15.

#### Day 2

Dr. Walcott opened the meeting of around ninety participants with group reports from Monday's second small group discussion session. First, for Group 2, Mr. Robert Power reported that whereas in the first session the group touched on a range of subjects related to physical, human, and geographic issues, in the second session the group addressed for the first time the reality of the economics of land uses related to community, particularly traditional hinterland communities. A recognition emerged among the group that improvement of health, wealth, and educational opportunity requires financing. The group thus recommends that:

a greater proportion of royalties from forest and mineral resources should be returned  
[REDACTED]

to the community for road/communication improvement, health, and education (with a community-based curriculum);

- new/alternative economic activity opportunities for communities should be identified, and training given in how to provide goods and services, e.g., to tourism, etc.

- a mechanism for equitable participation by the communities in development (in mining, trapping, gathering, tourism, farming, etc.) should be found and defined.

- regular extension services should be provided to help communities which feel isolated

participants to think about it before then. He suggested elaborating on the question of royalties as a way of addressing concerns about subsurface mineral rights.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

simply to make mention of the environment because the ill effects of activities can already be seen. He asked if the group had addressed this concretely; they had not.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Mr. Milton Deekie reported that the second group had discussed all the recommendations and

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The group generally agreed with the recommendations of the Document and felt that if implemented they will form a strong basis for land use policy in the future. Dr. Walcott agreed that thanks and congratulations should be given to the people who prepared the Document. At the same time, he noted that ideas for possibilities for funding had not been very forthcoming. He asked that when talking about concrete ideas, such as radio sets for communication, funding be considered. He asked for questions for clarification. There being none he moved on to Group 3.

Mr. Morian said his group had four recommendations:

1) There should be consultations with local communities before decisions are taken on land leases, and communities must be involved in the final decision-making. Legislation should include this.

2) Leaflets interpreting international agreements which are relevant to communities must be made available to them in simple language.

[REDACTED]

3) When making decisions, traditional communities' practices and cultural heritage must be

[REDACTED]

in the Amerindian Act, and hence be in a better position to represent the Amerindian communities.

4) The National Development Policy is in consideration; the group felt that there should be coordination between the persons involved in putting this policy together and the persons

[REDACTED]

involved in putting together the present land use policy. The group also felt that information learned from the Iwokrama project which is in its early stages should be disseminated to all parts of Guyana. Thus hinterland communities which are not near that particular location could also

[REDACTED]



local communities must know of them. Centrally-located communities or regional centers, must be planned for branches to be set up in so that all communities can benefit

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The program for special marketing in mining communities by the GCMC, Forestry and

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Kartick, Mr. Datadin, Mr. Choo-She-Nam, and Mr. MacGregor), and the subjects taught (basic mensuration skills, basic map reading, basic surveying and basics of the Global Positioning System, or GPS). Judging from the feedback received he felt the Training Session was successful and that the participants are now assets to their communities in terms of surveying.

[REDACTED]

Ms. Davenport then read out the wording of the certificates and presented them to the participants. Dr. Walcott congratulated the participants and predicted that their training would help bring about an effective land use plan.

[REDACTED]

Dr. Walcott opened the Roundtable Discussion. Dr. Rawana spoke first of the Baseline Document and the inputs that had been obtained from the local consultations. A balance must be

[REDACTED]

He also expressed the need to consider central/regional/local government relations, especially with regard to financing. Objective criteria are needed for accessing financial resources within the local communities, so communities will not always be "suplicants" for resources. In addition, hinterland development projects should be advocated early on so that they can get early

[REDACTED]

financial assistance.

Mr. Bishop gave a few suggestions. He spoke not as a proposal partner but as the author of the Document under discussion. He visited most of the communities which gave input on the

[REDACTED]

With regard to multiple land uses and allocation, these bodies need to be guided by some criteria

in their decision-making. The bodies should also be guided by the following criteria:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

1. *Conservation of the Environment* - The bodies should be guided by the following criteria:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Grantsville claims to be Catholicism as have become dependent on these funds and less able to

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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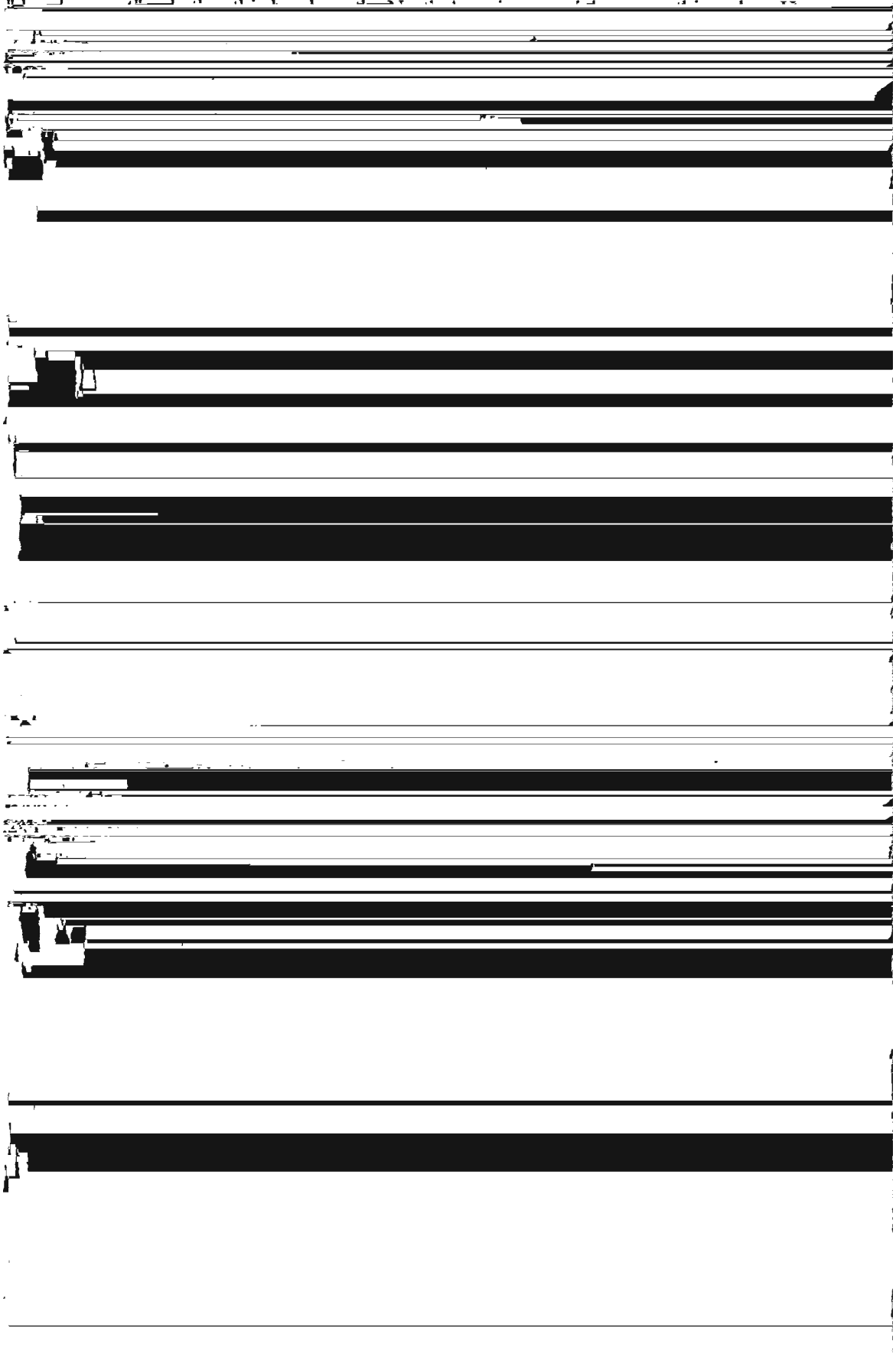
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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

development must be considered. The Guyanese must therefore define what we really want for



through environmental impact assessments. These should be quantified and made public, and the public should be consulted and their interests quantified.

With regard to access to information, he suggested the need for a central information body for land. The same was earlier proposed for occupational health and safety. He proposed that the

[REDACTED]

Mr. Patrick Norton asked about the tests for mercury in the Essequibo which Dr. Ramsammy had mentioned, and wanted to know if the report on those would be out soon.

Mr. Ignatius Charlie, from Matthews Ridge, asked about lack of communication. He had heard about the Consultation Incident. The villages in his area are under Metropolitan Authority.

[REDACTED]

of the project was to document the issues. He said he saw the last two days as the culmination of

the last year's process. There are two threats: external and internal security.

The issue of the Polluter Pays Principle should be considered not in terms of theory but as a practical matter of how to determine the techniques of quantification of costs and benefits. The best way to do this is considered to be through the market mechanism, but environmental and social costs are external to the market because individuals do not pay them, so it is difficult to



What one decides to do with a resource also determines what one does with the land. This

principle is the basis for the fact that the following should be taken into account in land use

[REDACTED]

decisions and what the best process is for determining these. A balance may have to be struck if

[REDACTED]

**Written Comments Submitted 5/15/96 by Mr. Zahid Rahman**

Women often have inferior access to land rights. Though there are no legal provisions preventing land ownership by any citizen, in practice and in the absence of any clear land policy, men account for the majority of land titles. One reason is that the criteria used for the allocation

of land titles often favor men. Also, in practice, women often acquire land titles in their husband's name, which, among other things, removes their rights to the land in situations of inheritance. The situation is particularly acute for Amerindians.

Among other things, women's inferior access to land rights further limits their access to credit, since most credit schemes demand collateral. It is important, therefore, that where the baseline document refers to "irregularities" in the land distribution system (page 55 of the baseline

document), the irregularities be defined to include the practice of women acquiring land titles in their husband's name.

The situation is particularly acute for Amerindians, who often have no legal title to their land. This lack of title makes it difficult for them to access credit and other services. It is important that the baseline document refer to this situation as an irregularity in the land distribution system.

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