



JOINT
SDG
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Joint Programme
Document:

*Just Energy
Transition Seed
Funding - GUYANA*



Joint Programme Document

Just Energy Transition Seed Funding Track

MPTFO Project Reference Number	<i>(Leave blank, for automatic population in Quantum)</i>
Country	GUYANA
Region	Latin America and Caribbean
Joint programme title:	ENERGY TRANSITION SEED FUNDING
Duration:	12 Months
Anticipated start and end dates:	12/2024 to 12/2025
Short description:	<p>This project supports a just energy transition in Guyana's transportation/mobility sector. It is proposed in the context of (i) Guyana's Low Carbon Development Strategy 2030; (ii) Guyana's preparations for a revised NDC submission; and (iii) national targets for renewable energy. It will deliver (a) increased availability of charging points for electric vehicles [EVs] and (b) technical and vocational educational training for the energy transition.</p> <p>The project is aligned to the UN System-wide approach to supporting NDCs and the UN 'Climate Promise':</p> <p>Ambition: demonstrates feasibility of renewables in Guyana's mobility/transportation sector.</p> <p>Acceleration: represents a targeted investment in electrification and clean energy.</p> <p>Inclusivity: positions technical and vocational training for all at the centre of Guyana's energy transition.</p> <p>RESULTS: The project will install up to four (4) EV charging stations in Georgetown, supplied by 15kW grid connected solar photovoltaic (PV) installations (achieving annual removal of 54.5 tons of CO₂ emissions), and will train a total of 20 "master trainers" in (i) solar PV installation; (ii) EV charging station installation and operations; (iii) fleet repair and maintenance, with a particular focus on creating future job opportunities for youth and women.</p> <p>The project contributes two of the 'Six Transitions': (2) energy access and affordability and (6) climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution. It helps advance SDG 7b (renewables in the energy mix); SDG 4.4 (technical and vocational skills); SDG 12.a.1 (renewable energy generating capacity); SDG 13.2.2 (annual GHG emissions); and SDG 11.6.2 (airborne particulate matter in cities).</p> <p>It further represents <i>engine room actions</i>: (1) "shifting policy and regulatory frameworks" and (2) "capacity-building... to support public institutions and civil society."</p>
Joint Programme team:	GUYANA ENERGY AGENCY, RCO, UNDP, IOM
Resident Coordinator	Jean Kamau (from 15 th September)
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PUNO 3 JP Focal point	N/A

Total budget:	US\$250,000
Source of funds:	
UN Joint SDG Fund	<i>US\$250,000</i>
PUNO 1 co-funding	<i>\$ 0</i>
PUNO 2 co-funding	<i>\$ 0</i>
PUNO 3 co-funding	<i>N/A</i>
Government co-funding	<i>\$ TBC</i>
International donor co-funding	<i>\$ 0</i>
Other sources co-funding	<i>\$ 0</i>
Legal context	<p>In countries with a CF: The legal basis for this joint programme is the Legal Annex for the signed United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for the Dutch- and English-speaking Caribbean (2022-2026).</p> <p>The Cooperation Framework Legal Annex refers to the cooperation or assistance agreements or other agreements that are the existing legal basis for the relationship between the Government of Guyana and each Participating UN Organization.</p> <p>The CF was signed on behalf of the Guyana UN Country Team by the UN Resident Coordinator on 10th December 2021, and on behalf of the Government of Guyana by Hon. Ashni K. Singh, Senior Minister in the Office of the President, with Responsibility for Finance and Public Service.</p> <p>MSDCF: https://guyana.un.org/en/download/133988/172284 MSDCF Legal Annex: https://guyana.un.org/en/download/133990/172284</p>

Joint Programme Profile

<p>Contribution to Cooperation Framework Outcome(s) and Output(s)</p>	<p>CF Outcome 2: The Caribbean has fully transitioned to a more diversified , sustainable economy supporting inclusive and resilient economic growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CF Output 2.3: National and regional capacities strengthened to accelerate the green energy transition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CF Output indicator: Capacity (in megawatt) in installed renewable energy per technology, with UN support: a) solar; b) wind; c) biomass; d) hydro; e) geothermal. <p>CF Outcome 4: People in the Caribbean equitably access and utilize universal, quality and shock-responsive, social protection, education, health, and care services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CF Output 4.3: National institutions strengthened to deliver shock-resilient education and learning. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CF Output indicator: Number of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institutions with improved capacity to deliver training and assessments with UN support. <p>CF Outcome 6: Caribbean countries manage natural resources and ecosystems to strengthen their resilience and enhance the resilience and prosperity of the people and communities that depend on them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CF Output 6.2: National capacities strengthened to improve waste management and transition to a greener circular economy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CF Output indicator: Number of national policy instruments (including plans, strategies, legislation, partnerships) aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production, developed with UN support.
<p>SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme</p>	<p>SDG 7b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular LDCs, SIDS, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.</p> <p>SDG 4.4: By 2030 substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.</p> <p>SDG: 12.a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production. Indicator 12.a.1: Installed renewable energy-capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita).</p> <p>SDG 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning. See SDG Indicator 13.2.2: Total greenhouse gas emissions per year.</p> <p>Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p> <p>SDG 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management. See SDG Indicator 11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted).</p>

	<p>SDG 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors. See SDG Indicator 8.2.1: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.</p>
<p>Expected key results of the Joint Programme</p>	<p>Main expected results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of public, PV-powered, grid-connected EV charging stations in Georgetown, Guyana, increases by 66 percent (from 6 - 10 charging points), meeting demand from an anticipated 500 EVs in the country by 2026. • Additional renewable energy generated (and returnable to the grid) is equivalent to 82.4 MWh annually, avoiding 54.5 tonnes of CO₂ emissions per year (equivalent to 45 kW peak), and driving down private vehicle transportation cost from the current GY\$50-GY\$80 per km to less than GY\$10 per km. • Up to 20 “master trainers” are certified to train technicians with a primary focus on (i) solar PV installation; (ii) EV charging station installation and operations; (iii) fleet repair and maintenance, with a particular focus on creating future job opportunities for youth and women.
<p>Anticipated direct beneficiaries</p>	<p>The main beneficiaries will be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Up to 20 “master trainers” are certified to train technicians in (i) solar PV installation; (ii) EV charging station installation and operations; (iii) fleet repair and maintenance, with a particular focus on creating future job opportunities for youth and women. 2. National/global public good: the project accelerates Guyana’s energy transition in the transportation sector, reduces CO₂ emissions, and can reasonably be expected in the long-term to contribute to improved air quality. 3. Owners of private and commercial electric vehicles (representing approximately 0.06 percent of the population). 4. The training will empower women, youth, and marginalized groups by boosting technical and vocational skills and improving their prospects for finding jobs in the low carbon economy..
<p>Anticipated financial leverage</p>	<p>May not be stated with certainty at this time, but the project falls within the context of an existing US\$1.036 billion programme of energy transition investments, and in the context of an existing US\$10.2 million multi-year investment in ‘renewable energy interventions’, managed by the GEA. “Financial Sustainability” section provides further information.</p>
<p>Localization marker score</p>	<p>Score: 4; Marker: 2</p>

<p>The primary focus on SDG Transitions in the JP. <i>Select all that are incorporated into the JP strategy and results.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Digital Transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy Access and Affordability <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transforming Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate, Biodiversity, Pollution
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Main engine room actions that the JP supports.
Select all that are incorporated into the JP strategy and results.

- Shifts across policy and regulatory frameworks
- Capacity building at scale
- Deal room (financing mix)
- Pipeline of bankable and market-ready projects

JOINT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Situation analysis

Transportation and greenhouse gas emissions in Guyana

Globally, road transportation accounts for ~12 percent of greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicle emissions worsen air quality and damage health, notably via particulate matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) pollution. Globally, some 7 million premature deaths result each year from air pollution, including particulate matter.¹

Guyana's transportation sector is dependent on imported fossil fuels. In 2022, diesel and gasoline accounted for 50 percent and 21 percent of Guyana's fuel imports respectively. Demand for vehicle fuels is projected to increase with rising GDP (up 33 percent in 2023) and the associated increase in vehicle ownership (new registrations will reach more than 13,500 units per year by 2030). Some measures already indicate that PM_{2.5} levels in Georgetown are significantly above WHO-recommended levels. Electric vehicle (EV) ownership represents significantly less than one percent of vehicles on Guyana's roads.

Clean energy transition

Guyana's broader plans for energy transition are articulated in the Low Carbon Development Strategy², which sets a target of 80 percent renewables in the public electricity grid by 2040. Guyana's existing energy transition projects include:

- a 300 MW natural gas plant (to reduce dependency on heavy fuel oil imports, and establish the necessary 'baseload' to enable the integration of renewables into the grid supply);
- plans for a large-scale 165 MW hydropower plant at Amaila Falls;
- the development of eight solar farms across the country generating 33 MW of power integrated into grid systems as part of the internationally-funded GUYSOL initiative;
- additional solar facilities on the islands of Wakenaam and Leguan;
- small-medium hydroelectric plants at Moka Moka and Kumu.
- a US\$38 million loan from the World Bank for energy efficiency of government buildings.

As of August 2024, Guyana was also preparing a revised NDC, and had submitted a Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) to the UNFCCC, tracking its progress on the Paris Agreement.

Achieving a just, sustainable and clean energy transition in the transportation segment is integral to the LCDS, and crucial in view of an expanding road network, and the launch of ambitious infrastructure projects like the country's first sustainable and climate-smart city, Silica City.

As such, the LCDS sets a path towards introduction of "affordable and competitive transportation options, including electric and lower-carbon public and private transportation", and describes Government plans for (i) cheaper, greener electricity; (ii) making EVs more affordable, via removal of customs duties, excise tax and VAT; and (iii) investing in an improved EV charging infrastructure.

Guyana's transition in the transportation sector already includes the installation of six public EV charging stations in Georgetown running off grid power. To date, seventy-five individuals are registered as users, and 1,192 charging sessions have been completed.³

The four EV charging stations proposed through this project will be part of a network of 14 EV stations

¹ WHO estimates: https://www.who.int/health-topics/air-pollution#tab=tab_2

² LCDS v1, 2009; v2, 2013; and v3, 2022, formally approved by Parliament in August 2022.

³ Equivalent to 6,174kWh of electricity.

established by GEA by the end of 2025 (i.e. 6 existing; 4 additional with support of the UN; 4 additional to be installed with domestic financing).

Human capacity/resource for the energy transition

Guyana’s Board of Industrial Training (BIT), under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour, and consistent with the Ministry of Education’s TVET Policy Framework⁴, is Guyana’s principal provider of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET).

The Board issues internationally-recognized certifications for successful graduates of its courses, consistent with its mandate under the Industrial Training Act (Cap. 39:04). BIT consistently records data on the profile and background of the individuals it trains. The BIT is one of the implementers of Guyana’s National Training Project for Youth Empowerment, which was established in 2005 and has since trained over 24,000 youths in Guyana. The NTP for Youth Empowerment is carried out in all ten regions and has enabled many of its graduates to gain meaningful employment.

For the period 2020-2024, BIT engaged 12,472 individuals in 65 vocational training curricula (61 percent women) across 10 administrative regions of Guyana. Whilst BIT presently offers qualifications for auto electricians, auto body repairs, motor vehicle servicing and repairs, electrical installation, and photovoltaic installation, the Board does *not* presently provide qualifications that are specific to EVs and the infrastructure/materials/systems that are particular to this sub-sector.

Programme Strategy and theory of change

Theory of Change

Statement: **If** additional solar-powered electric vehicle (EV) charging stations are established in Guyana **and if** national capacity is built to service the infrastructure, **and if** the viability of the infrastructure is adequately proven and communicated **then** demand EVs as a substitute for ICE vehicles will increase, greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced, and jobs will be created.

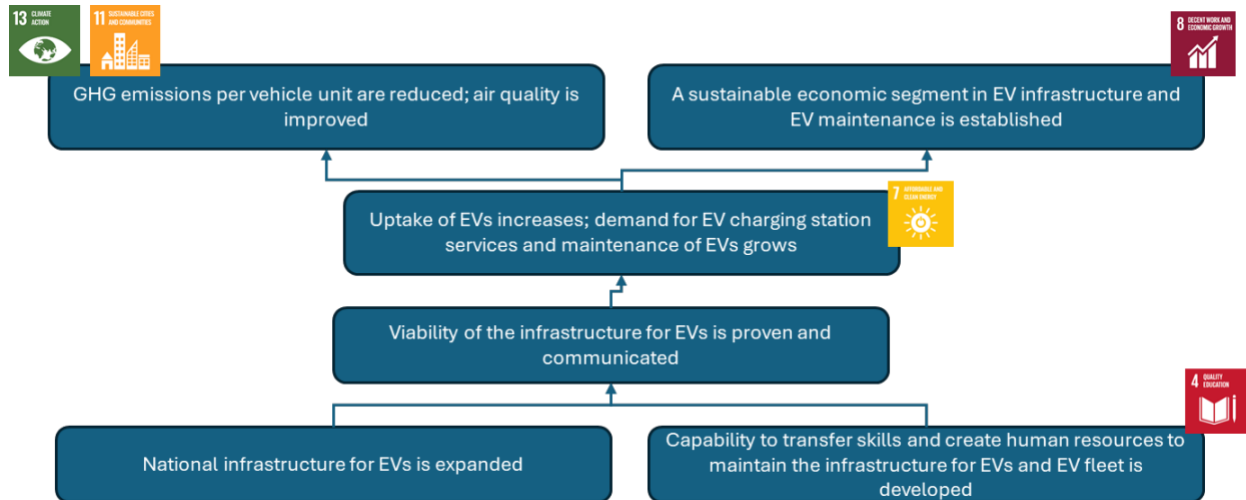


Figure 1: Simplified theory of change

⁴ Ministry of Education (November 2023). [Technical and vocational education and training \(TVET\) Policy Framework](#).

Strategy

Guyana is experiencing rapid urbanization and economic growth. This is resulting in an increase in vehicle ownership and corresponding growth of greenhouse gas emissions. Reliance on fossil fuels for transportation exacerbates environmental degradation and hampers the country's stated commitments to broader global efforts to combat climate change. Specifically, the still-limited infrastructure for electric vehicles (EVs) is slowing uptake of cleaner transportation options by aspiring vehicle owners and registrants.

Guyana's national government has conducted an appropriate policy formulation process that foresees the long-term decoupling of economic growth from carbon emissions. The underlying analysis covers the overall energy mix and the transportation sector specifically, and acknowledges infrastructural characteristics requiring fundamental transformation to achieve a low carbon economy. The Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS), now in its third iteration, and formally approved by the National Assembly in 2022, is an ambitious and credible policy framework, and is premised on the integration and engagement of multiple economic segments and multiple government ministries, departments and agencies in the achievement of a low carbon future.

The LCDS plays a vital role in advancing sustainable transportation and reducing the country's carbon footprint. As Guyana transitions towards a green economy, the LCDS emphasizes the importance of adopting clean energy solutions, including the use of EVs, to lessen the reliance on fossil fuels and combat greenhouse gas emissions. The strategy includes incentives for EV adoption, investments in charging infrastructure, and supportive policies to make EVs accessible and appealing to the general public. Additionally, Guyana's abundant renewable energy potential, particularly from hydropower and solar, aligns with the shift to EVs, enabling the development of a cleaner, more resilient energy grid. By prioritizing EVs within the LCDS, Guyana aims to create a sustainable transport sector that aligns with global environmental commitments, enhances air quality, and contributes to long-term economic growth through green technology adoption.

The strategy behind this programme is therefore to accelerate and enhance implementation of an *existing* integrated policy framework, Guyana's Low Carbon Development Strategy, by demonstrating the viability of a scaled-up EV infrastructure, and thereby contributing to economic diversification/job creation and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Central to this programme is the engagement of marginalized groups as 'master trainers': this is important to boost the overall inclusiveness of the initiative. BIT will take particular responsibility for ensuring that marginalized/disadvantaged youth, women, and, where appropriate, Guyanese returning from Venezuela are identified as beneficiaries of the 'master trainer' educational component of the project.

Complementarities with other development partners

The proposed programme is fully consistent with the existing initiatives of the following:

Guyana Energy Agency: GEA collaborates closely with the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security and the Board of Industrial Training to ensure that individuals receiving technical skills training—such as in electrical work, fitting, and other trades—are selected from marginalized and vulnerable groups, including women and returning Guyanese nationals. This initiative aims to increase representation and opportunities for these groups, especially in fields where women in STEM remain underrepresented.

The project is consistent the power generation mandate of the **Office of the Prime Minister**, and with the **Guyana Energy Agency's** (GEA) main workstreams for renewable energy, namely (a) transformative infrastructure; (b) policies and incentives; and (c) energy efficiency measures. It is matched to GEA's broader mission to promoting a just, sustainable and clean energy transition in Guyana. By leveraging solar energy, the project directly contributes to reducing the nation's dependence on fossil fuels, aligning with GEA's goals of enhancing energy security and promoting renewable energy sources (see also 'Financial Sustainability' and 'Institutional Sustainability' below).

The project represents a particular additionality to GEA's existing work, because it will represent the first time that EV charging points in Guyana are powered by clean, renewable solar energy.

Ministry of Labour/Board of Industrial Training: the project is consistent with the broader mandate of the Ministry of Labour (“Capacity building for human resources development in industrial and vocational training”) and with the Board of Industrial Training’s duty to (a) identify masters qualified to receive and train apprentices, and (b) procure training by said masters; and (c) examine and certify the competency of apprentices trained by masters.

Inclusion and empowerment through targeted training strategies

Since 2020, the BIT has engaged a total of 12,472 individuals in TVET (61 percent women) in a total of 65 vocational courses.

This project will entail the certification of a cohort of ‘master trainers’ by BIT, which, upon graduation, will be qualified to train technicians in (a) EV maintenance and repairs; (b) installation of PV-powered EV charging points.

The Guyana’s Board of Industrial Training (BIT) in Guyana actively engages marginalized groups, focusing on empowering vulnerable communities through skills training and workforce development.

Recognizing the socioeconomic barriers faced by individuals in remote and disadvantaged areas, BIT implements specialized programs to improve access to quality vocational training for Indigenous people, women, youth, and people with disabilities. These initiatives include mobile training units, partnerships with local organizations, and flexible course offerings tailored to the unique needs of these communities. By equipping participants with practical skills in areas such as carpentry, electrical installation, mechanics, and hospitality, BIT has historically sought to bridge the employment gap, enhance economic independence, and foster inclusivity in the labour market.

In the current project, the BIT, in partnership with the UN (and IOM in particular) will take steps to ensure the inclusion of disadvantaged groups (among them, youths, women and returning Guyanese from Venezuela) as Master Trainers.

Specialized Agencies, Funds and Programmes of the UN System: the project is an appropriate compliment to (but is not duplicative of) the following projects and initiatives implemented by the UN System in Guyana:

- **World Bank:** “Improving Human Capital through Education Project (P177741)”, as described in the Country Partnership Framework 2023-2026. [Objective 2: “Increase Access to Quality Secondary Education and TVET.”]
- **International Labour Organisation** (UN Country Implementation Plan): “Decent Work Country Diagnostic” (2024); “Green Job Assessment Modelling study” (forthcoming, 2024); “Skills for Green Jobs Study” (2017).
- **UNDP** (UN Country Implementation Plan): “E-services and ICT access for Hinterland, Poor and Remote Communities” (renewables component), “Mainstreaming Low-emission Energy Technologies”.
- **PAHO/WHO (UN Country Implementation Plan):** “GUY 4.1.24 Reduce health risks associated with climate change, air pollution, hazardous waste and chemicals, water and sanitation...”
- **Inter-American Development Bank:** support to Guyana’s diversification of energy mix by promoting the use of climate-resilient, renewable energy sources in the generation of electricity, specifically through the Guyana Utility Scale Solar Photovoltaic Program (GUYSOL) for eight utility-scale, photovoltaic solar projects.

The project adds value by applying renewable energy technologies in the transportation sector, and directly contributes to demonstrating the viability of a scaled up EV infrastructure in Guyana. Further, it responds to analytical report findings (ILO) with respect to building technical and vocational skills for the energy transition.

Outputs, contribution to accelerating the SDGs, alignment with Cooperation Framework, and with Six Transitions

In step with Joint SDG Fund guidance, the outputs of this project are drawn from the Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (the CF) signed between the UN Country Team in Guyana and the

Government of Guyana in December 2021:

JP Output 1.1: (CF Output 2.3) National [and regional capacities] strengthened to accelerate the green energy transition

JP Output 2.1: (CF Output 4.3) National institutions strengthened to deliver [shock-resilient] education and learning

JP Output 3.1: (Joint Programme Management) UN/Government of Guyana partnership for a just energy transition is strengthened through professional programme implementation.

Joint Programme Outputs 1.1 and 2.1 contribute directly to the CF, captured by CF Output Indicators (which relate to renewable energy capacity (SDG 7.b. and 12.a) installed with UN assistance, and individuals benefiting from TVET (SDG 4.4).

The project directly supports the following components of the “Six Transitions for SDG Acceleration” framework:

- #2 Energy access and affordability;
- #5 jobs and social protection
- #6 climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution.

The proposal is appropriate for Joint SDG Fund Seed Funding because it delivers against ‘Engine Room Action #1’, (“policy frameworks”), and contributes to implementation of an “enhanced, integrated policy solution”. The proposal (i) increases renewable energy capacity; (ii) makes the vehicle transportation sector less polluting; and (iii) builds human capacity for Guyana’s acceleration of the energy transition.

How people will benefit from the joint programme

The JP has three main benefits for people living in Guyana, reflected in the two principal programme outputs.

First, the energy transition is a necessary part of maintaining a livable planet for future generations. Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and particulate matter from fossil-fuel powered vehicles (Output 1.1), is a ‘global public good’ and may reasonably be expected to have high-level, long-term benefits for all people living in Guyana. Older people and children may reasonably be expected to receive health benefits accruing from improved air quality and reduced particulate matter (SDG 11.6.2) in Guyana’s capital, Georgetown. Further, greater capacity to generate affordable and renewable energy may generate long-term income dividends for vehicle owners as a result of avoided fossil fuel expenditures (SDG 7.1.2).

Second, human capacity development, (joint programme output 2.1) will benefit the recipients of training. Specifically, it will generate benefits in terms of skills (SDG 4.4), digital literacy, jobs and livelihoods, and economic empowerment: by direct intervention with/through the Board of Industrial training, ‘master trainers’ educated through the programme may be drawn from marginalized communities (youth; women; Guyanese returning from Venezuela). Further, the formation of a cadre of trained specialists (or ‘Master trainers’) can be projected to have ripple effects for the broader low carbon economy (SDG 8.2.1).

Thirdly, women, youth and marginalized groups can benefit from sustainable and affordable energy, reducing emissions, and promoting economic opportunities. The project does this by fostering environments where women and girls can safely access clean transportation, enhancing mobility for education and employment. Additionally, SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) is addressed by creating equitable access to clean energy and green technology, which can empower marginalized communities economically and reduce disparities. For example, renewable charging infrastructure in remote areas provides more opportunities for women-led enterprises in sustainable transportation, reducing reliance on fossil fuels and creating inclusive green jobs that cater to marginalized groups. By addressing these SDGs, solar-powered EV stations can foster a sustainable, inclusive future with equal opportunities for all.

MOL-BIT keeps data on the identity and “legally-protected characteristics” of its masters and apprentices, including the provision of training to women, young people and documented migrant workers. Through appropriately targeted campaigns, and by setting objectives (i.e. 50 percent of trained individuals women; opportunities for documented migrant workers), Output 2.1 may be directed to benefit women, youth and documented migrant workers.

Last, the UN Country Team in Guyana has established an internal Human Rights Strategy and Action Tracker, the purpose of which is to ensure that the UN System’s activities in Guyana are supportive of the global pledge to Leave No-One Behind from Agenda 2030, and the protect and advance human rights. This Strategy builds on annual internal ‘scorecard’ exercises which track the progress of the UN System in this regard. Among these scorecard exercises is the System-Wide Approach to Gender Equality Scorecard, first completed for UNCT Guyana in March 2023. The present project proposal is consistent with specific provisions in the GE SWAP Scorecard to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment.

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups ⁵ -	Dedicated Output
Women and girls	Output 2.1: (CF Output 4.3) National institutions strengthened to deliver shock-resilient education and learning
Children	Output 1.1: (CF Output 2.3) National [and regional capacities] strengthened to accelerate the green energy transition
Youth	Output 2.1: (CF Output 4.3) National institutions strengthened to deliver shock-resilient education and learning
Persons with disabilities	
Older persons	Output 1.1: (CF Output 2.3) National [and regional capacities] strengthened to accelerate the green energy transition
Indigenous peoples	Output 2.1: (CF Output 4.3) National institutions strengthened to deliver shock-resilient education and learning
Refugees & asylum seekers	
Internally displaced persons	
Other groups: Documented migrant workers	From the human capacity/skills component, Output 2.1: (CF Output 4.3) National institutions strengthened to deliver shock-resilient education and learning
Other groups: ALL persons	From the climate mitigation component, Output 1.1: (CF Output 2.3) National [and regional capacities] strengthened to accelerate the green energy transition

Human Rights Mechanisms to which the project will respond

Universal Periodic Review

A/HRC/44/16 (UPR 2020) . 100.69 Take all steps to respect and protect the constitutional rights to a healthy environment and intergenerational equity (Slovenia). Guyana’s constitution provides for citizens’ rights to a healthy environment. The project will extend/protect this right by reducing the carbon intensity of the transportation sector.

A/HRC/44/16 (UPR 2020) . 100.141 Continue expanding the coverage and quality of education at all levels, particularly ensuring its impact on the most disadvantaged sectors. This programme represents an

⁵ The other marginalized and vulnerable groups include, amongst other, minorities (incl. Ethnic, religious, linguistic...), people of African Descent, persons deprived of their liberty, peasants and rural workers, human rights defenders (incl. NGOs, journalists, union leaders, whistleblowers...), migrants, stateless persons, LGBTIQ+ persons (sexual orientation and gender identity), persons living with (HIV/AIDS, leprosy...), persons with albinism, victims or relatives of victims of enforced disappearances, victims of (slavery, torture, trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse...). List as per the standard 20 LNOB groups according to the Implementation Guide for the Output Indicator Framework for measuring the United Nations contribution towards the Sustainable Development Goals: https://1102656428-files.gitbook.io/~files/v0/b/gitbook-x-prod.appspot.com/o/spaces%2F-MbDdHe_v0zwBb9YTe4W%2Fuploads%2F4114YgYQuQo7qKb5yCVL%2FG%20-%20221031-%20Implementation%20Guide.pdf?alt=media&token=e54c735a-c0a6-4984-8025-2f8b777d1d89.

important opportunity for BIT to expand the coverage of quality education in the TVET segment.

A/HRC/44/16 (UPR 2020). 100.150 Achieve the internationally agreed development goals on gender equality, empowerment of women, equal pay and equality in the labour market, and strengthen educational opportunities and vocational training for women and girls (Saudi Arabia). The BIT is committed to increasing TVET opportunities for women, and may use the current programme to further advance its efforts.

CCPR

CCPR/C/GUY/CO/3 (CCPR 2024). 27. In the light of paragraph 26 of its general comment No. 36 (2018), the State party should:

(a) Enhance the ability of the public to participate meaningfully in environmental decision-making and their access to information...;

(b) Redouble its efforts to address water pollution and air contamination, improve waste management, improve the framework for ensuring compliance with relevant regulations and regulate the maximum permissible concentrations of air and water pollutants.

This project offers some possibilities to boost public engagement in environmental decision-making, and for Guyana to redouble its efforts to minimise air contamination, notably through particulate matter.

CEDAW

CEDAW/C/GUY/CO/9 (CEDAW 2019) 37. The Committee notes the increase in the participation of women in the labour force from 35 per cent in 2012 to 43.6 per cent in 2017 and the ongoing consultations to formalize access to social security benefits for women in the informal sector. Nevertheless, it remains concerned about the following:

(c) The persistence of vertical and horizontal occupational segregation in employment, notwithstanding the higher educational attainment of women at the tertiary level.

The BIT is committed to increasing TVET opportunities for women, and may use the current programme to further advance its efforts.

CMW

CMW/C/GUY/CO/1 (CMW 2018). 26. The Committee notes that the Constitution and the Prevention of Discrimination Act 1997 protect individuals from discrimination in employment, training, recruitment and the membership of professional bodies and guarantee equal remuneration to men and women who perform work of equal value. However, the Committee regrets the lack of information on actual practice and examples that would make it possible to assess the implementation of the right to non-discrimination pursuant to the Convention with respect to both documented and undocumented migrant workers.

The programme could helpfully contribute to “examples [making] it possible to assess the implementation of the right to non-discrimination” through the release of data on those receiving training as part of the BIT component.

Sustainability and Exit Strategy

The roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in promoting sustainability of the programme beyond its 12-month implementation cycle are outlined below.

(1) Community sustainability

This project will be sustained beyond the 12 months of the JP through the continued government implementation of the Low Carbon Development Strategy 2030 policy framework.

MSSC: the Multi-Stakeholder Steering Committee (MSSC), established to advise on LCDS implementation, will be used to maintain community sustainability. The MSSC meets quarterly, and membership includes representation from multiple Government ministries, and a number of private sector, civil society, Amerindian peoples and youth associations. **Information campaigns:** Next, community sustainability will be assured

through dedicated public information campaigns in partnership with the National Communications Network and with automotive importers. These will be targeted at building awareness of (a) the availability of PV-powered, grid-connected EV charging stations in Georgetown; (b) opportunities to enroll in TVET specific to EVs and the EV infrastructure.

Data for information campaigns: Last, the collection of data on (i) usage of charging stations, a part of the software included during installation [from GEA]; (ii) air quality in Georgetown [from the Environmental Protection Agency]; and (iii) long-term employment of trained EV technicians [from Ministry of Labour] can be used as a basis for analysis and further public communication as to the effectiveness of charging stations.

(2) Financial sustainability

This project aims to demonstrate the functionality and reliability of the public EV charging infrastructure in Georgetown as a basis for boosting demand for EVs. Full financial sustainability for the project cannot be guaranteed through this seed funding initiative, and, for now, can only be assured by continued government investment (see 'Institutional Sustainability', below). This is consistent even with energy transition/EV projects in higher income settings, where low emissions schemes have required substantial investment and subsidy over the medium term.

In the medium- (up to 3 years) and long-term (more than 3 years) financial sustainability will be achieved by:

Energy buy-back: because the EV charging points are solar PV-powered, and are connected to the grid, surplus energy can be returned to the national utility provider (GPL) with a return owed to the operator (GEA) for maintenance and re-investment in other renewable energy projects.

User revenues: applying user fees at charging stations. Technically, this is already possible in Guyana's existing 6 EV charging points, but at present, GEA has opted to hold user fees in abeyance to promote uptake of EVs.

(3) Institutional sustainability

Institutional sustainability for the programme will be secured because increasing the share of renewables in Guyana's energy mix is a central component of the LCDS, and features in Guyana's annual budget submissions:

Ministry of Finance: "Power Generation" is listed as programme #23 of Guyana's annual budget (Vol. 2), presented to parliament.⁶ As part of this major programme, the 2024 Budget Estimates include a standing strategy to "Actively transition Guyana's energy generation to cleaner sources", and further includes a series of 10 indicators directly relevant to just, sustainable energy transitions. These indications include renewable energy capacity installed; renewable energy as a share of generation and consumption; and installed capacity of grid-connected renewable energy systems. These indicators are tracked bi-annually by the Office of the Budget at the Ministry of Finance, contributing significantly to institutional sustainability. Then, the 2024 budget estimates (Vol. 3)⁷ reports eight major projects under programme #23, with total allocated budget of ~US\$1.036 billion. Of these, a specific set of activities includes implemented by the Guyana Energy Agency includes "Provision of renewable energy interventions" with an assigned budget of US\$10.2 million. As such, there is demonstrable budget commitment to advancing renewable energy solutions. Upon further demonstration of proof of concept of the intervention set out in this proposal, Ministry of Finance may be requested by Office of the Prime Minister, GEA and MoL to further increase investments in the initiative.

Office of the Prime Minister – Guyana Energy Agency: as above, as implementing entities/agencies of the LCDS, verifiable through annual reports, and measurable by specific indicators on the changing energy mix in the transportation sector.

Ministry of Labour/BIT: through the establishment of EV technician apprenticeships as part of their permanent curriculum, and the medium- to long-term tracking of employment/placements of certified

⁶ Guyana Budget Estimates, Volume 2, 2024, p.31. Available at: https://finance.gov.gy/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/Budget_Estimates_Volume_2_2024.pdf; Guyana Budget Estimates, Volume 2, 2024, p.50. Available at: https://finance.gov.gy/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/Budget_Estimates_Volume_3_2024.pdf

graduates. Of note, this project finances the certification of “Master trainers” in EV maintenance and repair, and PV-powered EV charging point installation. This ‘train the trainers’ approach is intended to boost project sustainability.

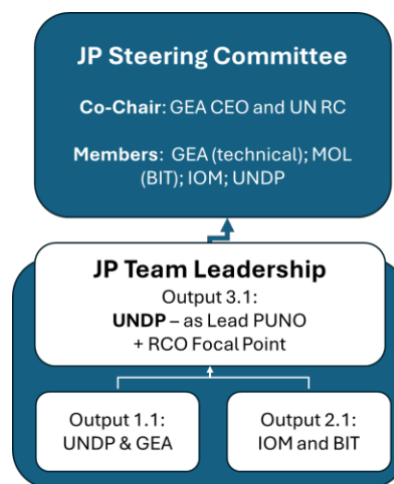
Guyana Power & Light: through increased uptake of the ‘energy buy-back’ facility enabled by the solar PV EV charging points.

Private Sector: e.g. by the Guyana Chamber of Commerce & Industry and the Private Sector Commission, as representatives of (a) firms seeking to build out the EV infrastructure for profit, and (b) automotive importers.

Participating UN Organisations: through continued advocacy, communications and networking with other development financiers to secure additional sources of investment.

Steering and management arrangements

Steering and management of the joint programme follow closely provisions laid out in [UNSDG Guidance Note on Joint Programmes](#).



With clear ownership of the proposal having been demonstrated by GEA, it is recommended the CEO of GEA chairs the JP Steering Committee. As a Joint SDG Fund proposal, the UN Resident Coordinator would also serve as Co-chair.

The JP Team will be led by UNDP in its capacity as Lead PUNO. At working/technical level, UNDP will work most closely with the GEA on the delivery of Output 1.1 (supporting green energy transition through installation of solar PV charging stations). IOM will partner directly with MOL(BIT) on the delivery of Output 2.1 (skills, education, learning).

The principal coordination requirements across and between the two main outputs and their respective deliverables are as follows:

- UNDP/GEA must communicate full grid-connected, PV-powered, EV charging station specification to IOM/MOL(BIT) to ensure compatibility of accompanying training.
- IOM/(MOL)BIT must ensure that training of trainer model is designed to be fully compatible with the EV charging station specification set by UNDP/GEA.
- The sequencing of procurement by UNDP/GEA (of materials/equipment for the EV charging stations) and the identification of ‘Master Trainers’ by IOM/MOL(BIT) must be such that apprentice ‘Trainers of Trainers’ can engage with the installation and initial configuration of the EV charging stations.
- IOM/MOL(BIT) may be able to draw upon/complement any residual/legacy know-how from GEA secured in previous/ongoing solar PV projects.

Monitoring, accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be focused on concrete results and grounded in evidence. The RCO focal point and lead PUNO is responsible for coordinating and drafting a concise annual report (using the Fund Secretariat template/guidance), which is submitted to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat through the RC by January 31st of the following year. Additionally, a final narrative report must be prepared and submitted to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat through the RC no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the Joint Programme activities.

The JP Steering Committee, co-chaired by the RC, is mandated to oversee and monitor the implementation of the joint programme, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information upon requested. Additionally, the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat may request additional insights, such as policy papers, value-for-money analysis, case studies, infographics, or blogs/articles, as needed.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding/financing) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the report.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

The JP will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent. The programmatic UN entity of the Facility shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Project in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. The entity shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

A minimum of 5% of the JP budget is allocated for monitoring, reporting, evaluation, audit and communications. Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through project support costs will be 7%, with exception of WFP and UNHCR which should be 6,5%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs. Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund. PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

Annex 1: Integrated results framework and workplan

JP Outputs

Joint Programme: Integrated Results Framework and Workplan				
Output 1.1: (CF Output 2.3) National [and regional capacities] strengthened to accelerate the green energy transition				
Output indicator 1: Number of solar-powered, grid-connected EV charging points in Georgetown, Guyana	Baseline: 0	Target YYYY:	Target 2025: up to 4	Means of verification: Guyana Energy Agency - Onsite visits
Output indicator 2: Total additional kWp contribution to Guyana's national renewable energy installed capacity from PV-powered EV charging points	Baseline: 0	Target YYYY:	Target YYYY: 45 kWp	Means of verification: Guyana Energy Agency - MRV
Output indicator 3: Available data point clusters directly compatible with the requirements of (a) Guyana's National Budget Reporting Cycle; (ii) Guyana's next Biennial Transparency Report (National Inventory Report; NDC progress)	Baseline: 0	Target YYYY:	Target 2025: 2	Means of verification: GEA / MoF / Office of the President
Output 2.1: (CF Output 4.3) National institutions strengthened to deliver shock-resilient education and learning				
Output indicator 1: Number of master trainers certified to train technicians in maintenance/repair of electric vehicles (disaggregated by legally protected characteristic, e.g. gender/sex, age, documented migrant status)	Baseline: 0	Target YYYY:	Target YYYY: >9 but <21 (50% women)	Means of verification: BIT course enrolment and certification
Output indicator 2: Number of master trainers certified to train technicians in installation/maintenance of solar-PV, grid-connected EV charging points (disaggregated by legally protected characteristic, e.g. gender/sex, age, documented migrant status)	Baseline: 0	Target YYYY:	Target 2025: >9 but <21 (50% women)	Means of verification: BIT course enrolment and certification
Output 3.1: (Joint Programme Management) UN/Government of Guyana partnership for a just energy transition is strengthened through professional programme implementation				
Output indicator 1: #output indicator targets (Output 1.1 and 2.1) achieved on time	Baseline: 0	Target YYYY:	Target 2025: 2	Means of verification: this integrated results framework
Output indicator 2: #output indicator targets (Output 1.1 and 2.1) achieved to agreed quality/specification/standard	Baseline: 0	Target YYYY:	Target 2025: 2	Means of verification: this integrated results framework
Output indicator 3: #monitoring updates / reports delivered to Joint SDG Secretariat on time	Baseline: 0	Target YYYY:	Target 2025: 2	Means of verification: Joint SDG Fund Secretariat
Output indicator 4: #people engaged through joint UN/Government of Guyana communications campaign on 'just energy transition in transportation'	Baseline: 0	Target YYYY:	Target 2025: 10,000	Means of verification: media monitoring

Annex 1.2 JP contribution to Joint SDG Fund global indicators

Engine room 1. Shifting policy/regulatory frameworks				Engine room 3. Developing market-ready pipeline of actions.			
Number of new or enhanced the integrated policy solutions and regulatory changes formulated to accelerate SDGs with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline: 0	Target: 1	MOV: Guyana Energy Agency	Number of integrated multi-sectoral financing solutions or instruments created and launched with Joint SDG Fund support, disaggregated by theme/type.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Number of targeted countries where the integrated policy solutions and regulatory changes are implemented to promote equal access to and use of services, goods and resources by women and girls with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline: 0	Target: 0	MOV:	Number of actions, projects, businesses or organizations identified for inclusion in market-ready pipeline with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Number of individuals benefiting from the integrated policy solutions and regulatory changes implemented with Joint SDG Fund support, disaggregated by population segments (e.g. sex, age, persons with disabilities, etc.) with a focus on Leaving No One Behind.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:	Ratio of actions, projects, businesses or organizations securing funding and receiving investments, in relations to those identified with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Engine room 2. Capacity building at scale				Engine room 4. Devising a financing mix (deal room)			
Number of governmental (both at central and sub-central levels) and non-governmental organizations with enhanced capacity to design, implement and finance integrated policies, regulations and innovative solutions for SDG acceleration, with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:	Amount in US\$ of financing leveraged for integrated multi-sectoral solutions, with support from the Joint SDG Fund (disaggregation by type of investors – e.g. Gov, private, PPP, DFIs/IFIs).	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Number of tools, procedures and mechanisms (e.g. SOPs, training module, incentive structures) developed or implemented, focused on building capacities for SDG acceleration with Joint SDG Fund support (disaggregated by central and local actors).	Baseline: 0	Target: 1	MOV: Ministry of Labour - Board of Industrial Training	Ratio of financing leveraged for integrated multi-sectoral solutions against the committed funds provided by the Joint SDG Fund.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:
Number of experts identified and deployed to support RCs/UNCTs on SDG acceleration with Joint SDG Fund support.	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:	Number of investors providing direct financing to integrated multi-sectoral solutions developed, with support from the Joint SDG Fund (disaggregation by type of investors – e.g. Gov, private, PPP, DFIs/IFIs).	Baseline:	Target:	MOV:



Annex 1.3 Joint Programme Workplan

Start	End	PUNO	SDG Target	Human Rights Marker	Gender Marker	QCPR function	Available Budget (US\$)
01.12.2024	19.12.2025	UNDP	SDG 7.2 SDG 7b SDG 12.a.1 SDG 13.2.2 SDG 11.6.2.	2 (Right to a Healthy, Clean, Sustainable Environment)	0	7	\$189,957.5
01.02.2025	19.12.2025	IOM	SDG 4.4	2 (Right to work; right to non-discrimination)	2	4	\$60,042.5
01.12.2024	19.12.2025	UNDP	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-

Annex 2: Risk Matrix

Risks	Categories	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact, as per instructions)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigation measures	Risk owner
Social and Environmental risks						
Sexual exploitation and abuse: as in all projects, risks associated with any implementing staff	1.12	Medium (8)	2	4	UN standard basic materials on SEA are shared/briefed to all implementing parties	UNCT GY PSEA Network
Financial risks						
Fluctuations: unanticipated changes in global costs of essential inputs and/or currency valuation	2.4	High (9)	3	3	Engage global procurement / supplier network at early stage	UNDP
Operational risks						
Partnership: difficulties identifying appropriate cohort of candidates for TVE Training	3.7	Medium (8)	2	4	Arrange TVET to allow for early identification of candidates, delivery of goods	IOM (+BIT)
Organizational risks						
Internal control: inter-dependencies resulting from distributed responsibilities (GEA, MoL [BIT], UNDP, IOM)	4.9	High (9)	3	3	Regular progress meetings, chaired by GEA CEO and RC	RCO
Procurement: delayed procurement of hardware; delivery of faulty/deficient goods	4.1	High (15)	3	5	Enforcement of supplier contract terms; procure goods with warranties.	UNDP
Political risks						
Political instability: delays incurred owing to political discord associated with national elections	5.3	High (12)	3	4	Accelerate early procurement of necessary goods well ahead of elections	Government of Guyana
Regulatory risks						
- / -						
Strategic risks						
Capacities of the partners: readiness of UNDP and IOM to form right teams for implementation	7.3	High (12)	3	4	Oversight, leadership by UNDP and IOM Representatives	UNDP
Roles and responsibilities among partners: inter-dependencies resulting from distributed responsibilities	7.4	Medium (6)	2	3	Regular progress meetings, chaired by GEA CEO and RC	RCO
Safety and Security risks						
Natural Hazards: severe flooding event, (as per example of 2021), affecting construction works	8.5	High (9)	3	3	Establish extensive contingency planning for construction to allow for slippage	UNDP

Annex 3: Localization, Gender Equality and Human Rights markers

SDG Localisation Marker

Guidance: <https://www.jointsdgfund.org/publication/sdg-localization-marker>

Dimensions	Criteria or eligibility	Responses	Explanation	Means of verification
Programme Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the programme or initiative explicitly include results and/or expected outcomes directly related to advancing SDG localization? 	Yes	The programme entails EV charging points in one of Guyana's 10 administrative regions	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is at least 70% or more of the programmatic budget allocated specifically to activities that enhance advocacy, actions or monitoring related to SDG localization? 	No		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were local and regional governments actively engaged and consulted during the programme design phase? 	No		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were local service providers and/or other local actors and stakeholders actively engaged and consulted during the programme design phase? 	No		
Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the programme or initiative planned to develop new knowledge material, research, publication or relevant resources related to SDG localization, specifically building on local experience? 	No		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the programme or initiative planned to develop specific events, campaigns, communications or capacity-building activities on SDG localization, especially targeted at local or regional governments, local service providers, or other local actors and stakeholders? 	Yes	As described in sustainability strategy	
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the joint programme or initiative incorporate mechanisms, spaces or activities designed to bolster coherent policies, regulations, plans, programmes, and service-delivery approaches or models by local and regional governments and/or local service providers, facilitating their meaningful contributions to the SDGs and addressing the principles of leaving no one behind? 	No		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the joint programme or initiative have an inclusive and participatory multi-stakeholder approach, involving civil society, academia, citizens, the private sector and/or others to jointly implement transformative initiatives toward localizing the 	Yes	As described in sustainability strategy	

Accountability & Sustainability	SDGs? This could include, for example, mobilizing and sharing knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of the SDGs at the local level.			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the joint programme or initiative include a multi-level governance approach to address the SDG challenges through collaboration between different levels of government, as well as with international organizations, and local communities? This approach recognizes that effective action requires coordinated efforts at various scales, from local and regional to national and global. 	Yes	As described in sustainability strategy	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the joint programme or initiative feature mechanisms or activities aimed at improving the transparent and accountable financing of SDG localization? This may include the development of decentralized financing policies, the creation of market-ready pipeline of local actions, expansion of local fiscal space, resource mobilization by local or regional governments, participatory budgeting approaches, etc. 	No		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the joint programme or initiatives include dedicated results, supported by a robust accountability framework, to systematically collect and report on contributions to SDG localization, both at the outcome and output levels? 	No		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the joint programme or initiative include a dedicated plan to ensure the sustainability, leveraging of financial resources and replication/expansion of the SDG actions in additional localities, developed in collaboration with local and regional governments, local service providers and other local actors and stakeholders? 	No		
Criteria for Scoring				Total # of
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marker 3: Between 9 and 12 criteria marked as Yes. Marker 2: Between 4 and 8 criteria marked as Yes. Marker 1: Between 1 and 3 criteria marked as Yes. Marker 0: None of the criteria marked as Yes. 				Yes: 4
				Marker 2



Gender Equality Marker

Please copy the output as per in the workplan and add the Gender Equality marker score and justify the scoring. Please refer to the UNSDG guidance here: <https://help.uninfo.org/un-info/results-framework/results-framework-structure/suboutput-level/guidance-on-applying-tags-and-markers/guidance-on-applying-the-gender-equality-human-rights-and-sustaining-peace-markers>

Joint Programme Outputs	GEM Score	Justification
Output 2.1: (CF Output 4.3) National institutions strengthened to deliver shock-resilient education and learning	2	The principal implementing partner for Output 2.1, the MoL Board of Industrial Training has a strong track record of promoting gender equality and non-discrimination in its training programmes through work with Master Trainers and apprentices. The project supports the “right to work” and the “right to non discrimination”.
Output 3.1: (Joint Programme Management) UN/Government of Guyana partnership for a just energy transition is strengthened through professional programme implementation	-/-	The Joint Programme Management Output will entail a verification role to ensure that GEM Marker Score ‘2’ is upheld.

Human Rights Marker

Please copy the output as per in the workplan and add the Human Rights marker score and justify the scoring. Please refer to the UNSDG guidance here: <https://help.uninfo.org/un-info/results-framework/results-framework-structure/suboutput-level/guidance-on-applying-tags-and-markers/guidance-on-applying-the-gender-equality-human-rights-and-sustaining-peace-markers>

Joint Programme Outputs	HRM Score	Justification
Output 1.1: (CF Output 2.3) National [and regional capacities] strengthened to accelerate the green energy transition	2	The project’s main objective is to demonstrate the viability of electrification of the transportation sector and associated reduction in carbon emissions. This contributes directly to the universal right to a healthy, clean, sustainable environment.
Output 3.1: (Joint Programme Management) UN/Government of Guyana partnership for a just energy transition is strengthened through professional programme implementation	-/-	

Sustaining Peace Marker – (Not applicable)

Annex 4: Budget per UNDSG Categories

Budget per UNDG Categories						
UNSDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	PUNO 1 - UNDP		PUNO 2 - IOM		TOTAL	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel	10000	0	18000	0	28,000	0
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	14892		0		14,892	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	125138		0		125,138	
4. Contractual services	25000		0		25,000	
5. Travel	0		0		0	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0		37514		37,514	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2500		600		3,100	
Total Direct Costs	177530		56114		233644	
8. Indirect Support Costs (7% of total direct costs – except for WFP and UNHCR which should apply 6.5% of total direct costs)	12427.1	3927.98	16355.08			
TOTAL Costs	189958	0	60042	0	250000	-