WELCOME

An Overview of Options & Opportunities (O^3) for National Development

This conceptual proposal being presented under the title **'An Overview of Options & Opportunities (O^3) for National Development'** for your consideration, was crafted by Stanley Ming, Eric Phillips, Joseph Singh and Supriya Singh. It is a synthesis of historical and updated studies, implemented and planned projects, and interpretations that derive from the global environment.

It represents the fundamentals of an integrated plan of action which will have a transformational impact in propelling Guyana into a modern, prosperous country for the well being of current and future generations

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Guyana: Political & Economic Transformation

A Modern Prosperous State

A CONCEPTUAL OVERVIEW

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VISION QUEST

Implementing an integrated strategy that will be a catalyst for National Unity and Good Governance that will motivate current and future generations towards the creation of a national system of governance, values and ethics conducive to sustained “green” economic development and socio-cultural harmony

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EXPECTATION

- Guyana is a small global player but it has all the assets to become a significant regional player with access to:
  - CARICOM
  - CBI
  - CARIBCAN
  - UNASUR
  - CARIFORUM
  - BRICS

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GUYANA IS DESTINED TO BE A MODERN PROSPEROUS STATE

GEOGRAPHY

LANGUAGE

NATURAL RESOURCES

MARKET ACCESS

GUYANA IS RICHLY ENDOWED IN MANY DIFFERENT WAYS

AN ENGLISH BRIDGE BETWEEN CARICOM & SOUTH AMERICA

GOLD
DIAMONDS
BAUXITE
MANGANESE
WATER
OIL*

15 MILLION HECTARES OF PRISTINE FORESTS

200 + FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

ARABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS

AGREEMENTS

15 INTERNATIONAL
11 TRADE
3 PREFERENTIAL
6 BILATERALS

MARKETS

$409 B Export
$2Trillion P Power

Access to 311 M Consumers

THERE ARE TREMENDOUS OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL GUYANESE REGARDLESS OF RACE, RELIGION ,POLITICAL AFFILIATION OR CREED.

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GUYANA'S GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION ALLOWS THE COUNTRY TO BECOME THE TRANSHIPMENT PORT FOR BRAZIL AND VENEZUELA AND A BRIDGE TO BOTH CARICOM AND NORTH AMERICAN MARKETS

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GUYANA ALREADY KNOWS THE CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PLANS THAT WILL CREATE AN INTEGRATED TRANSFORMATIONAL BACKBONE TO ALLOW IT TO MEET ITS GLOBAL AND CONTINENTAL DESTINY

INITIATIVE FOR THE INTEGRATION OF REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN SOUTH AMERICA

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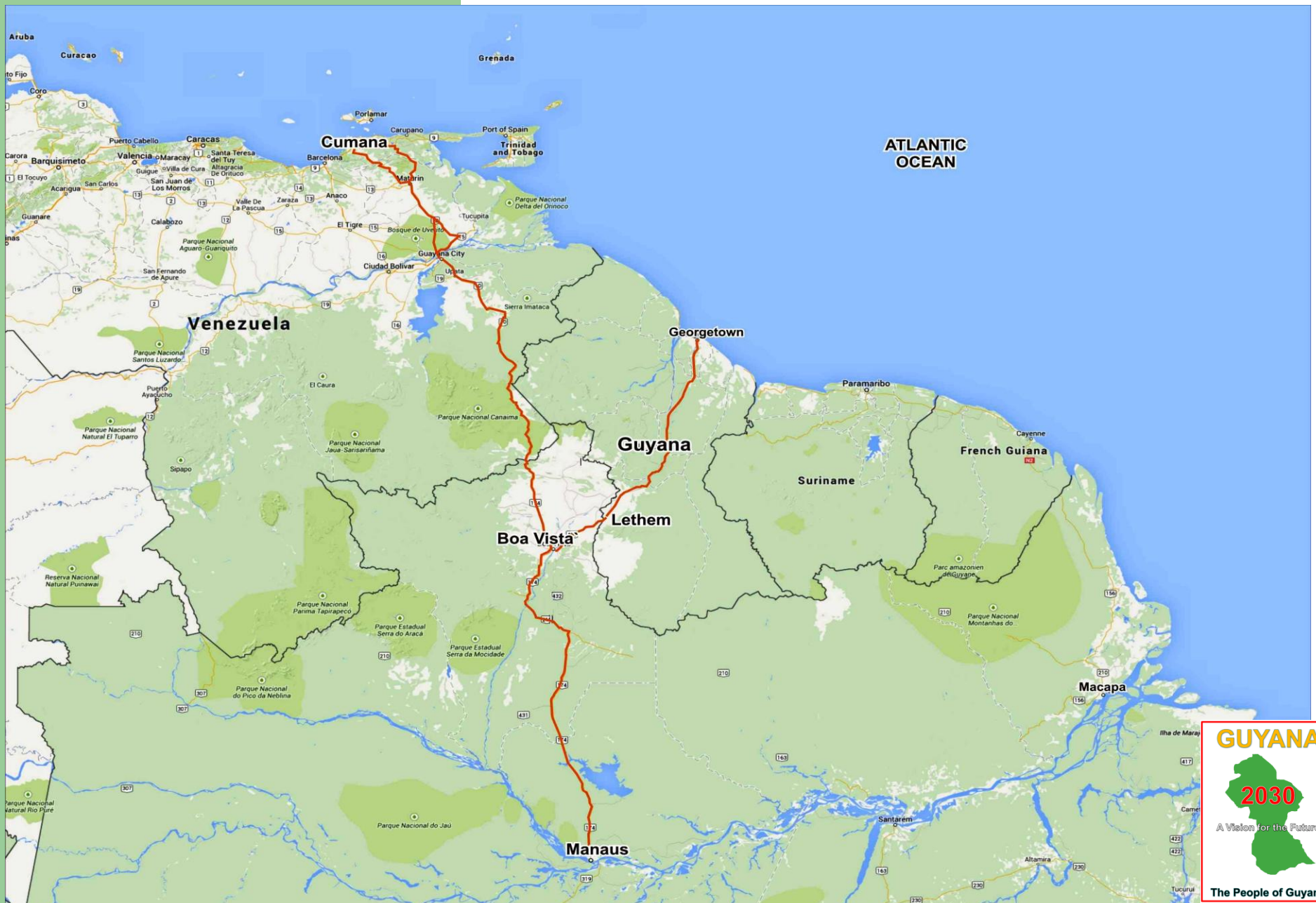
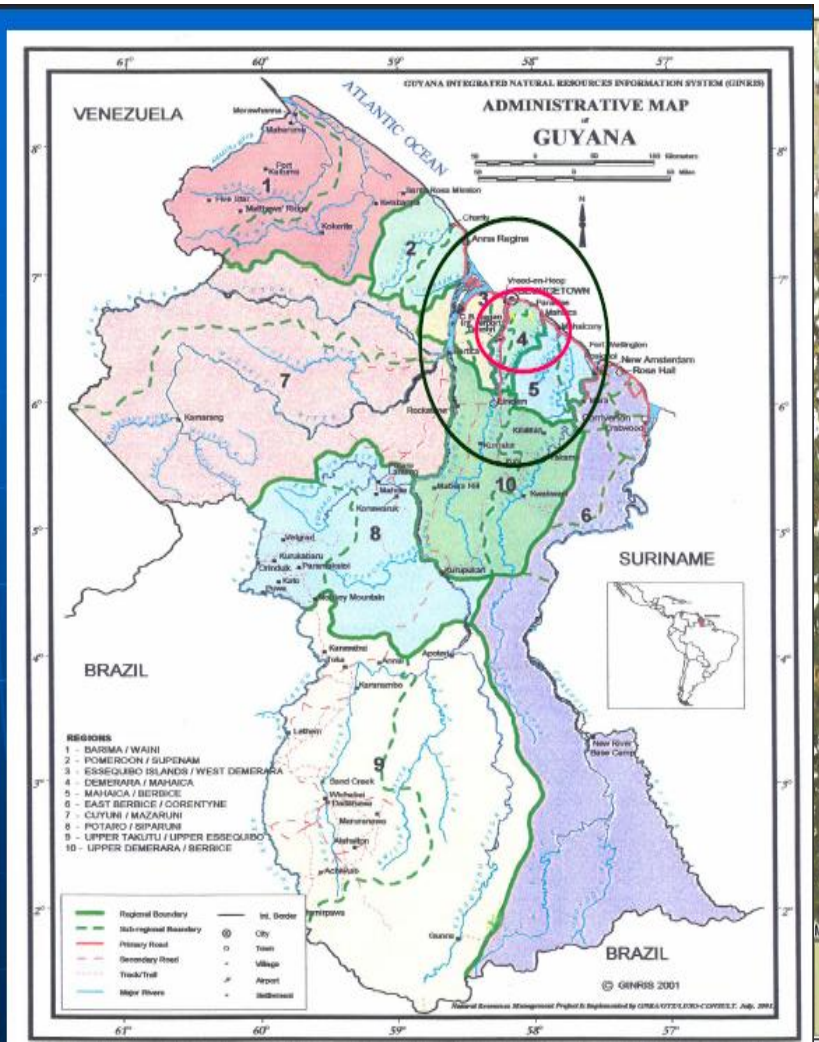
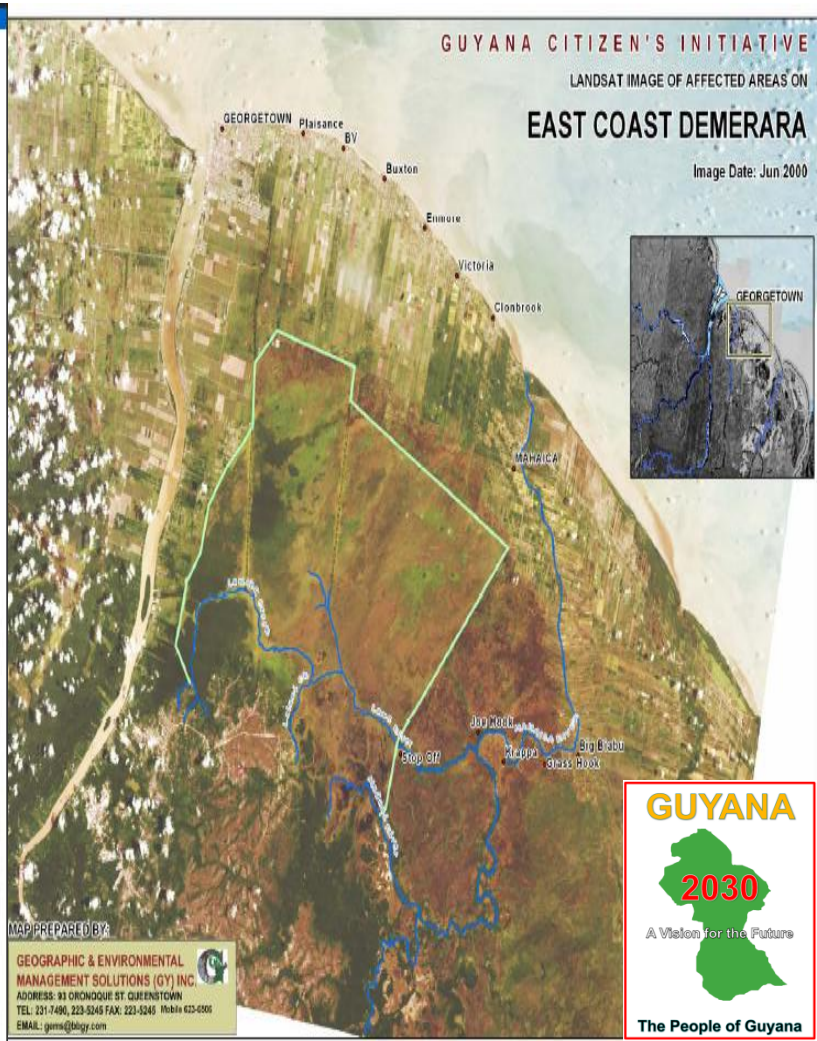
THE ROAD TO BRAZIL IS ESSENTIAL IF GUYANA IS TO BE A TRANSHIPMENT PORT……BRAZIL NEEDS IT



BUT CLIMATE CHANGE , OUR GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS AND ECONOMIC VISION MAY PREVENT THIS

- The damage was concentrated in Regions 3, 4 and 5.
- The brunt of the damage occurred in Region 4.
- In Region 3:41% of the population was severely affected.
- In Region 4:71% of the population was severely affected.

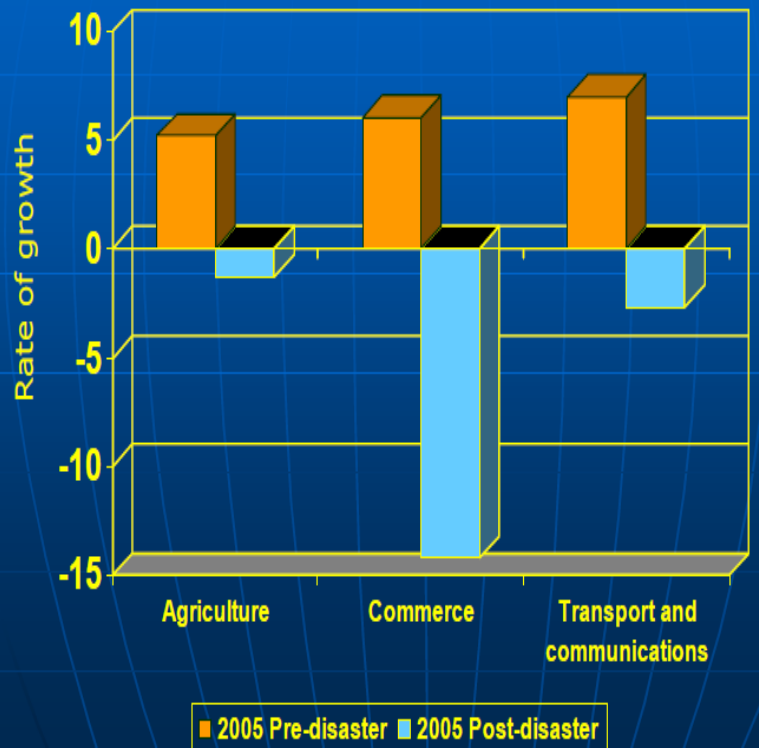




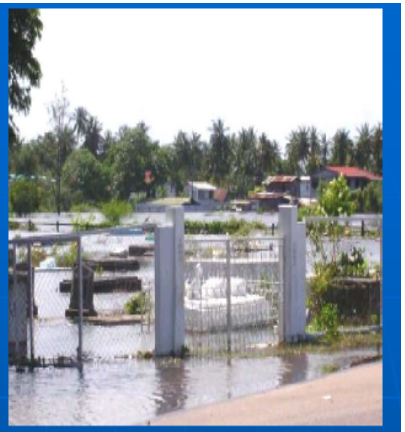
OUR 2005 CLIMATE CHANGE EXPERIENCE GAVE US A PREVIEW OF WHAT COULD HAPPEN

ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean

Guyana: Sector growth
Pre-disaster and post-disaster scenarios



ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean



Summary damage in relation to selected macroeconomic variables			
	Total	Direct	Indirect
Damage as percentage of GDP	59.49	53.51	5.99
Damage as percentage of exports of goods	90.70	81.57	9.13
Damage as percentage of exports of goods and services	64.22	57.75	6.46
Damage as percentage of gross domestic investment	185.88	167.17	18.71
Damage as percentage of consumption	75.73	68.11	7.62
Damage as percentage of the public external debt stock	43.11	38.77	4.34

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ND-GAIN
NOTRE DAME GLOBAL ADAPTATION INDEX

MAP | RANKINGS | MATRIX | ABOUT

Guyana

GDP (PPP) per capita (2013): 6,342.38 Int. Dollar Population (2013): 799,613 HDI (2013): 0.64

ND-GAIN Index rank
124
Score: 46.0
Trend: ↑

Vulnerability 0.474

Readiness 0.395

The high vulnerability score and low readiness score of Guyana places it in the upper-left quadrant of the ND-GAIN Matrix. It has both a great need for investment and innovations to improve readiness and a great urgency for action. Guyana is the 46th most vulnerable country and the 69th least ready country.

ND-GAIN Index

METHODOLOGY

The ND-GAIN Index, a project of the University of Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index (ND-GAIN), summarizes a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges in combination with its readiness to improve resilience. It aims to help businesses and the public sector better prioritize investments for a more efficient response to the immediate global challenges ahead.

ND-GAIN Ranking since 1995

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Ranking	128	127	126	123	125	127	125	126	128	131	125	127	127	127	128	126	126	124	124

SECTOR | COMPONENT

● Denotes worst scores

Indicator	1995 to 2013	Score
Vulnerability		**0.474**
Food		**0.470**
Projected change of cereal yields		0.516
Projected population growth		0.020
food import dependency		0.349
Rural population		0.714
Agriculture capacity		0.755
Child malnutrition		0.465
Water		**0.348**
Projected change of annual runoff		0.649
Projected change of annual groundwater recharge		0.430
Fresh water withdrawal rate		0.005
water dependency ratio		0.153
Dam capacity		0.800
Access to reliable drinking water		0.053
Health		**0.376**
Projected change of deaths from climate change induced diseases		0.395
Projected change of malaria hazard		0
Dependency on external resource for health services		0.381
Slum population		0.342
Medical staff		0.939 ●
Access to improved sanitation facilities		0.201

Ecosystem Services		**0.682**
Projected change of biome distribution		0.625
Projected change of marine biodiversity		0.337
Natural capital dependency		1.000
Ecological footprint		-
Protected biome		0.700
Engagement in international environmental conventions		0.749
Human Habitat		**0.494**
Projected change of heatwave hazard		0.927 ●
Projected change of flood hazard		0.011
Urban concentration		0
Age dependency ratio		0.375
Quality of trade and transport infrastructure		0.713
Paved roads		0.938 ●
Infrastructure		-
Projected change of hydropower generation capacity		-
Projected change of sea level rise impacts		0.232
Dependency on imported energy		-
Population living under 5m above sea level		1.000
Electricity access		-
Disaster preparedness		-

● Denotes worst scores

Indicator	1995 to 2013	Score
Readiness		**0.395**
Economic		**0.499**
Doing business		0.499
Governance		**0.381**
Political stability and non-violence		0.404
Control of corruption		0.350
Regulatory quality		0.373
Rule of law		0.396
Social readiness		**0.306** ●
social inequality		0.394
ICT infrastructure		0.338
Education		0.185 ●
Innovation		-

Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index
1400 E. Angela Blvd., Suite 117 - South Bend, IN 46617
Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index

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Buxton – East Coast Demerara (2001)

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Buxton – East Coast Demerara
(2001)

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Buxton – East Coast Demerara (2006)

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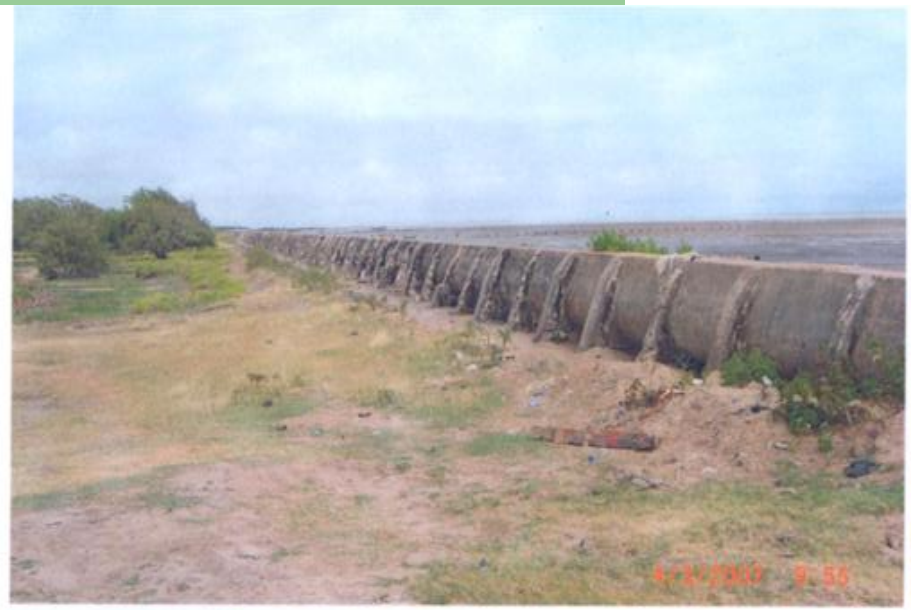

Hope, East Coast Demerara

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Hope - East Coast Demerara

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Zeelugt - West Coast Demerara

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Windsor Forest - West Bank Demerara

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Zeelugt - West Coast Demerara

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Zeelugt - West Coast Demerara

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Onverwagt - West Coast Berbice

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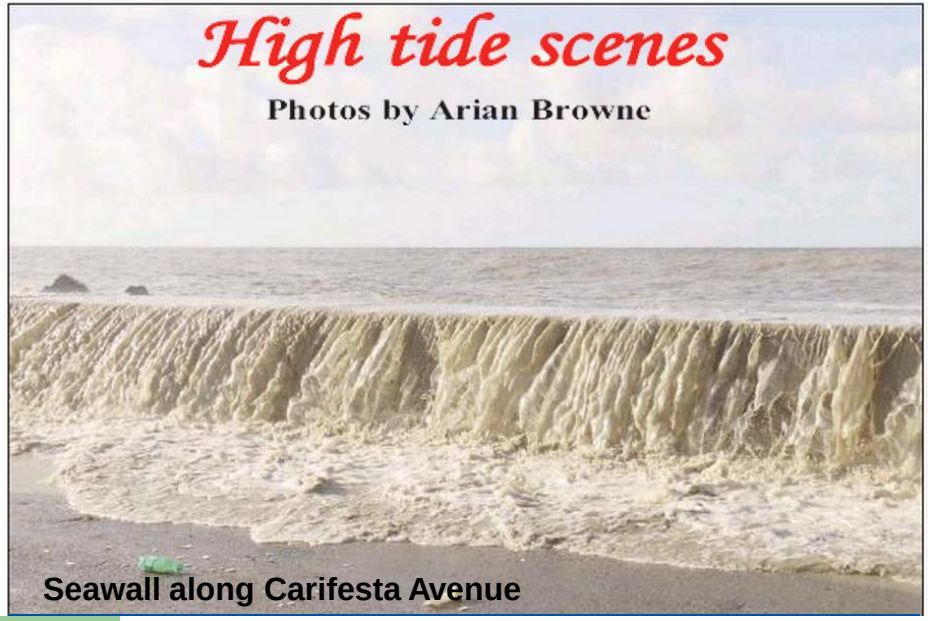
Lower East Coast Demerara

High tide scenes

Photos by Arian Browne



Seawall along Carifesta Avenue

Seawall next to Kitty Pump Station

Stabroek Market

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HOW DO WE CREATE A FAR BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE FOR OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN?

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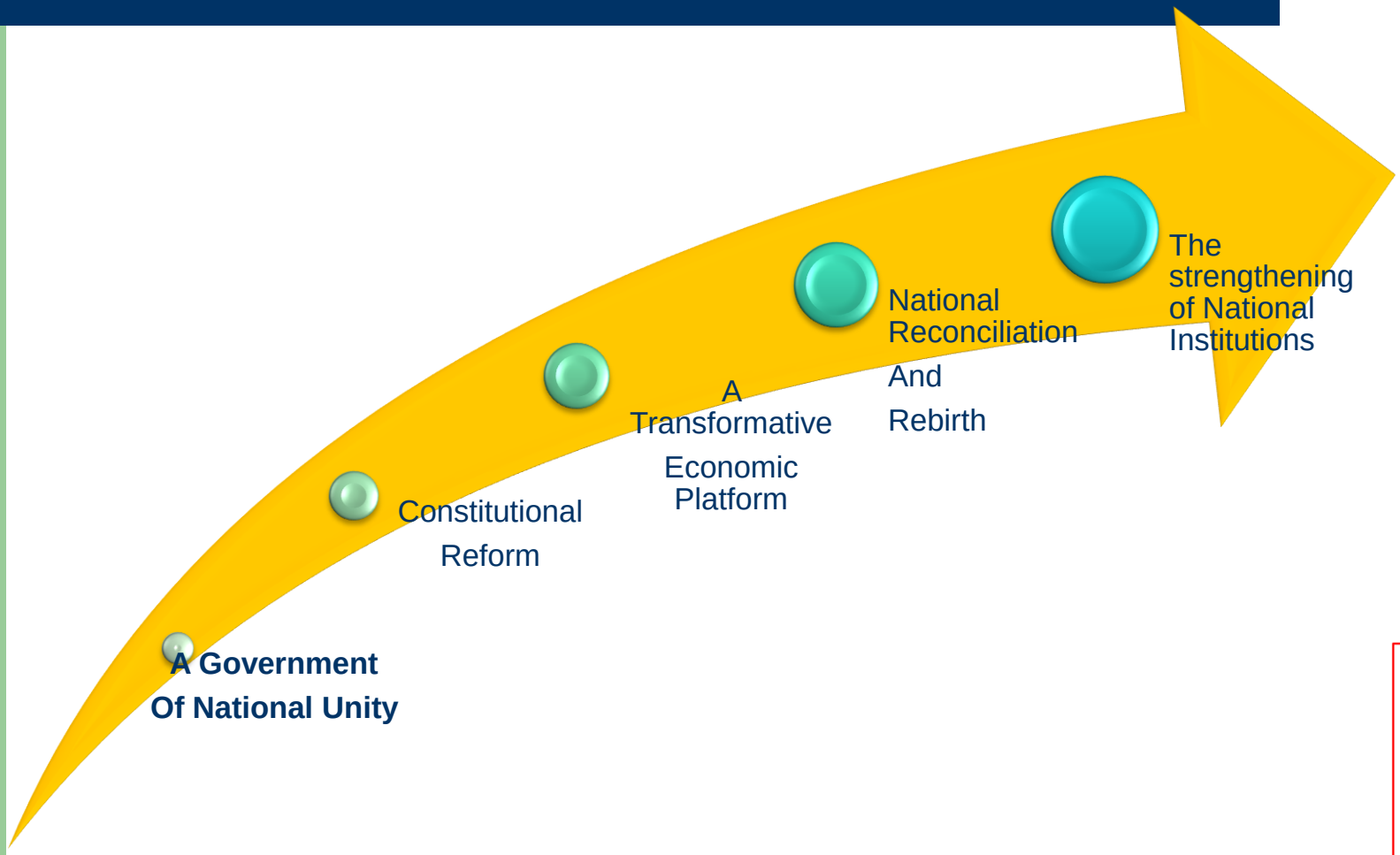
FIVE ELEMENTS ARE NEEDED FOR GUYANA'S DEMOCRATIC PATHWAY TO ECONOMIC PROSPERITY AND MODERNITY



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GUYANA'S GLOBAL COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

- **200+ FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**
- **A TRANS-SHIPMENT BRIDGE FOR BRASIL, THE 6TH LARGEST ECONOMY IN THE WORLD.**
- **GREAT RELATIONSHIPS WITH BRASIL, CHINA, INDIA, RUSSIA AND SOUTH AFRICA (BRICS) WITH ACCESS TO BRICS CAPITAL AND MARKETS.**
- **INCREDIBLE WATER RESOURCES TO ALSO CREATE A WATER BASED ECONOMY (GLOBAL SCARCITY).**

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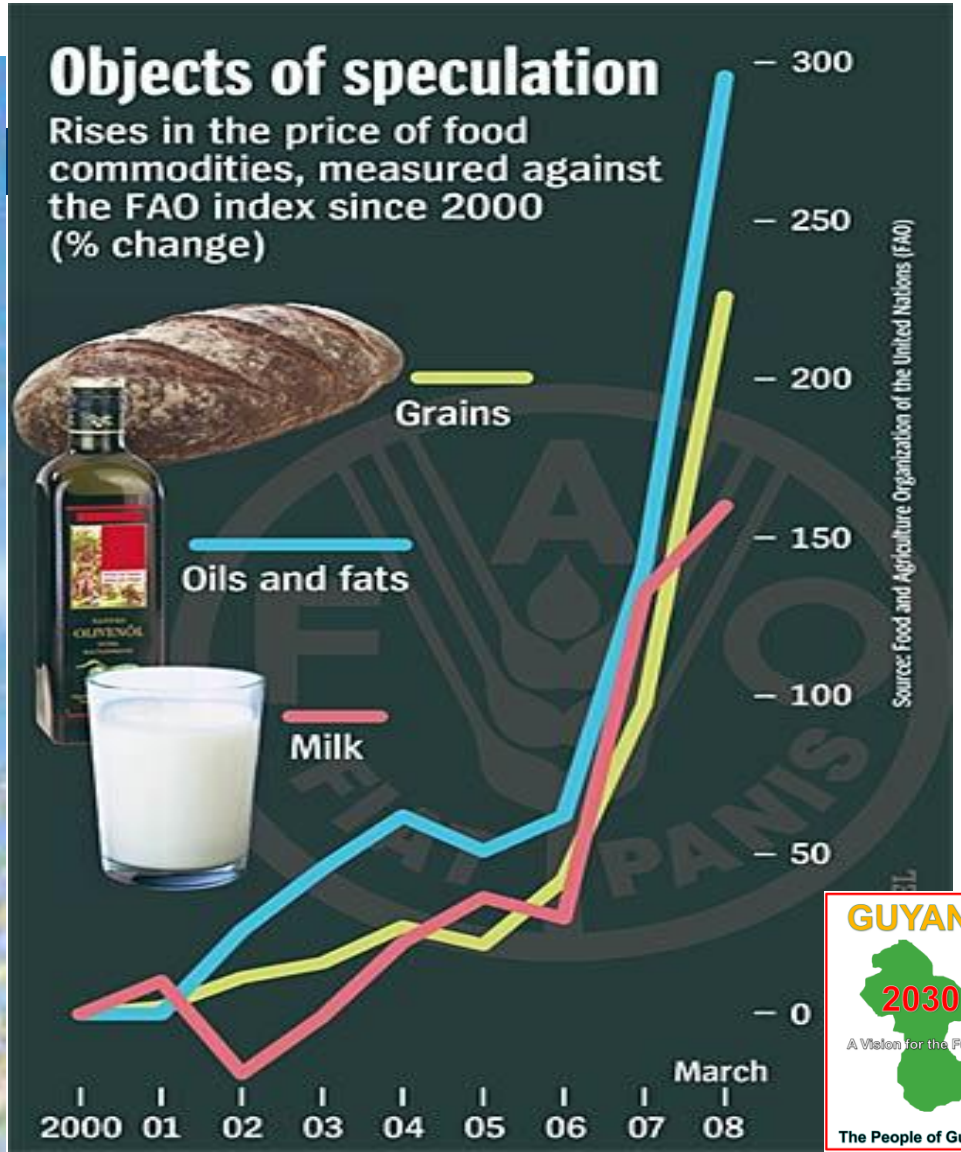
GUYANA NEEDS TO FIND WAYS TO TURN ITS HUGE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES INTO SOLUTIONS FOR THE GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY CRISIS THAT IS UNFOLDING AND MAKE PLANS TO MEET THE CHALLENGE OF RISING FOOD PRICES



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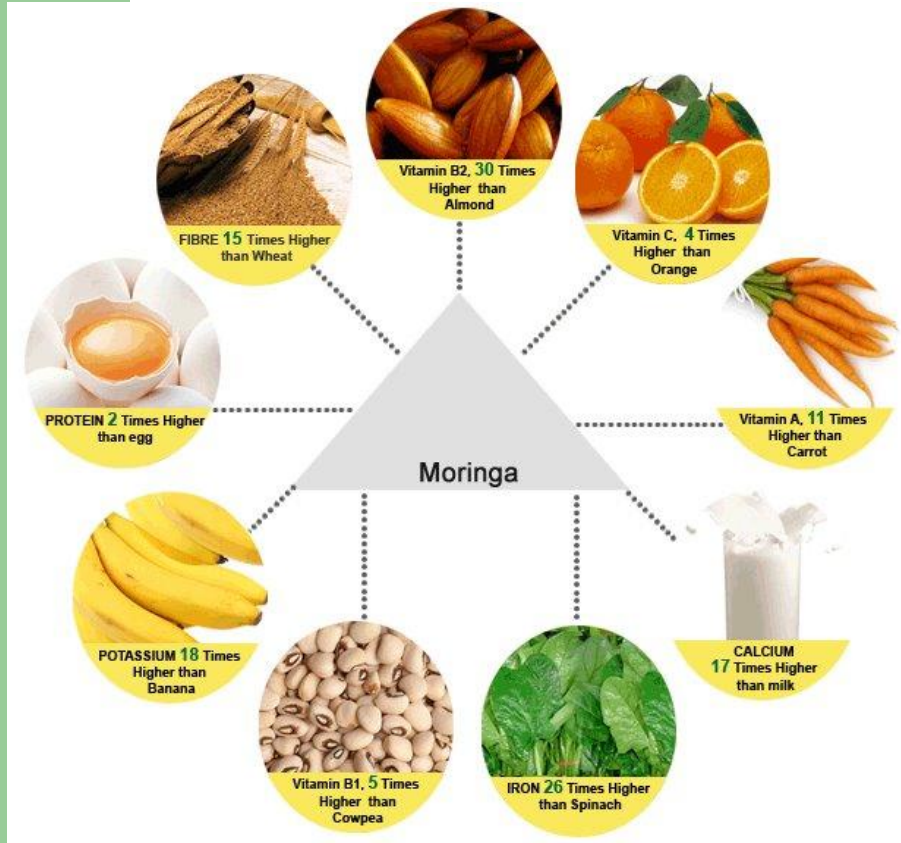
GUYANA NEEDS TO ACT QUICKLY BEFORE THIS OPPORTUNITY IS SEIZED BY OTHER COUNTRIES



	TIMES HIGHER THAN
VITAMIN A	11 X CARROT
VITAMIN B1	5 X COWPEA
VITAMIN B2	30 X ALMOND
VITAMIN C	4 X ORANGE
PROTEIN	2 X EGG

	TIMES HIGHER THAN
FIBRE	15 X WHEAT
CALCIUM	17 X MILK
POTASSIUM	18 X BANANA
IRON	28 X SPINACH

SOURSOP IS 10,000 X MORE EFFECTIVE THAN CHEMOTHERAPY

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QUINOA

Australia, US race to satisfy insatiable, and lucrative, quinoa appetite

SYDNEY, (Reuters) - Australia and the United States, two of the world's biggest wheat exporters, are racing to become mass producers of the South American "super food" quinoa and tap a gluten-free market expected to be worth more than $6 billion by 2018. Importantly for Australian wheat farmers who regularly battle crop-destroying droughts, the nutritious grain-like seed pronounced 'kin wa' can handle extreme climates.

It also sells for around $3,000 a tonne, compared with wheat which fetches under $300 a tonne.

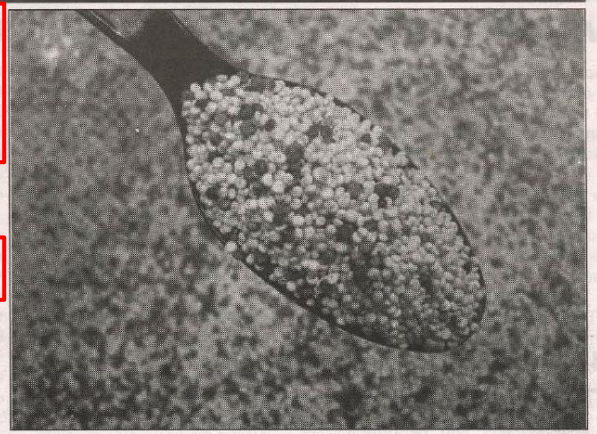
"We have been growing quinoa for about five years now, and as the market has grown, there is little shortage of other farmers willing to turn to quinoa," said Ashley Wiese, a farmer in Narrogin, southeast of Perth in Western Australia state.

Quinoa, the staple of Andean farmers for thousands of years, has taken health-conscious Western nations by storm.

Demand grew 300 percent between 2007 and 2012, data from the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization shows, as traditional suppliers Bolivia, Peru, Chile and Ecuador struggle to meet demand from health-conscious Western consumers.

Quinoa prices doubled from 2007 to 2009 and rose almost unchecked until a peak in 2014, according to U.N. data. Demand for the nut-flavoured quinoa shows little sign of easing. The size of the global gluten free market is forecast to grow at 10 percent a year to be worth more than $6.2 billion by 2018, according to a 2013 report by Research and Markets.

PAGE 19
STABROEK NEWS FRIDAY FEB 27, 2015



Quinoa's attraction is that it is high in protein, gluten free, and is the only food crop that contains all the essential amino acids, trace elements and vitamins.

RIGHT SEEDS KEY TO MASS PRODUCTION

Developing the right seeds and farming techniques to mass produce quinoa, which is traditionally grown on small acre farms in the Andes mountains, is the key to entering a market where global demand is outstripping traditional supply.

Australian scientists say they are less than three years away from developing a quinoa for the nation's hot, dry climate.

"Without appropriate yields, it is not commercially viable, but it has to have good quality that markets expect as well, so selection for a variety takes time," said Dr John de Majnik, senior program manager at Rural Industries Research & Development Corporation.

U.S. farmers have been producing quinoa since the 1980s, but mass production still eludes them.

White Mountain Farm in the southern Colorado Rocky Mountains is one of the biggest producers, taking advantage of the high altitude which is the traditional quinoa climate. "I estimate we are four to five years away from developing varieties adapted to different regions of the U.S.," said Kevin Murphy, assistant professor of plant breeding at Washington State University and an expert on quinoa.

"The innovative and more risk-taking farmers who have experimented with quinoa have typically found the learning curve to be a bit steep, but the results are getting much better."

SYDNEY, (Reuters) - Australia and the United States, two of the world's biggest wheat exporters, are racing to become mass producers of the South American "super food" quinoa and tap a gluten-free market expected to be worth more than $6 billion by 2018. Importantly for Australian

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PAGE 19

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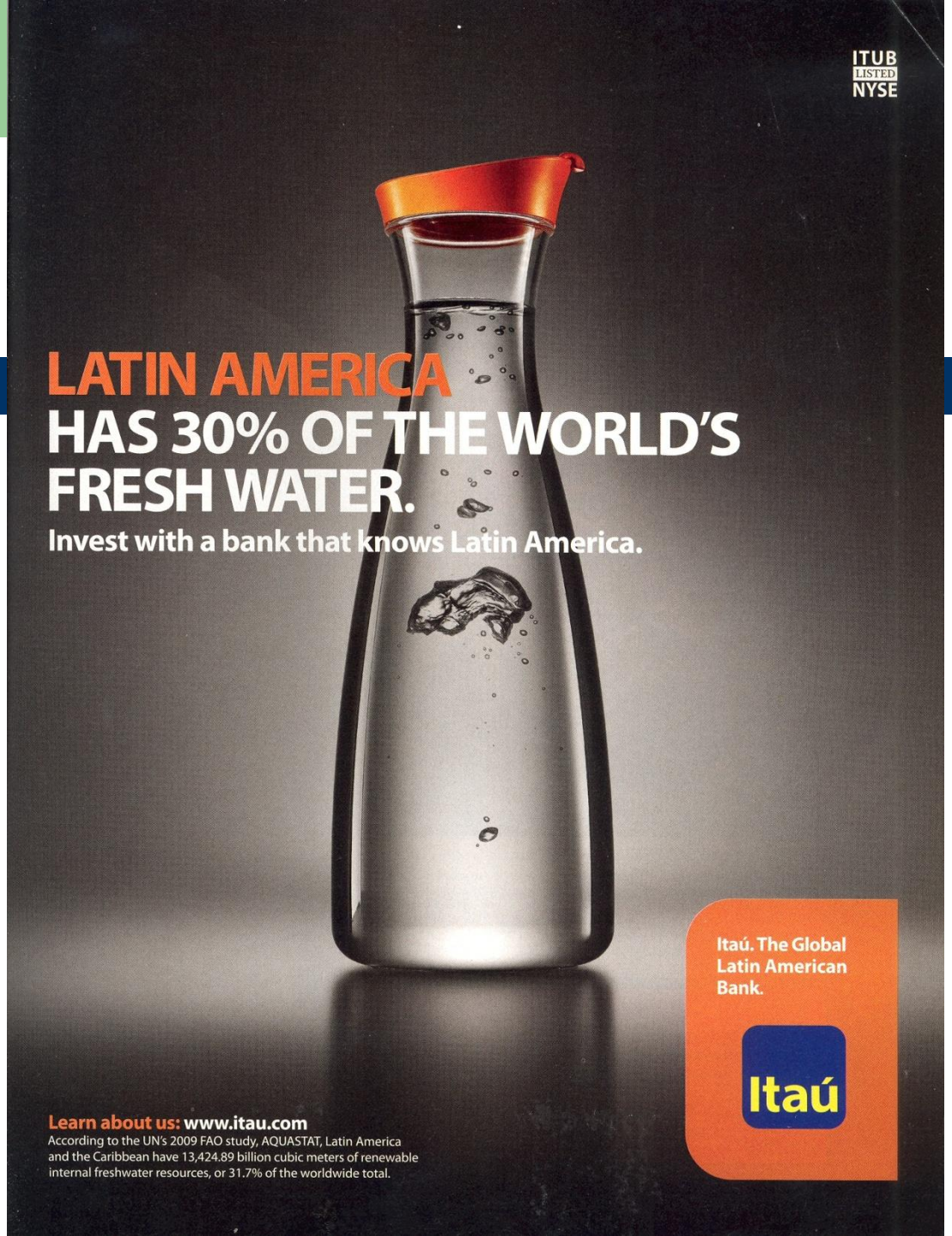

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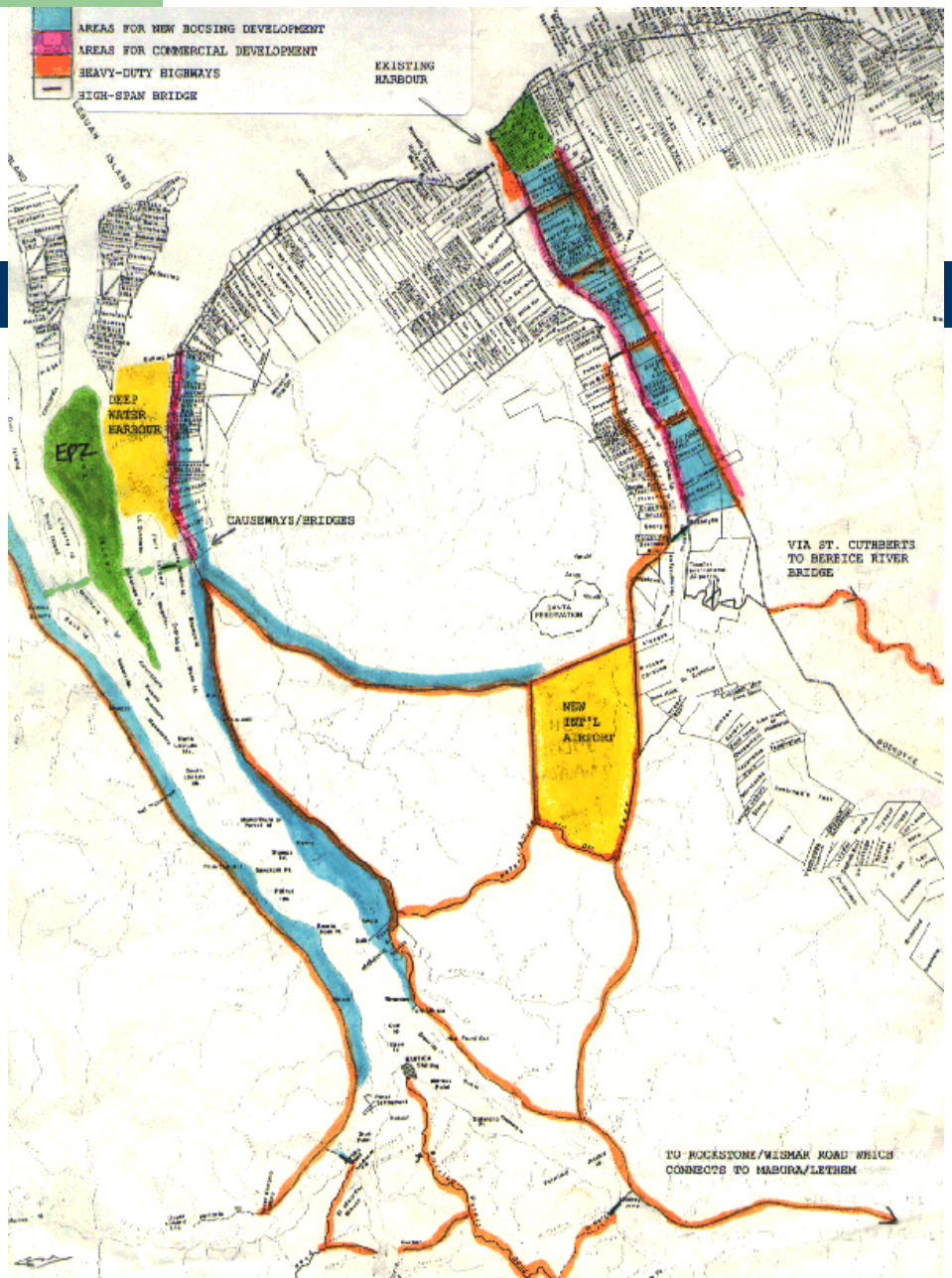
THE GUYANA 21 PLAN WAS INTRODUCED IN 1996 …BERBICE BRIDGE, DEEP WATER HARBOUR, ROAD TO BRASIL, NEW INT'L AIRPORT, ETC



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GUYANA 21

LIST OF PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

1. HIGH SPAN BRIDGE ACROSS THE BERBICE RIVER AND DEVELOPMENT OF A SUITABLE COMMERCIAL AREA
2. NEW 4-LANE HIGHWAY CONNECTIONG GEORGETOWN TO SOESDYKE/LINDEN HIGHWAY
3. HIGH-SPAN BRIDGE ACROSS THE DEMERARA RIVER AT SOESDYKE
4. HIGHWAY FROM SOESDYKE TO WALES ON THE WEST BANK OF THE DEMERARA RIVER
5. HIGHWAY FROM PARIKA TO MONKEY JUMP ON THE EAST BANK OF THE ESSEQUIBO RIVER
6. NEW INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
7. SERIES OF BRIDGES AND CAUSEWAYS LINKING THE ISLANDS IN THE MOUTH OF THE ESSEQUIBO TO MORASI ON THE EAST BANK AND SUPENAAM ON THE WEST BANK.
8. HIGH-SPAN BRIDGE ACROSS THE ESSEQUIBO RIVER AT MONKEY JUMP.
9. HIGHWAY FROM NEW INT'L AIRPORT TO MAKOURIA ON THE EAST BANK OF THE ESSEQUIBO RIVER.
10. DEEP WATER HARBOUR AND EPZ (EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE) AT THE MOUTH OF THE ESSEQUIBO RIVER.
11. HIGHWAY FROM NEW INT'L AIRPORT TO MORASI ON THE EAST BANK OF THE ESSEQUIBO RIVER.
12. HIGHWAY FROM TIMEHRI – ST. CUTHBERTS MAHAICA – BERBICE
13. HIGH-SPEED HIGHWAY FROM MONKEY JUMP – LINDEN – LETHEM
14. HIGHWAY FROM MONKEY JUMP – BARTICA
15. HIGHWAY FROM SUPENAAM TO KAMARIA ON THE CUYUNI RIVER.
16. HIGHWAY FROM CHARITY POMEROON TO THE VENEZUELAN BORDER.

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GUYANA 21

A CONCEPTUAL PLAN DEVELOPED OVER THE PERIOD 1993-1996 AND TESTED LOCALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY AS TO ITS RELEVANCE, PRACTICALITY AND VALUE TO GUYANA

THE PLAN IF FULLY IMPLEMENTED WILL ALLOW GUYANA TO:

- ACHIEVE A 10-12% ANNUAL ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE
- CREATE 20-25 THOUSAND JOBS ANNUALLY
- ATTRACT $300M - $500M INVESTMENT ANNUALLY
- FORGE GUYANESE OWNERSHIP THROUGH PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS
- CONVERT GUYANA'S NATURAL RESOURCES INTO EXPORTS
- ENCOURAGE FOOD SUFFICIENCY
- CREATE A STEADILY IMPROVING QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ALL RACIAL AND ECONOMIC GROUPS
- NURTURE VITAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SO NECESSARY FOR OUR SOCIAL SECURITY
- DRAMATICALLY IMPROVE OUR INFRASTRUCTURE BOTH PHYSICAL (ROADS, AIRPORTS, DOCKS, ELECTRICITY, ETC.) AND SOCIAL (EDUCATION, HEALTH, RECREATION), ETC.
- ATTRACT OVERSEAS GUYANESE TO RETURN HOME WITH THEIR SKILLS, CAPITAL TECHNOLOGY AND BUSINESS NETWORKS.
- ENSURE OUR CHILDREN AND SENIOR CITIZENS ARE WELL TAKEN CARE OF

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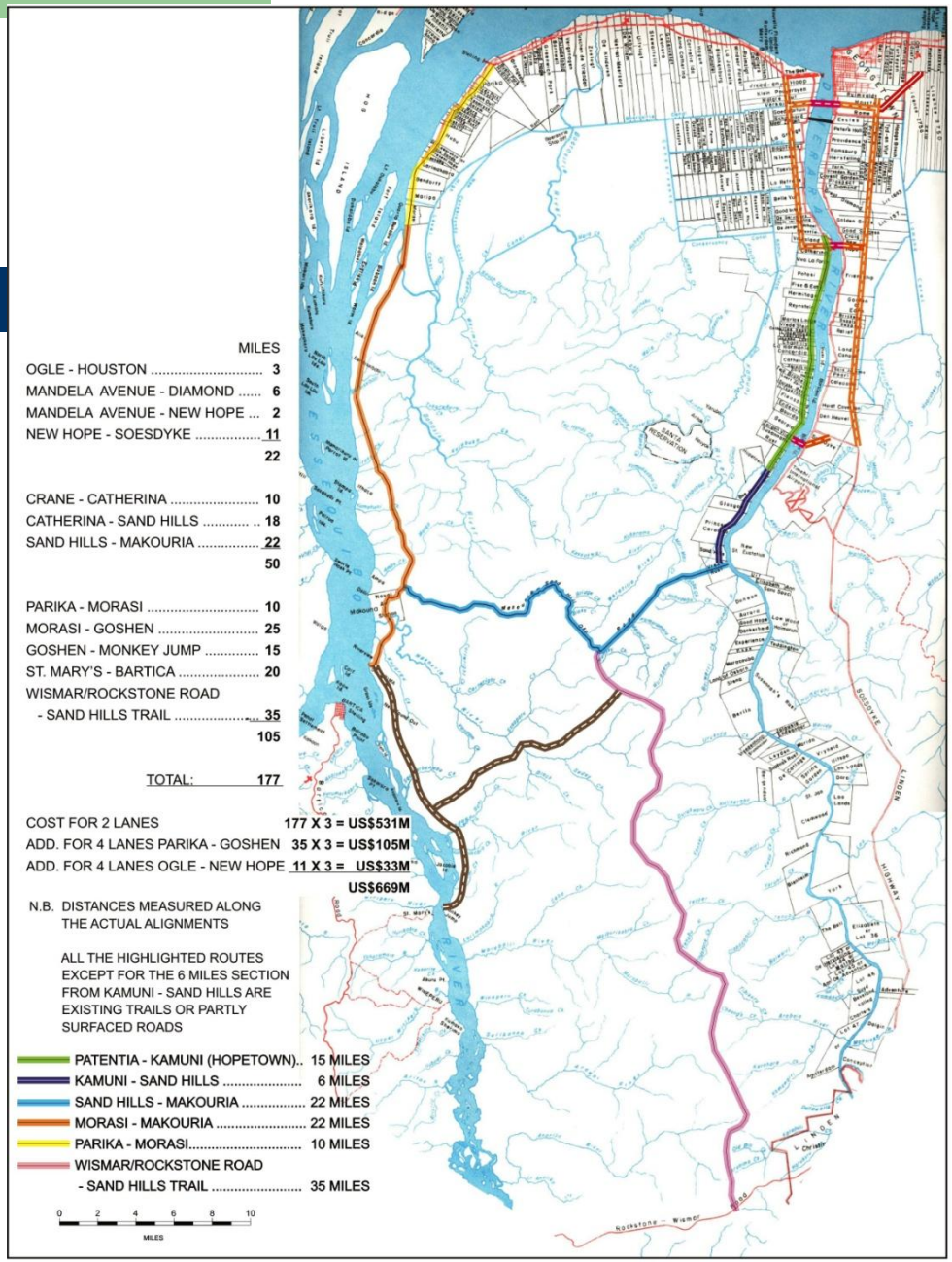
THE E.B. E/BO, W.B. DEM. ROADS AND NEW BRIDGES ACROSS THE DEMERARA RIVER CAN BE READILY FINANCED USING B.O.O.T. OPTION



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CO-OPERATIVE REPUBLIC OF GUYA
Ministry of Public Works and Communication
Georgetown, Guyana

DRAFT FINAL REPORT - VOLUME VI

STANDARDS AND DRAWINGS (Part 2

SECONDARY TOWNS INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJEC

April, 199
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RECEIVED
JAN 16 2002

SNC ◆ LAVALIN
INTERNATIONAL

PATENTIA-KAMUNI PROJECT AREA
C 2.3.3

PARIKA-MAKOURIA PROJECT AREA
C.3.3.2

SANTA RESERVATION

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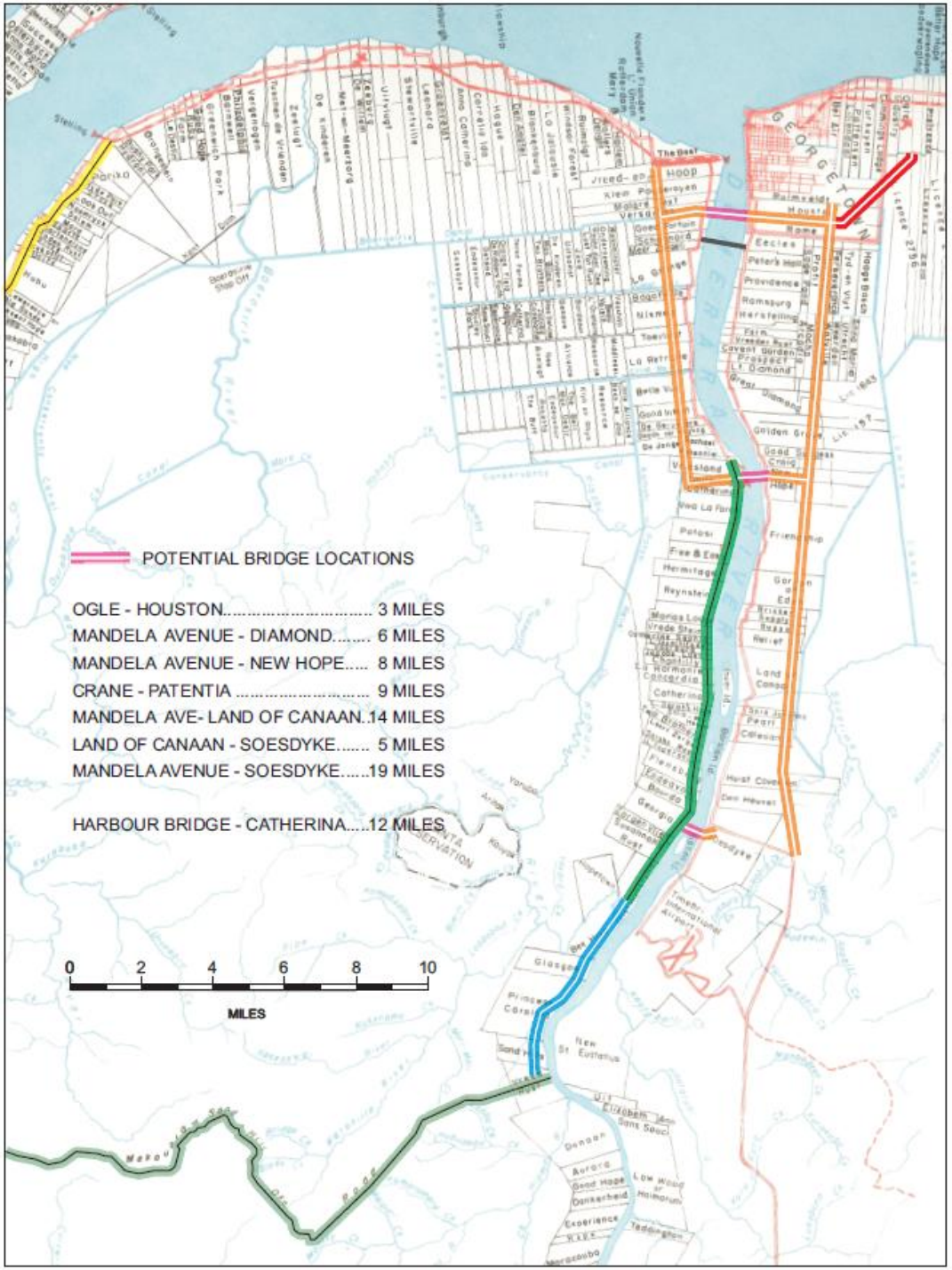
ROJECT ROADS.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS & COMMUNICATIONS

SNC • LAVALIN INTERNATIONA

SCALE:
DESIGNED:
DRAWN:
CHECKED:
ENGINEER:



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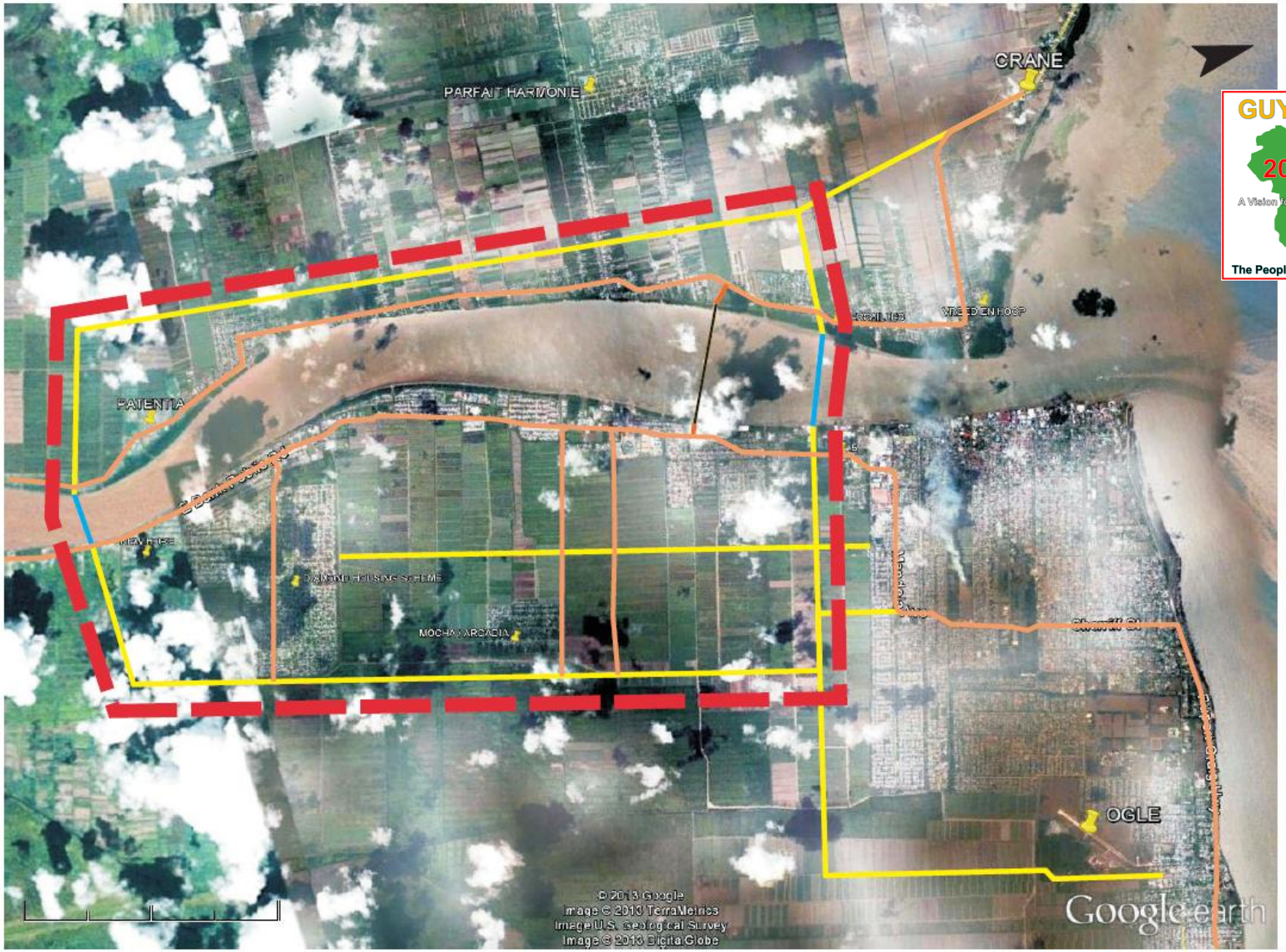

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Google earth

miles 6

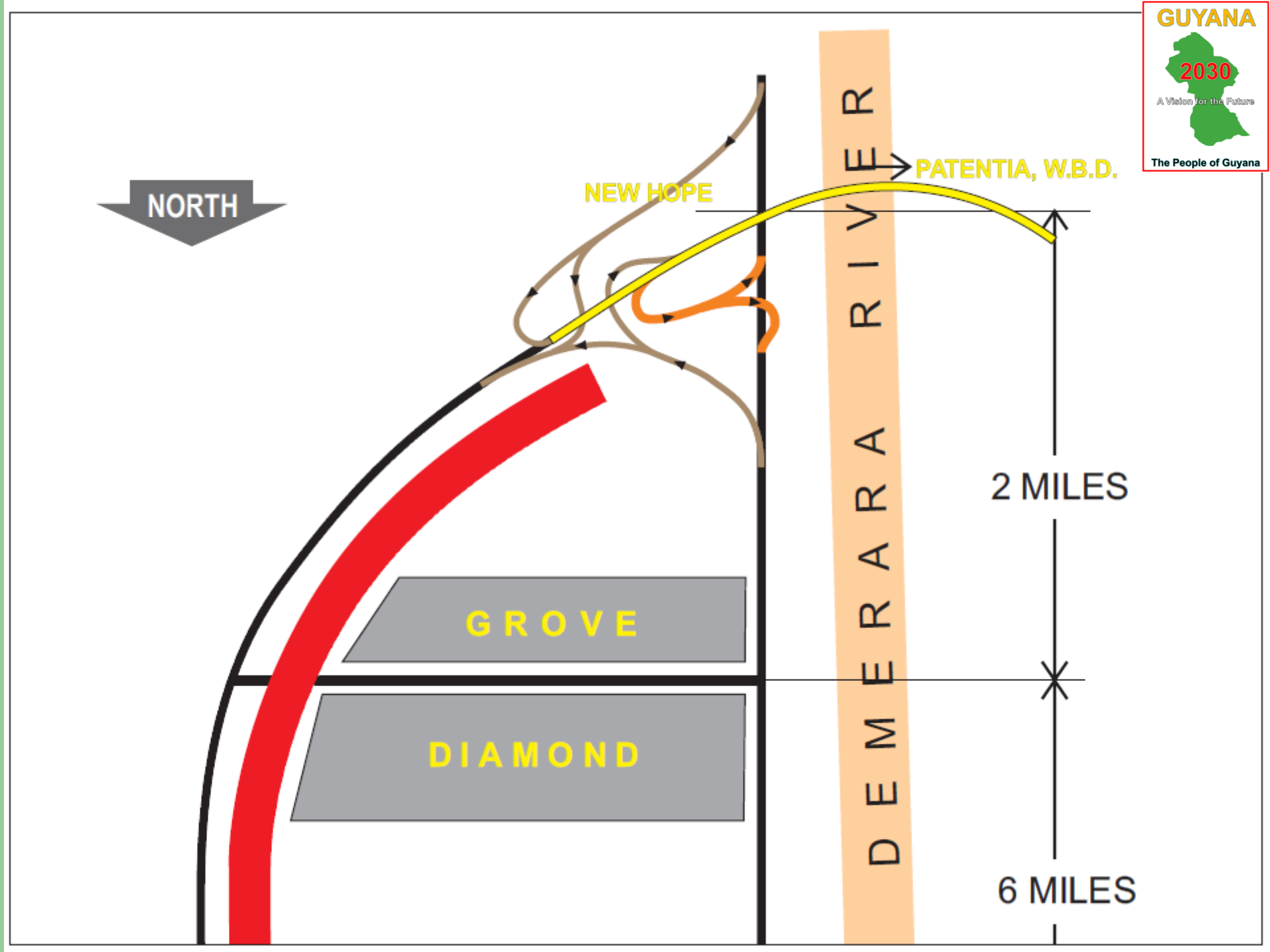
km 10

EXISTING PAVED ROAD

POSSIBLE NEW ROADS

POSSIBLE 2 NEW BRIDGES

FEB 26, 2015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NORTH
NEW HOPE
PATENTIA, W.B.D.
DEMERARA RIVER
2 MILES
GROVE
DIAMOND
6 MILES

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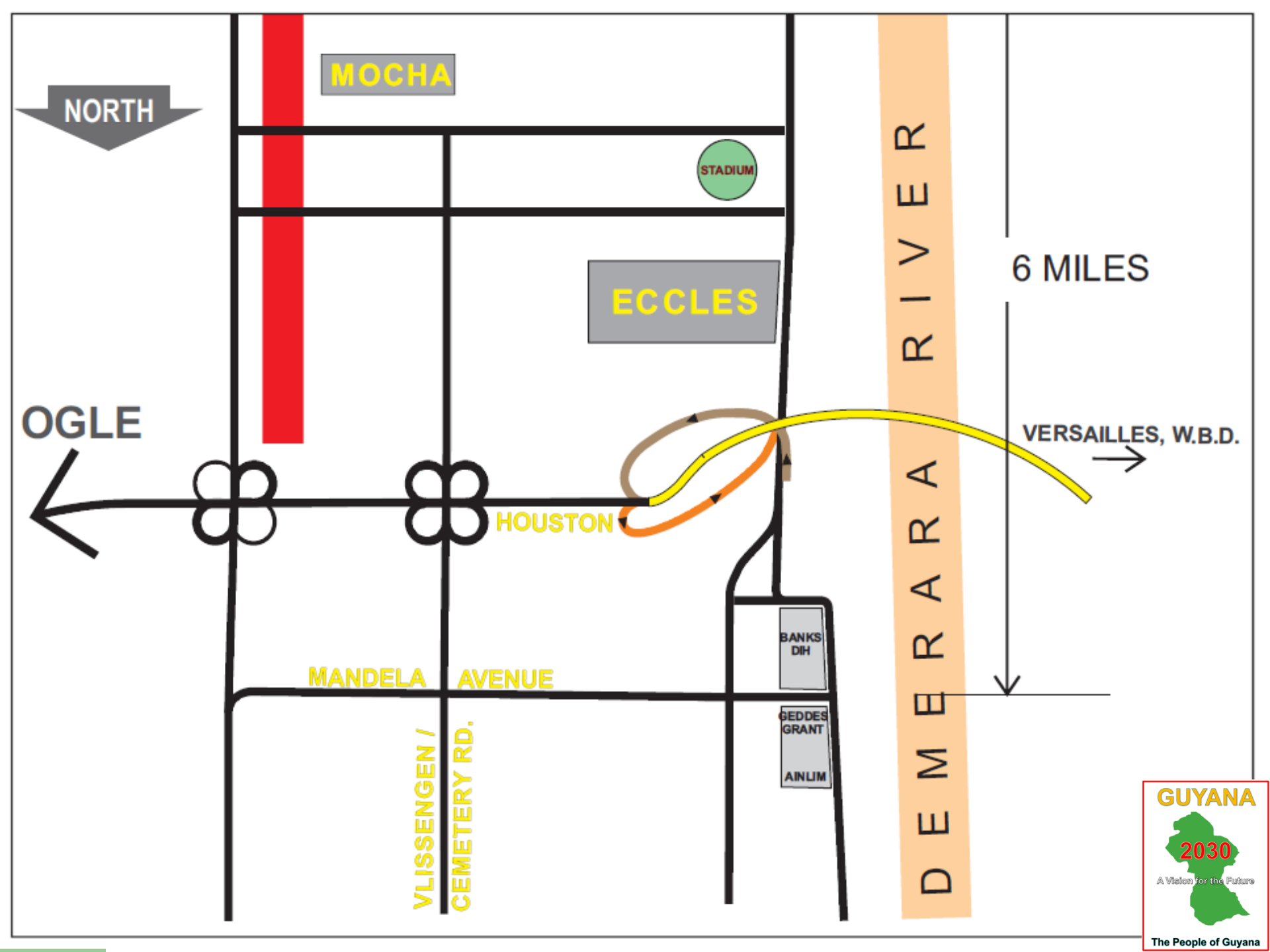
NORTH
MOCHA
STADIUM
ECCLES
DEMERARA RIVER
6 MILES
OGLE
VERSAILLES, W.B.D.
HOUSTON
BANKS DIH
MANDELA AVENUE
GEDDES GRANT
AINLIM
VLISSENGEN / CEMETERY RD.
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NORTH
DIAMOND - NEW HOPE, etc.
ECCLES - MOCHA, etc.
OGLE
HOUSTON
MANDELA AVENUE
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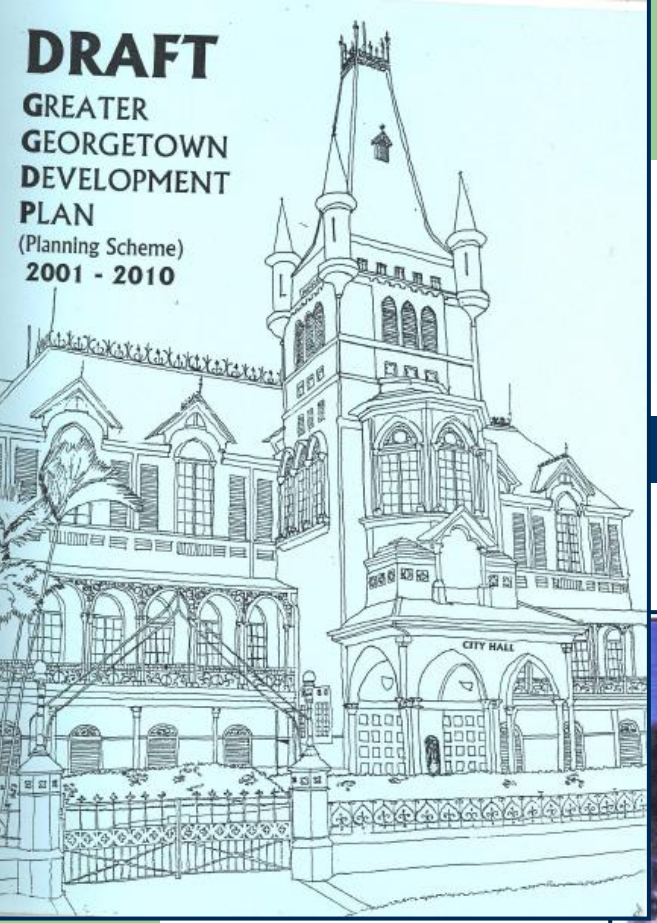

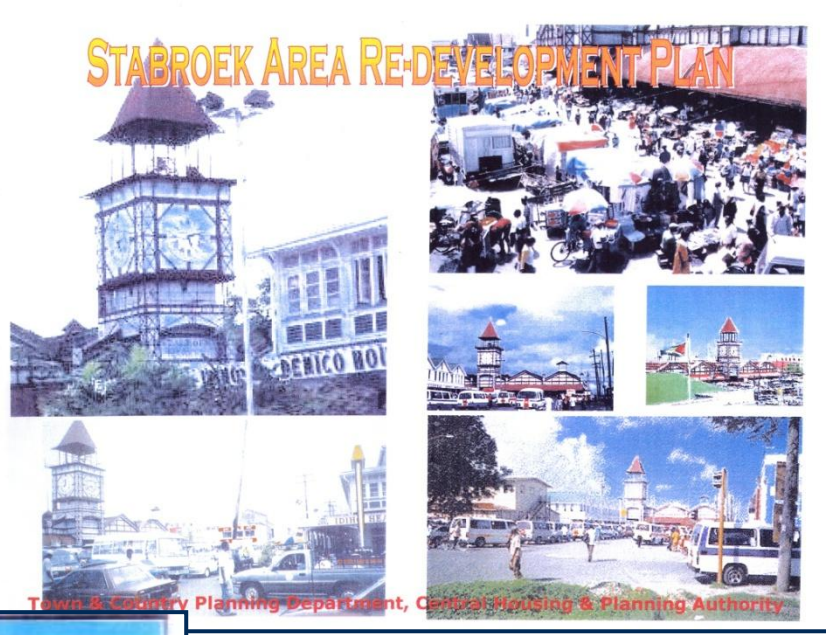

STREET VENDORS, TRAFFIC CONGESTION

AND MINIBUS PARKING FACILITIES

IN THE CENTRAL AREA OF GEORGETOWN

Prepared by:

Maria Elena Isaza
CONSULTANT

IDB-ATN/SF/IF-3829-GY

February 1995

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The People of Guyana

Government of Guyana ▪ Inter-American Development Bank

Urban Rehabilitation Programme

Final Report

Volume I
Executive Summary

PADCO, Inc. ▪ Banes Dawes Associates ▪ David Klautky & Associates ▪ Lee Young & Partners

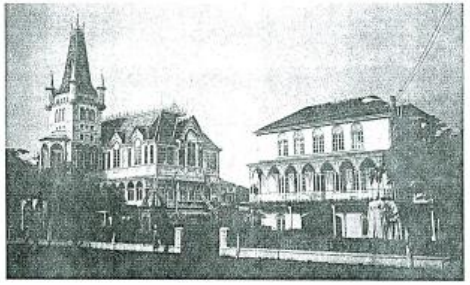
September 1994

Government of Guyana ▪ Inter-American Development Bank

Urban Rehabilitation Programme

Final Report

Volume III
Infrastructure Investment Programme



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September 1994

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The People of Guyana

Government of Guyana ▪ Inter-American Development I

Urban Rehabilitation Programme

Final Report

Volume II
Appendices

Appendix A ▪ Legislative Review
Appendix B ▪ Local Government Organization and Staffing
Appendix C ▪ Local Authority Afordability Analysis
Appendix D ▪ Local Authority Corporate Development Plans
Appendix E ▪ Revaluation Implementation
Appendix F ▪ Training Needs Assessment
Appendix G ▪ Implementation Action Plan

PADCO, Inc. ▪ Banes Dawes Associates ▪ David Klautky & Associates ▪ Lee Young & Partners

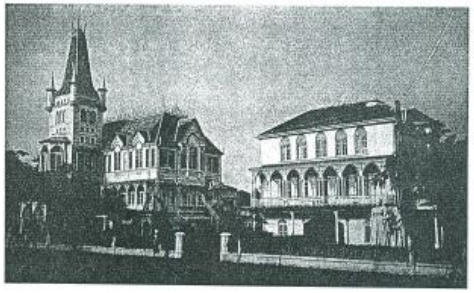
September 1994

Government of Guyana ▪ Inter-American Development Bank

Urban Rehabilitation Programme

Final Report

Volume IV
Implementation Manual



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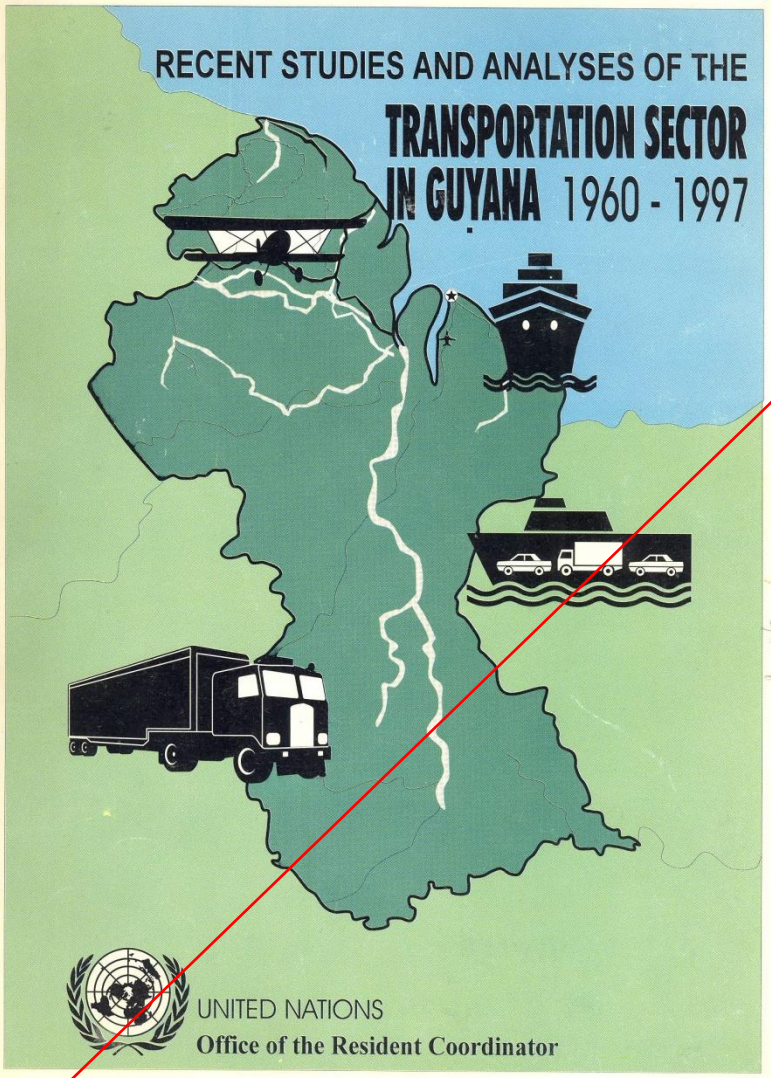
September 1994



FOREWORD

I am delighted at the opportunity to be associated with this Compendium of reviews and analyses of the transportation sector in Guyana. It is an established fact that developments in the transport sector hold profound implications for every other aspect of modern life. It is well known that this sector is catalytic to other sectors and spurs economic activities, improvements in social life and produces spin-off effects that are numerous.

It is a distressing observation that too often valuable data with major investment and planning potentials are hidden in vaults, libraries and cabinets, or in experts minds away from persons and companies that may beneficially utilise these. Often, new and perhaps unnecessary feasibility studies are commissioned without reference to those already undertaken at substantial costs. Too frequently, because studies are inaccessible or are not known to exist or cannot be accessed speedily in time of need, valuable lead time elapses and scarce resources become tied up in needless new investigations which merely result in duplication.

This Compendium, produced with assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and undertaken by a local engineering consultant with decades of experience in the transportation sector, is a definitive effort to break this unacceptable pattern and I heartily commend this effort.

These studies on roads and bridges; waterways, ports, and harbours; airports and railways provide a framework for present and future guidance and must awaken the entrepreneurial imagination and daring of our builders and planners, financiers and bankers. It must be a clarion to both local and foreign investors who seek solid, enduring, and rewarding avenues for capital investment.

There are those who grow tired of feasibility studies and reports, apparently believing these to be bureaucratic, time consuming and unable to materially change the urgent situations that confront a society. Such impatience while justified in the short term, is too narrow a view in the expanse in which we find our selves. It is the builder, the banker, the dreamer, who together with government must now study these documents and visualise a future that is rewarding. Strategic vision and strategic alliances can now be forged.

Succeeding generations cannot proceed oblivious of the work that has been done in the past. Our responsibility must be to make available such documentation. These must be readily available to planners, decision makers and local and foreign investors. We must accept that information has become a critical component in our world and we are unlikely to make rapid progress unless we become proficient at finding and utilising such information.

I wish to congratulate all those persons involved in this project and pledge to continue the work of my Ministry to promote rapid and sustainable improvements in the transportation sector.

Carl Anthony Xavier
Minister of Transport and Hydraulics

It is a distressing observation that too often valuable data with major investment and planning potentials are hidden in vaults, libraries and cabinets, or in experts minds away from persons and companies that may beneficially utilise these. Often, new and perhaps unnecessary feasibility studies are commissioned without reference to those already undertaken at substantial costs. Too frequently, because studies are inaccessible or are not known to exist or cannot be accessed speedily in time of need, valuable lead time elapses and scarce resources become tied up in needless new investigations which merely result in duplication.

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Table of Contents

Foreword	vii
Introduction	ix
Review & Summary	1
Category A: Roads and Bridges	5-54
Category B: Waterways - Inland and Coastal	55-75
Category C: Ports - Related to External Trade	77-102
Category D: Harbours - Related to Internal Transport	103-109
Category E: Domestic Airports	111-118
Category F: Internal Airports	119-134
Category G: Railways	137-142
Category H: Transportation reviews - General	143-172
Epilogue: an Assessment of Needs, Challenges & Opportunities	173-174

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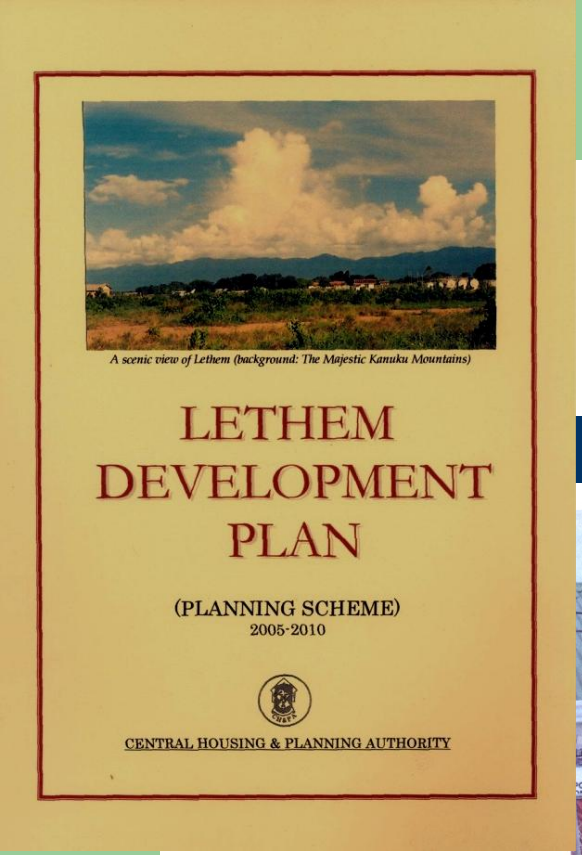
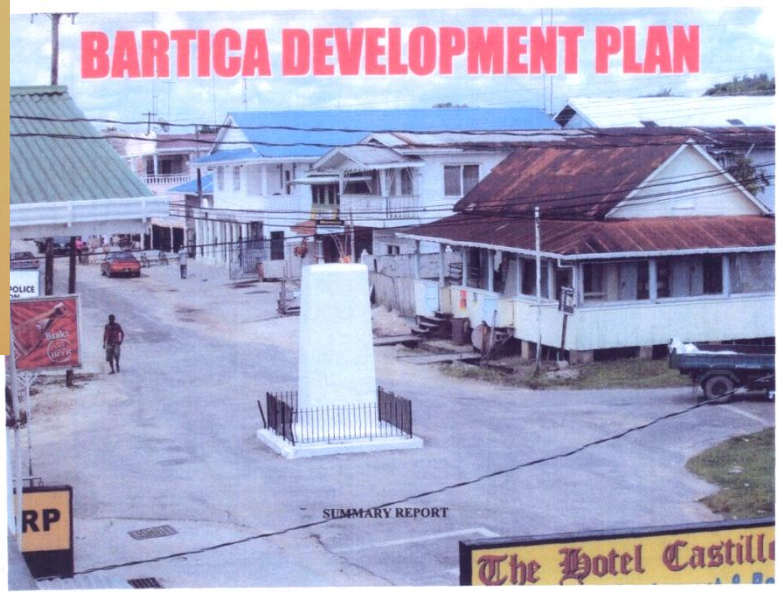
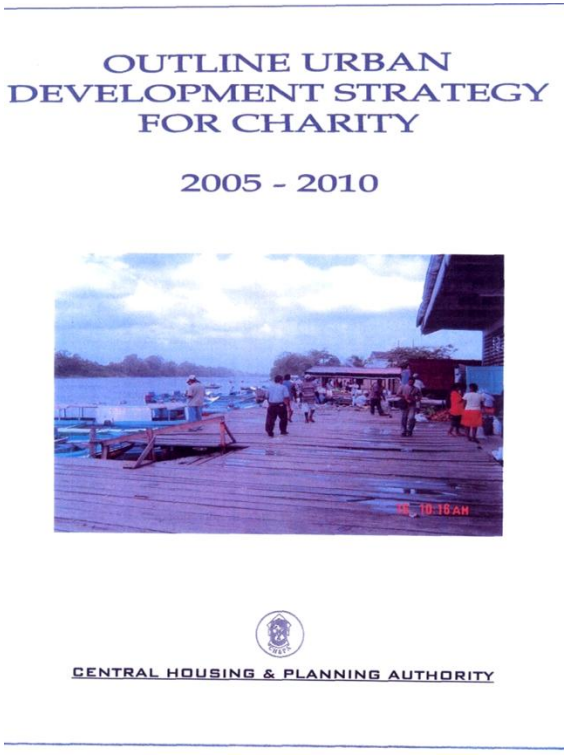
The People of Guyana

STUDIES DONE







PARIKA DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2006 - 2016

A Scenic view of Parika; the Majestic Essequibo River is in the background.

CENTRAL HOUSING & PLANNING AUTHORITY

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STABROEK BUSINESS – FEBRUARY 2015

Average Wholesale & Retail Prices at Rural and Urban Markets

Commodity	Parika Farmgate W/salePrices (G$)	Bourda (Retail) Prices (G$)	Stabroek (Retail) Prices (G$)
VEGETABLE	12-Feb-15	11-Feb-15	11-Feb-15
Bora (bdls)	500.00 (bdls)	4-5 per $100	4-5 per $100
Boulanger (pcl)	4000.00 - 4500.00/bag	3 - 4 per $200	3 per $200
Cabbage (lb)	140.00 - 160.00	180.00 - 200.00	180.00 - 200.00
Pak Choy (rt)	25.00	50.00 - 67.00	40.00 - 50.00
Cucumber (ea)	15.00	25.00 - 33.00	25.00 - 33.00
Pumpkin (lb)	35.00	60.00 - 80.00	60.00
Tomatoes (lb)	120.00 - 140.00	160.00 - 200.00	180.00 - 200.00
Corilla (lb)	80.00	100.00	100.00 - 120.00
Squash (ea)	80.00	140.00 - 160.00	140.00 - 160.00
SEASONING			
Hot Pepper (lb)	120.00	160.00 - 180.00	120.00 - 160.00
Wiri Wiri Pepper (pt)	80.00	120.00 - 140.00	120.00 -140.00
FRUIT			
Banana Cayenne (lb)	70.00 - 75.00	200.00 - 240.00	160.00 - 200.00
Banana Apple (lb)	40.00 - 45.00	140.00 - 160.00	160.00
Pineapple (ea)	260.00 - 280.00	300.00 - 400.00	300.00 - 360.00
Oranges (ea)	20.00 - 25.00	33.00	33.00
Watermelons (lb)	N/A	120.00 - 140.00	120.00 - 140.00
GROUND PROVISION			
Cassava (lb)	35.00	80.00	80.00
Eddo (lb)	35.00	80.00	80.00
Sweet Potato(lb)	35.00 - 40.00	80.00 - 100.00	80.00 - 100.00
Plantain (lb)	80.00 - 90.00	140.00 - 160.00	140.00 - 160.00
MEAT			
Beef (lb)	N/A	420.00 - 440.00	420.00 - 440.00
Chicken Local (lb)	N/A	360.00	360.00 - 380.00
Pork (lb)	N/A	500.00 -560.00	500.00
Eggs (local white) (ea)	N/A	33.00 - 40.00	33.00 - 40.00

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GFA
terra systems

GUYANA

Natural Resources Management Project

PN 93.2243.9-03.100

Baseline Document
For Regional Land-Use Plan of
a Pilot Area in Guyana

Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH
Herrn Klaus Lengefeld - OE 3050
Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1 – 5
65760 Eschborn

April 2003

RECEIVED
SEP 1 4 2003

terra systems

Guyana - Germany
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT
41 Brickdam & Boyle Place, Stabroek, Georgetown
Tel: 592-2-68530 Fax: 592-2-51194
E-Mail: nrmp@solutions2000.net

GNRA gtz LUSO CONSULT

September 2, 2003

Mr. Stanley Ming
Mings Products & Services Ltd.
6 Urquhart Street
Cummingsburg
Georgetown

Ref: Land Use Plan and Baseline document for Pilot Area of Land Use Planning

The final product of a process started some years ago, as part of the cooperation between the Governments of Guyana and Germany, has been completed by the NRMP.

The Land Use Plan for the Pilot Area is the result of a sequence of activities, ranging from collecting data, public rural appraisals and public consultations. The Draft Plan was discussed in Bartica, Linden and Georgetown with interested stakeholders at the end of 2003, based on which final adjustments were made.

The Land Use Plan and the Baseline Document as presented should now be used to stimulate further developments of the area, be it by the Government (both national and regional), international donors and especially private investors.

Sincerely Yours

Ben J. H. ter Welle
German Team Leader NRMP

Andrew Bishop
National Director NRMP

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SEP 1 4 2003

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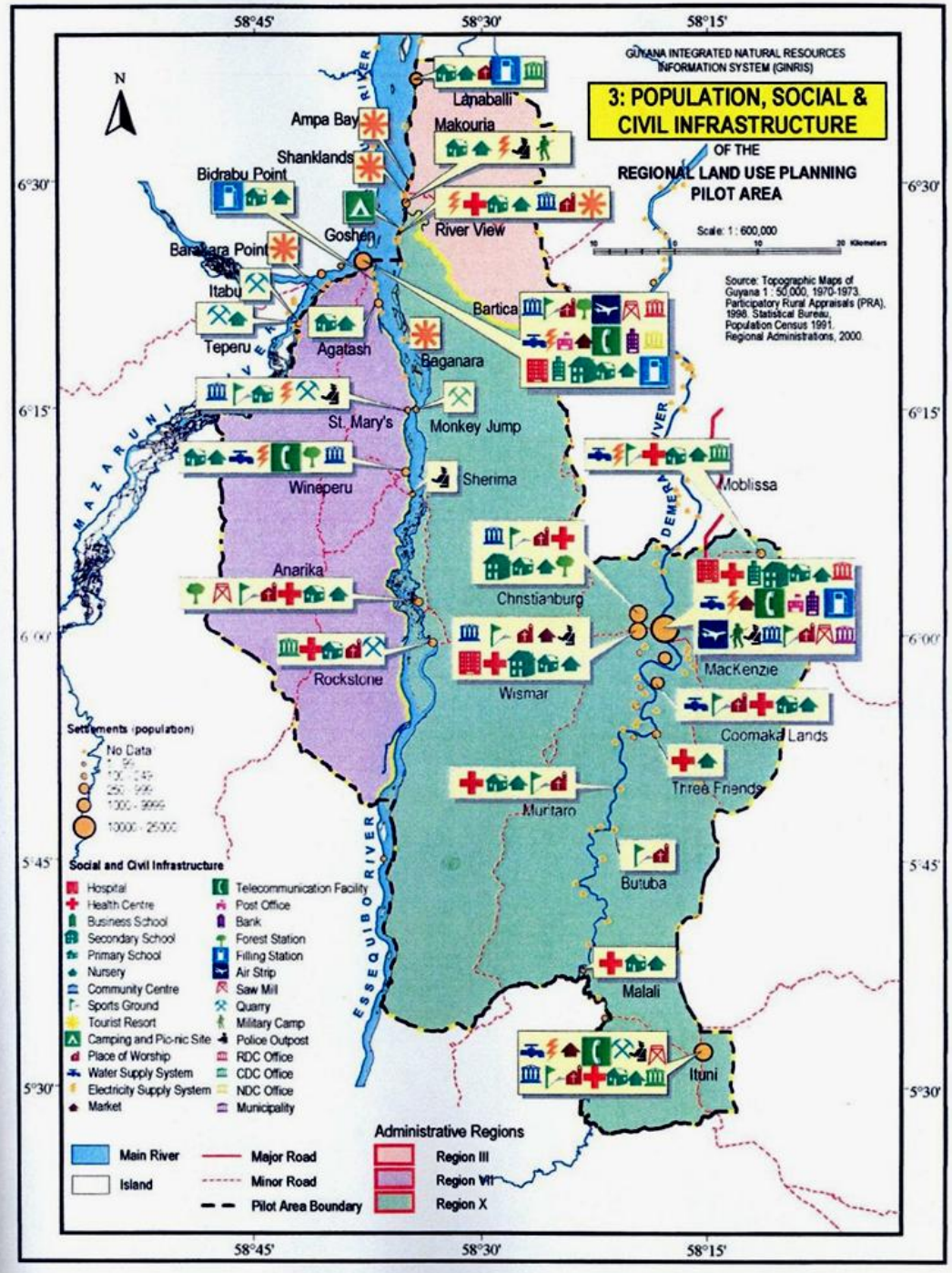

NATURAL RESOURCES OF AREA

- All the land is above sea level of a size greater than the total existing populated area
- Majority of the quarry products supplied from Teperu and St. Mary's on the Mazaruni and Essequibo Rivers respectively
- Availability of abundant river sand requiring 40% less cement for high quality concrete.
- Abundant forest resources to supply timber products etc.
- Unlimited water supply that can also be pumped to E.B.E/bo, W.C.Dem, W.B.Dem, E.B.Dem, G/town, E.C.Dem, etc.

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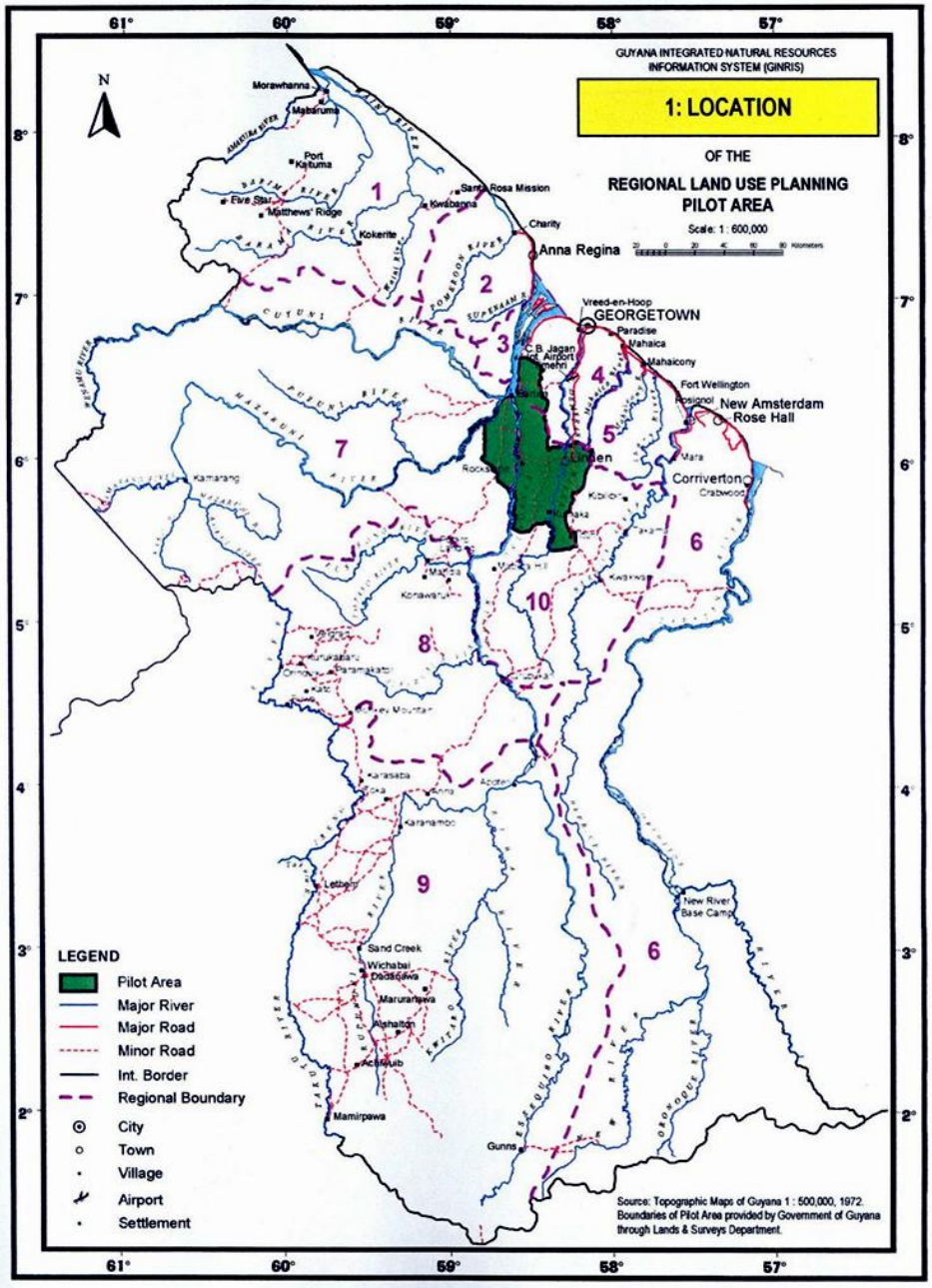

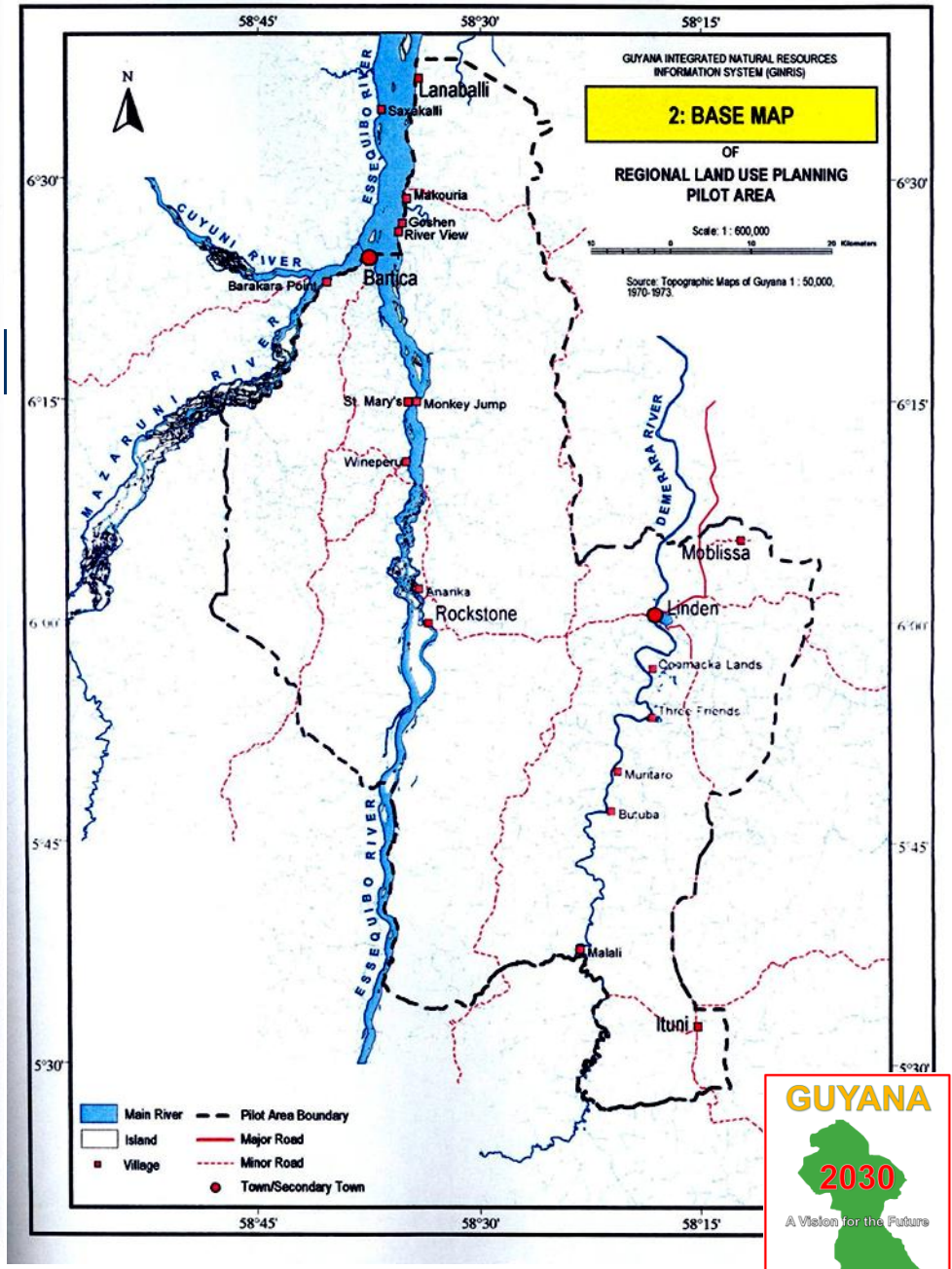

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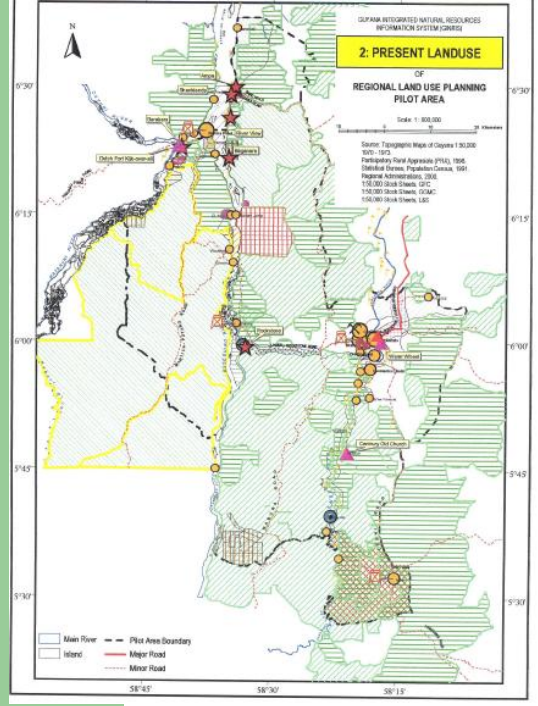


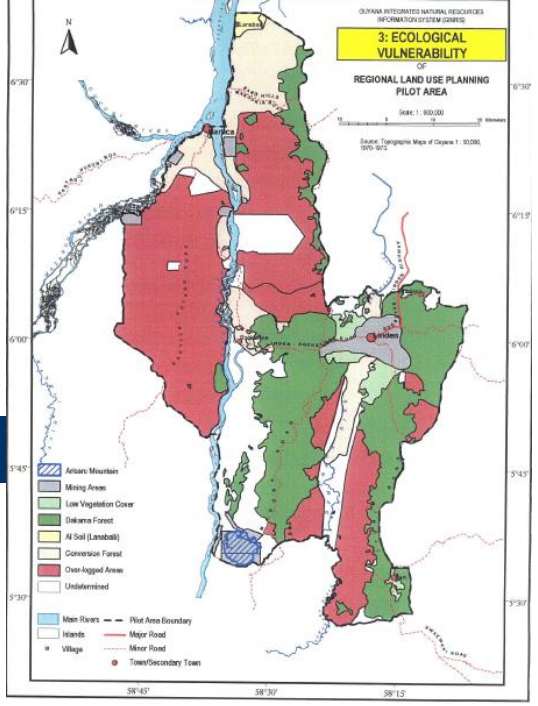
Settlement (Population)
- No Data
- 0 - 250
- 251 - 1000
- 1001 - 25000

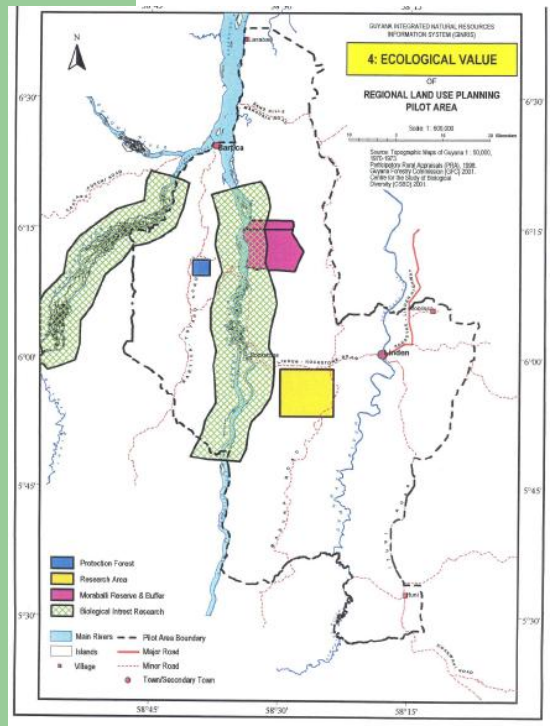
Mining
- Mining Closed Area
- Small Scale Gold Mining
- Sand Mining
- Laterite / Stone Mining
- Stone Quarrying
- Bauxite / Residential Area

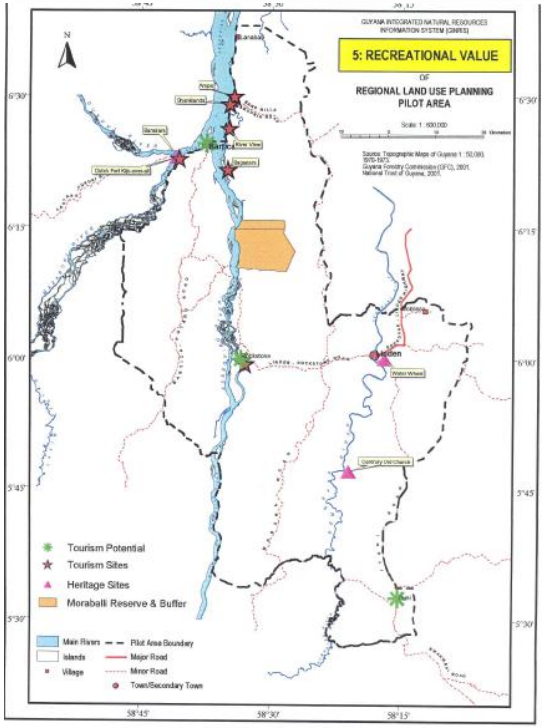
Forestry
- Buffer Zone & Reserve
- TSA & Gold Mining
- SFP
- TSA
- State Forest

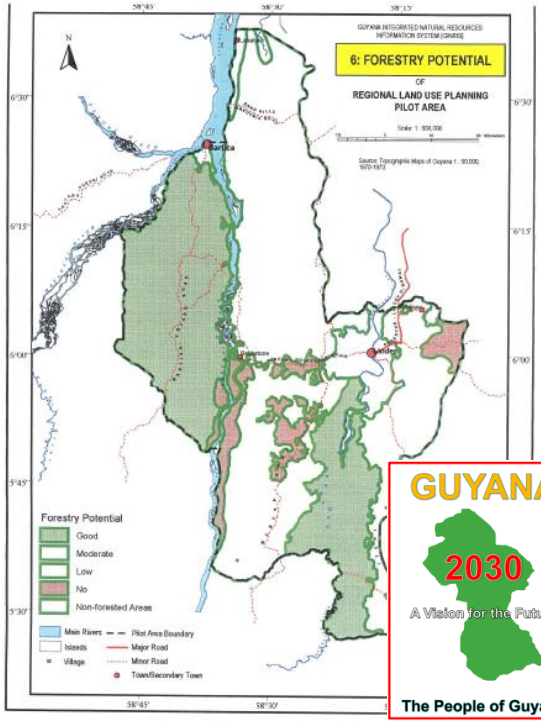
Agriculture
- Subsistence Agriculture (Plant/Animal Production/Fishing)
- Charcoal Production / Fuel Wood Production
- Commercial Agriculture / Cash Crop Production
- Commercial Agriculture / Poultry / Cattle Rearing
- Aquarium Fishing

- Residential Area
- Army / Military
- Tourism
- Heritage Sites
- Tourism Sites
- Sawmill









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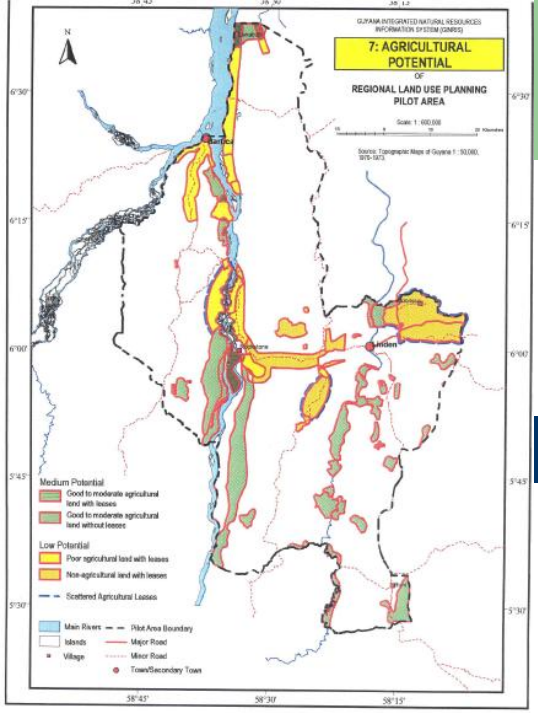
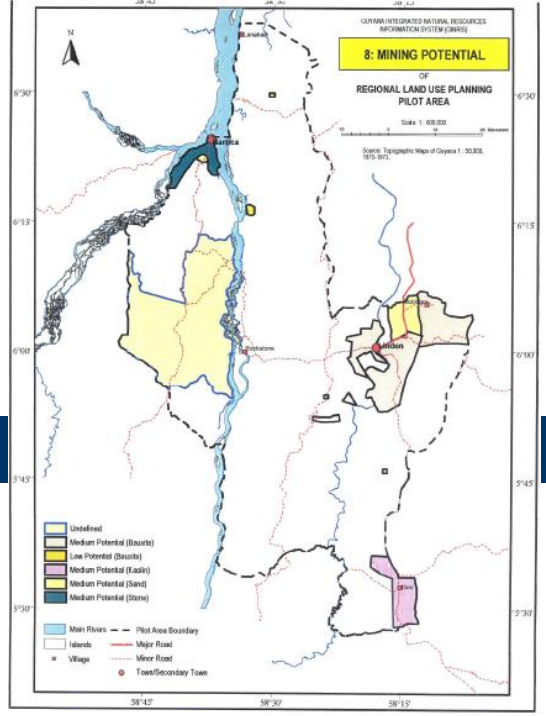
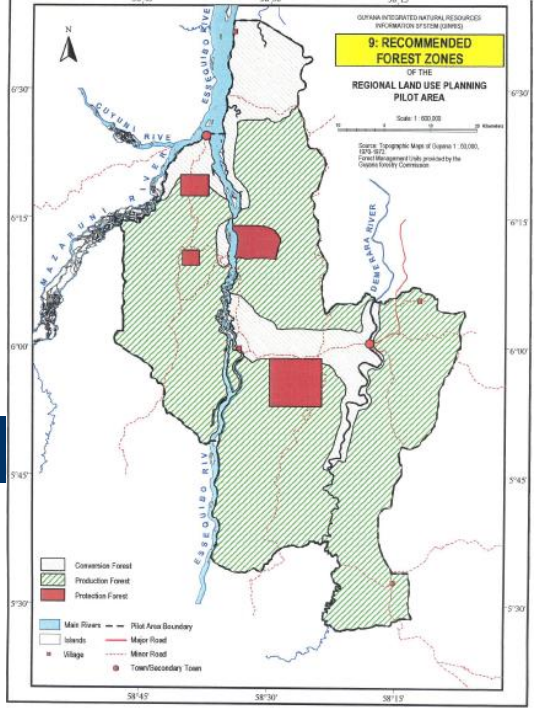
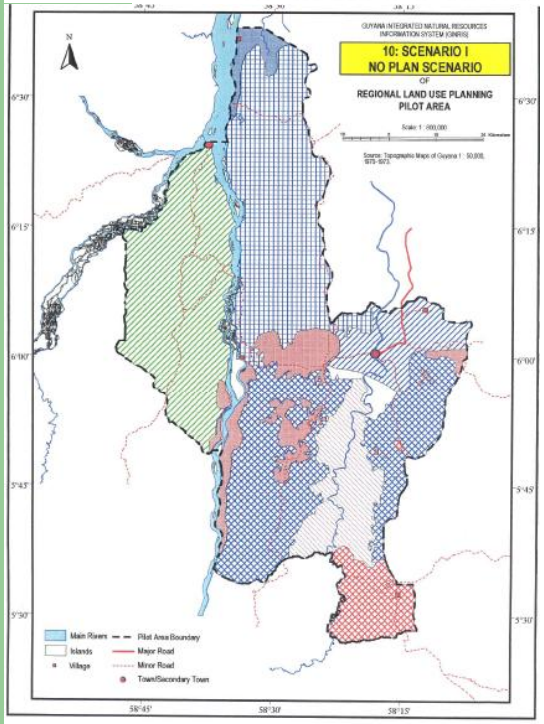








A
1. The official sanctioning of agricultural practices on land with low potential for agriculture
2. Prospecting on land with undefined mining potential and medium potential for agriculture

Conflicts:
1. This situation places farmers on land that is incapable of sustaining their livelihood. The use of such lands further diminishes the quality of such areas.
2. The presence of illegal miners degrades good agricultural land

B
1. Subsistence agriculture on areas with low potential for agriculture
2. Logging on areas with good forest potential (Bartica Triangle)
3. Quarrying on areas with medium stone potential (Bartica Triangle)

Conflicts:
1. Stone quarry encroaching on agricultural land with a good/moderate potential for agriculture
2. Mining and agricultural activities conducted on areas with good forestry potential (Bartica Triangle)

C
1. Logging on areas with moderate potential for forestry
2. Subsistence agriculture on low potential areas for agriculture

Conflicts:
1. Military and forest concessions
2. Tourism and forest concessions
3. Charcoal burning

D
1. Logging on areas with low forest potential for forestry (over logging)

E
1. Subsistence agriculture on areas with good/moderate agricultural potential
2. Logging on areas with good forestry potential

Conflicts:
1. Logging on areas with good/moderate agricultural potential

F
1. Commercial agriculture on good/moderate agricultural land

G
1. Logging on areas with good/low potential for forestry (Ituni area)
2. Kaolin mining on areas with medium potential for kaolin (Ituni area)
3. Subsistence agriculture on areas with good/moderate agricultural potential

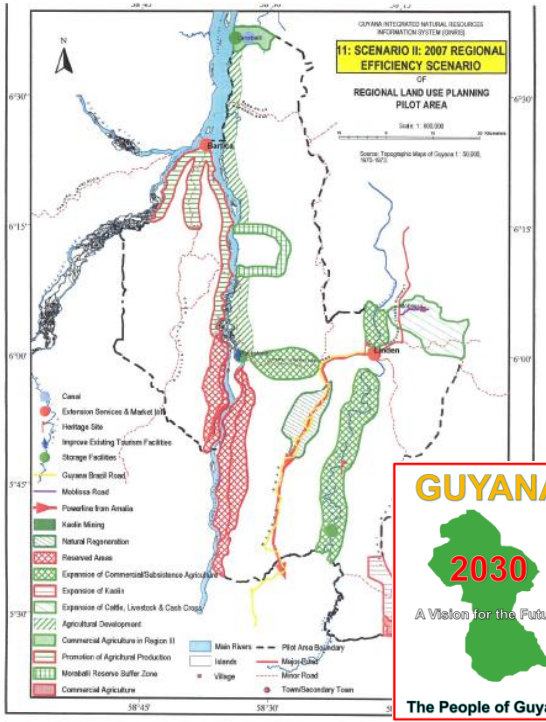
Conflicts:
1. Mining encroaching on good agricultural land
2. Land tenure conflicts (agriculture and forestry)

H
1. Commercial agriculture on areas with low potential for agriculture
2. Bauxite mining on areas with medium potential for bauxite
3. Sand mining on medium potential areas

Issues (Linden)
1. Pollution
2. Bauxite community remains depressed
3. Sand mining on areas with low agricultural potential and commercial agriculture

n/a

GUYANA INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM (GINRIS)
10: SCENARIO I NO PLAN SCENARIO
OF
REGIONAL LAND USE PLANNING PILOT AREA
Scale: 1 : 600,000
Source: Topographic Maps of Guyana 1 : 50,000, 1970-1973.



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INVITATION OF OFFERS

160 KM TOLL EXPRESSWAY

TAJ EXPRESSWAY AUTHORITY

GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH (INDIA)

Proposals are invited from prospective Joint Venture Partners for development of a Detailed Project Report (DPR), arrangement of finances, as well as for construction and operation of a six-lane Super Expressway between the National Capital of New Delhi and Agra, the city of **TAJ MAHAL**.

The proposed Expressway would be of about 160 km. length and would considerably shorten the distance between New Delhi and Agra, thereby reducing the travelling time to about 100 minutes. The estimated cost of the Project is in the range of US $350 million. First phase of the Expressway between Noida Toll Bridge and Greater Noida (about 25 km.) is already under construction.

The Expressway would pass through virgin area along the river Yamuna. A band of about 500 meters width of land, in addition to the 100 meters for the Expressway, would be offered along the corridor for commercial, amusement, industrial as well as township development, as an integral part of the project.

SALIENT FEATURES

- Project is offered as a joint venture with 75% equity to the JV Partner, who would be responsible for the development, execution and operation of the project. The Taj Expressway Authority shall retain 25%.
- An additional 25 million square meters of land along the Expressway would be given on lease for commercial development as indicated above.
- Expressway to be completed in 3 years.
- Resources to be raised for the Project would, if necessary, be guaranteed by Taj Expressway Authority, and the other two participating agencies of Govt. of U.P., namely Noida and Greater Noida.
- In case after DPR prepatation, the Project is unable to attain financial closure, Taj Expressway Authority would share 75% of the expenses till then, notwithstanding its equity of 25%.

The Notional Project Concession Period would be 40 years, against which bids are invited for concession period, and the lowest would be preferred. Period will be counted on expiry of 3 years from the date of financial closure.

Interested parties consortia of National International repute are invited to bid as per the schedule given below. Bids received shall be evaluated in two stages :

STAGE-I : Technical Bid - Screening of offers with a view to ascertaining the experience and resources of the JV Partner Consortia for undertaking the Project.

STAGE-II : Financial Bid - Will be opened only when the JV Partner has been found acceptable after scrutiny. **Financial Bids will be evaluated entirely on the basis of the concession period demanded by the JV Partner.**

SCHEDULE FOR INVITATION OF OFFERS

Date of Pre-Bid Meeting : **30th June, 2001**

Last date for submission of Bids : **31st July, 2001**

Bid documents can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5000 - (or U.S.$ 150) in favour of **Taj Expressway Authority** by way of Bank Draft payable at Gautam Budh Nagar, (U.P.) from Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority, 169, Chitvan Estate, Sector-Gamma, Greater Noida City, District Gautam Budh Nagar - 201 306 (U.P.). Bids have to be submitted at the same address. **Bid document can also be downloaded from our website http: www.greaternoida.com and submitted with bank draft as above.**

For further details/clarification please contact:

Ravi Srivastava (G.M. Projects)

Ph : 91-120-4566150 to 155 Mobile : 09839072999

Fax : 91-120-4566334 / 4566145 E-mail: gnida@del2.vsnl.net.in

ECONOMIST JUNE 2, 2001

The Government of Jamaica

Invitation to express interest to prequalify for the development, construction, operation and maintainance of

Highway 2000 Project in Jamaica

1. Warburg Dillon Read in association with CFAS Ltd. (the "Financial Advisers") acting on behalf of the Government of Jamaica, wishes to invite expressions of interest in pre-qualifying to tender for the above captioned project. The Government of Jamaica, represented by the Agricultural Credit Bank of Jamaica Ltd. ("ACB"), plans to develop a modern multi-lane tolled highway of approximately 230 km that will connect the capital Kingston in the south east with the city of Montego Bay in the north west and Ocho Rios on the north central coast ("Highway 2000"). The Government of Jamaica plans to transfer responsibility for the preparation of the development and administration of Highway 2000 to the National Roads Operating and Construction Company Ltd, which is currently being established. The Government of Jamaica is seeking to invite private sector companies to undertake the development, construction, financing, operation and maintenance of Highway 2000. Highway 2000 is to be implemented on a build-operate-transfer ("BOT") basis under a concession agreement over a specified period of time to be agreed.

2. Highway 2000 will be designed to modern geometric standards in accordance with general practice in the United States, Canada and the European Union. It will be a four to six lane controlled access tolled highway with grade separated intersections with all other roads and railways. Access to and egress from Highway 2000 will be via high speed ramps grouped at interchanges.

3. Highway 2000 is a "green-field" project, which will traverse all types of terrain. It will connect with the main urban/industrial/commercial centres of Kingston, Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Mandeville, Montego Bay and Ocho Rios reducing transit times between these urban areas by half. It is the intention of the Government of Jamaica that construction of Highway 2000 should commence before the end of year 2000.

4. Expressions of interest are hereby invited from enterprises, consortia, or joint venture partners with good financial capability and a demonstrable track record in the development, construction, management and operation of tolled or shadow-tolled highways (all of which constitute pre-qualification criteria in accordance with the documents to follow), to pre-qualify for selection to receive a preliminary information memorandum along with the necessary tender documents which will shortly be issued by ACB in respect of Highway 2000.

5. The Government of Jamaica, ACB and the Financial Advisers do not bind themselves to pre-qualify any applicant and also reserve the right to reject any application for the pre-qualification documentation.

6. Interested parties should submit a request for pre-qualification documentation within the set deadline to:

Mr Jackson Wint
Project Development Unit
The Office of the Prime Minister
c/o Agricultural Credit Bank of Jamaica Ltd
11A Oxford Road
Jamaica
Kingston 5
Tel. 876-929 4010
Fax. 876-929 0382
Email acb3@infochan.com

Mr Adam Nicolopoulos
Transport Infrastructure Team
Warburg Dillon Read
1-2 Finsbury Avenue
London
EC2M 2PP
United Kingdom
Tel. +44-171-568 5056
Fax. +44-171-568 0901
Email adam.nicolopoulos@wdr.com

7. Requests for pre-qualification documentation should be sent by facsimile transmission, email or courier to arrive at the above addresses no later than Wednesday, 27 October 1999.

8. The documentation will be despatched as soon as possible thereafter. Neither ACB nor the Financial Advisers, however, accept any responsibility for ensuring proper delivery of the relevant documentation. Completed pre-qualification applications should subsequently be sent to the above parties and addresses to arrive no later than 15 November 1999.

Warburg Dillon Read

THE ECONOMIST OCTOBER 23RD 1999

A band of about 500 meters width of land, in addition to the 100 meters for the Expressway, would be offered along the corridor for commercial, amusement, industrial as well as township development, as an integral part of the project.

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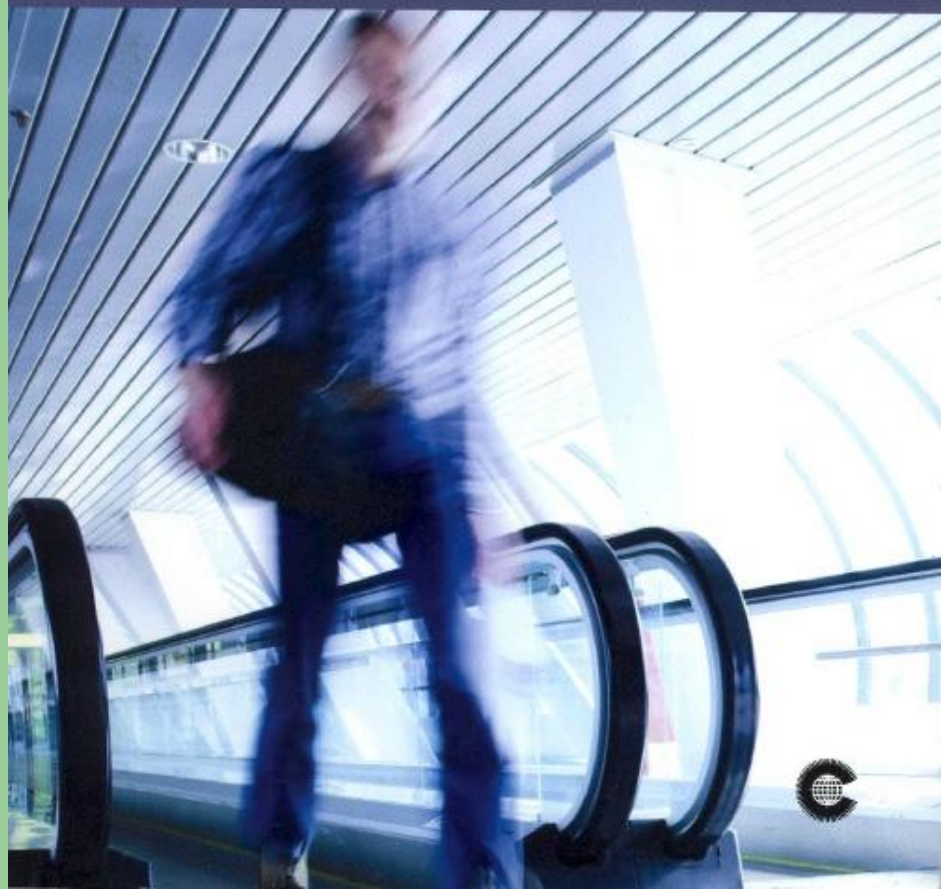
Public–Private Partnerships Policy and Practice

A Reference Guide

Edited by HK Yong



Public–Private Partnerships Policy and Practice is a comprehensive reference guide on PPP theory and practice for senior policy-makers and other public sector officials in developing countries. The guide focuses on the key lessons learned – and emerging best practice – from successful and failed PPP transactions over the past thirty years.

The guide avoids jargon and explains relevant concepts in non-specialist language. Key points are summarised at the beginning of each section and provide an overall high-level outline. References are provided throughout and at the end of each section to allow the reader to access further information on specific issues.

Commonwealth Secretariat

ISBN 978-1-84929-020-3

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Debt trend here needs reversal -CDB

The debt trend in Guyana needs to be reversed, Director of Economics at the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), Dr Justin Ram says.

"It is particularly important that countries bring their level of indebtedness within sustainable levels since if this is not achieved, debt will be a drag on growth in the future and will have a negative impact on the daily lives and well-being of the ordinary citizens," he said at the CDB's annual press conference in Barbados yesterday. Ram and President of the CDB Dr Warren Smith reviewed the bank's performance and that of its borrowing member countries as well as the outlook for 2015.

According to Ram, Jamaica, Grenada and St. Kitts and Nevis saw improvements in their debt levels while the levels of indebtedness and fiscal deficits in Barbados, St Vincent and the Grenadines and St Lucia are a concern. "Of the lower-indebted countries, the trends in Bahamas and Guyana need to be reversed," he said.

Meantime, the CDB officials projected regional economies to grow by an average of 2% this year with expansion expected in all 19 Borrowing Member Countries (BMCs). "This is not stellar and will be led by growth in Guyana, Haiti, Suriname and St Kitts and Nevis," Ram said. He said that they expect modest growth in the remaining economies, led by improved mining activity in commodity producers.

A statement from the CDB also said that there were improvements in foreign exchange reserves. However, reserves fell for another year in Guyana, Barbados, Haiti and Suriname.

According to the bank officials, preliminary indications are that external current account balances in most BMCs were positively influenced by the strengthening recovery in tourism, in terms of travel receipts, as well as continued inflows of remittances. "However, the reduction in international commodity prices had both positive and negative effects on merchandise trade balances, reducing import bills in most BMCs, but also curtailing export proceeds among major commodity exporters," the statement said.

It added that there were indications too of most BMCs benefitting from increases in foreign direct investment (FDI), particularly for tourism-related construction. Consequently, foreign exchange reserves rose in The Bahamas, Belize, the ECCU, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, representing significant turnarounds in performance in The Bahamas and Jamaica relative to deteriorating reserve positions in 2013.

"The CDB notes, however, that notwithstanding the ongoing recovery and positive outlook for 2015, the need for further fiscal consolidation and greater savings means that much of the impetus for growth and job creation must come from the private sector, including through FDI," the statement said.

Shoulder

According to the Bank, the private sector will also have to shoulder more of the financial burden of investing in the Region's social and economic infrastructure. To encourage this, the CDB says it is rolling out new facilities to support BMCs that are increasingly turning to public-private partnerships.

At the same time, the Bank is urging governments to undertake structural and other reforms to create the kind of legal and regulatory environment and broader governance framework that can attract investment, and within which the private sector can truly become the main engine of growth.

Meantime, as was the case last year, most regional economies are set to grow by between 1% and 3% with strongest performances expected in tourism and construction, along with some improvement in commodity exports. The Bank's preliminary forecast also reflects an anticipation of moderate improvements in the economies of the region's major trading partners.

Ram noted that whereas Guyana and Haiti led the region in 2013 in terms of the highest growth rate, in 2014 the fastest rates were estimated for St. Kitts and Nevis and the Turks and Caicos islands which experienced growth of 4% and higher. "Bauxite production continued to decline in both Guyana and Suriname while growth in alumina output in Jamaica slowed as lower prices signaled reduced global demand," he said. Gold output also fell in Guyana and Suriname notwithstanding continued investment in the sector as prices fell further.

Stubbornly high

Ram said that unemployment remains stubbornly high throughout the region and informed that a major study on youth unemployment in the region will be published by the CDB in May.

According to the Bank, while its preliminary estimate of regional growth in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 1.3% for last year is slightly lower than the revised figure of 1.7% for 2013, there is cautious optimism of further strengthening of the regional recovery.

Fastest growth rates for 2014 were estimated for the more tourism-dependent economies. St. Kitts and Nevis and the Turks and Caicos Islands experienced accelerated growth of around 4%, based on the strengthening recovery in tourism and continued investment inflows for mainly tourism and real estate-related construction. Ram said that almost all regional destinations for which data were available recorded increased visitor arrivals last year.

Meanwhile, despite falling commodity prices and other challenges that impacted mining and quarrying activity, some large commodity exporters were also able to grow quite rapidly, although driven by the services sector.

There were a few exceptions to the overall economic recovery, however. Trinidad and Tobago, which accounts for nearly a third of the Region's total GDP, slowed considerably to record modest growth last year. The CDB said that this came in the wake of operational challenges and the significant drop in oil prices during the year which suppressed petroleum output, thereby driving a decline in the mining and quarrying sector.

In a few other BMCs, continued underperformance in key sectors contributed to flat or declining economic activity. Barbados and the British Virgin Islands (BVI) stagnated for the seventh consecutive year in 2014. Marginal growth was estimated for Barbados, as weak performances in tourism, international business and construction were not enough to compensate for declines in manufacturing and agriculture.

Elsewhere, sizeable economic contractions in St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines in 2014 partly reflected the impact of a severe storm just before the start of the year, which worsened pre-existing, chronic weaknesses in critical sectors, the Bank said.

Referring to the other major sector contributing to the regional recovery, the CDB said continued expansion in construction activity in most BMCs was primarily led by the private sector. Much of this was related to tourism and other commercial development, as well as strong growth in residential building in some territories. Growth in the sector was also stimulated by public sector capital investment in several countries, the statement said.

The CDB reported mixed performances in manufacturing, with three of the top five regional manufacturers showing moderate-to-strong growth and two declining. Solid expansion in the non-petroleum segment of the sector in Trinidad and Tobago was boosted by the economic recovery in the rest of the Region. This heightened demand for its export products, including food, beverages, chemicals and especially cement, consistent with the upward trend in construction. Haiti and Guyana were the other two major manufacturers that posted growth.

According to the CDB, agriculture also had mixed fortunes, with some of the major agro-producers reporting robust growth, whereas adverse weather conditions and crop disease negatively affected others.

"The CDB notes, however, that notwithstanding the ongoing recovery and positive outlook for 2015, the need for further fiscal consolidation and greater savings means that much of the impetus for growth and job creation must come from the private sector, including through FDI," the statement said.

Shoulder

According to the Bank, the private sector will also have to shoulder more of the financial burden of investing in the Region's social and economic infrastructure. To encourage this, the CDB says it is rolling out new facilities to support BMCs that are increasingly turning to public-private partnerships.

At the same time, the Bank is urging governments to undertake structural and other reforms to create the kind of legal and regulatory environment and broader governance framework that can attract investment, and within which the private sector can truly become the main engine of growth.

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LAND PRICES - SUNDAY CHRONICLE FEB 15, 2015

LOCATION	G$M	US$M
SHERIFF ST.	951	4.5
ROBB ST.	1,251	6.0
KINGSTON	532	2.53
SMYTH ST.	523	2.5

'PRICES ARE PRO-RATED PER ACRE'

8 MILES X 1/4 MILE WIDE = 2 SQ. MLS.
2 SQ. MLS. X 640 = 1,280 ACRES

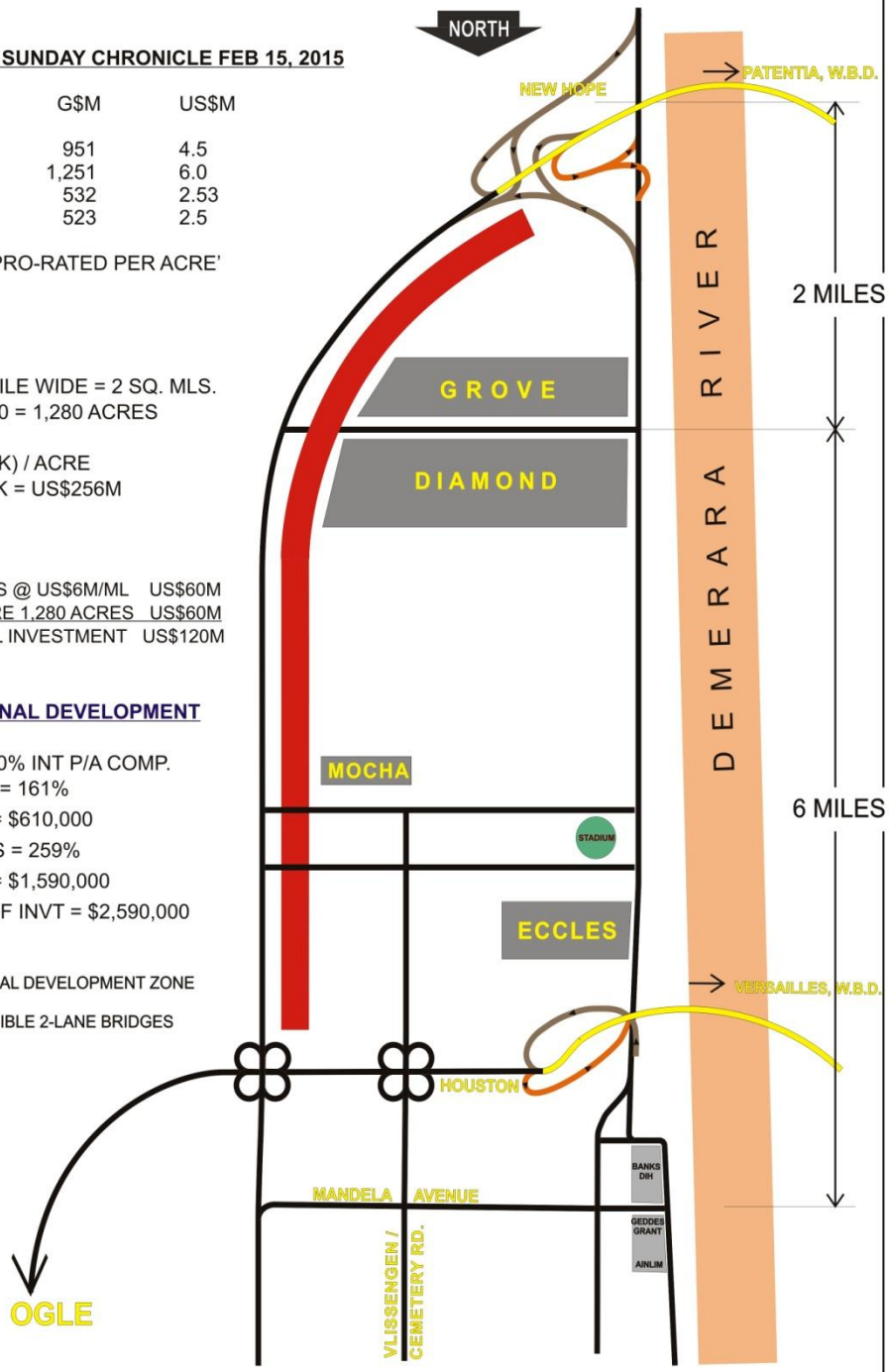
G$40M (US$200K) / ACRE
1,280 X US$200K = US$256M

10 MLS X 4 LANES @ US$6M/ML US$60M
INFRASTRUCTURE 1,280 ACRES US$60M
EST. TOTAL INVESTMENT US$120M

GUYANA NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (GNDF)

G$1M INVEST 10% INT P/A COMP.
OVER 5 YEARS = 161%
e.g. INTEREST = $610,000
OVER 10 YEARS = 259%
e.g. INTEREST = $1,590,000
TOTAL VALUE OF INVT = $2,590,000

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT ZONE
POSSIBLE 2-LANE BRIDGES



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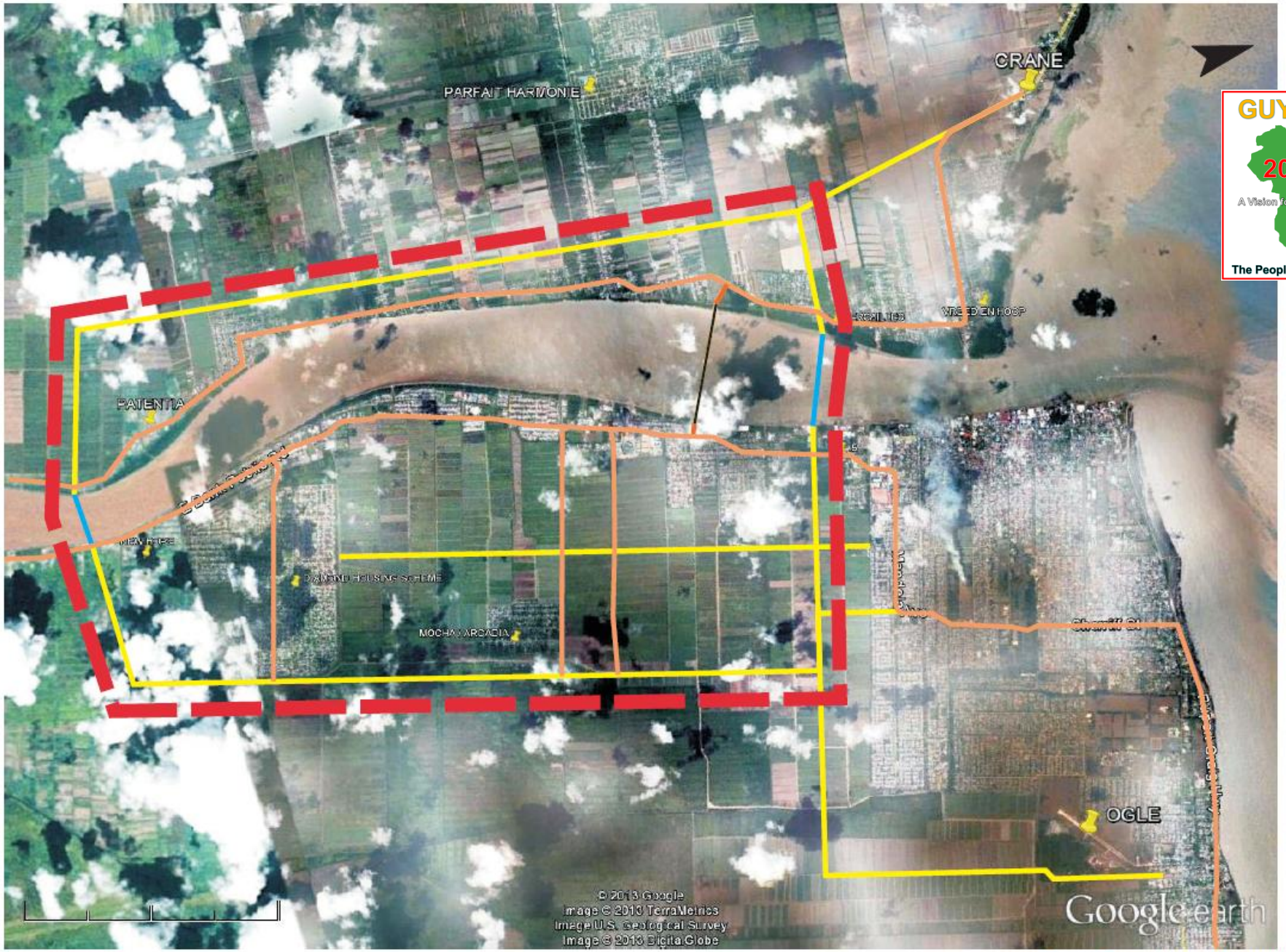

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Google earth

miles 6

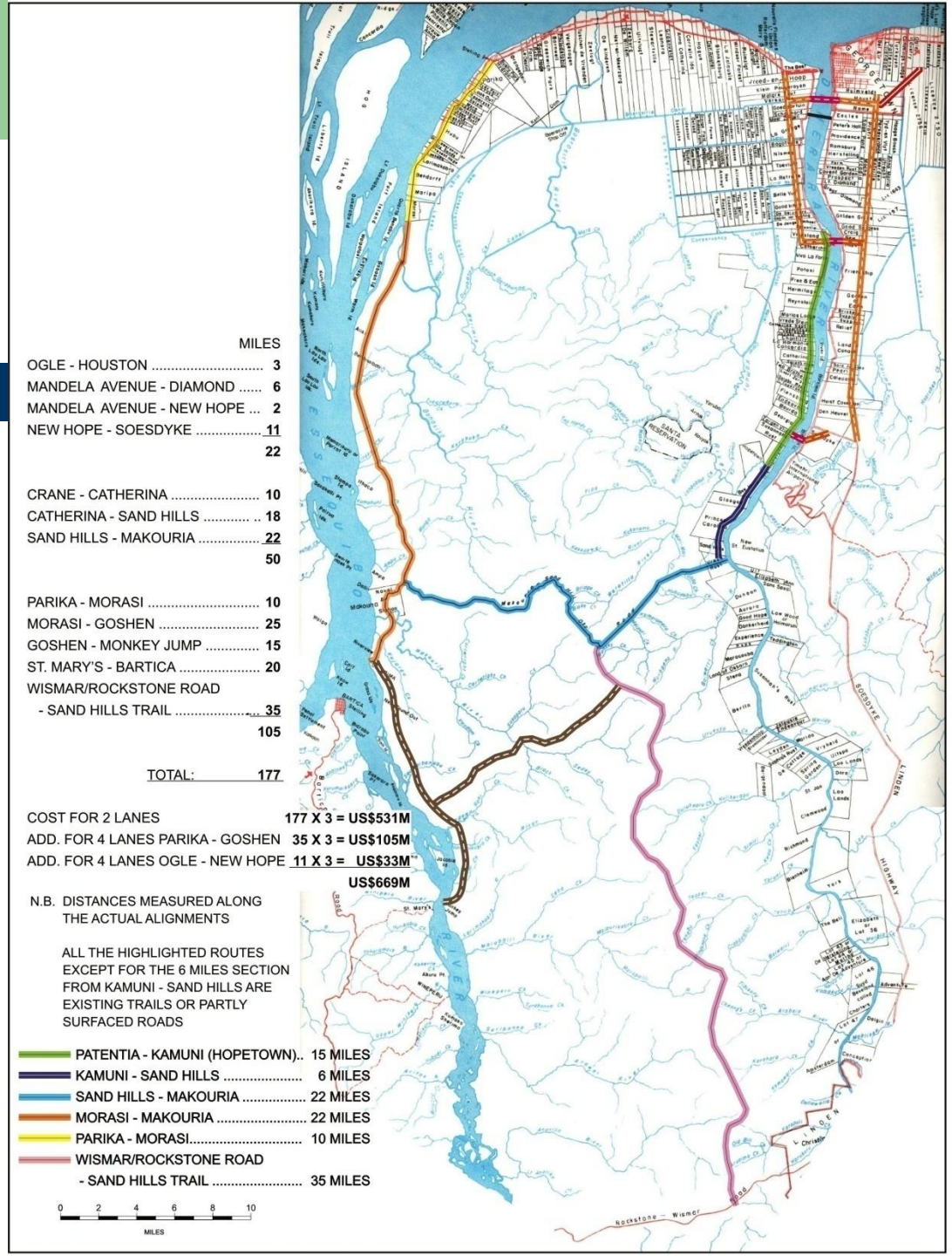
km 10

EXISTING PAVED ROAD

POSSIBLE NEW ROADS

POSSIBLE 2 NEW BRIDGES

FEB 26, 2015



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ALL OF THE ROAD LINKAGES

- Cost of 177 miles + 46 = 223 X 3.0 = US$669M
  46 = 2 add. Lanes Parika-Goshen (35) & New Hope-Ogle (11)
- Round up to US$700M
- Deposits at Commercial Banks in 2014 (G$340B) US$1.7B
- GNDF Equity Participation — Percentage Invts.

Strategic Foreign Partners	50
Guyanese Citizens	40
Govt. of Guyana (Land)	10

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PILOT AREA (1,600 SQ. MLS.) + HIGHWAY ALONG EAST BANK OF THE ESSEQUIBO RIVER PARIKA - GOSHEN, APPROXIMATELY 35 MILES LONG

Lot	Sq. Miles	Income	Dimension	Size (Sq. Ft)	Units	Occupants	Est. Unit Price (US$)	Est. Total Value (US$M)
A.	5	Low	40' x 80'	3,200	43,560	217,800	500	21.78
B.	5	Middle	50' X 100'	5,000	27,875	111,500	2,500	69.69
C.	5	High	100' X 100'	10,000	13,920	55,680	10,000	139.20
D.	5	Industrial	150' X 300'	45,000	3,097		100,000	309.70
E.	5	Commercial	150' X 300'	45,000	3,097		150,000	464.55
	25					**384,980**		**1,004.92**

	Est. Cost US$M
35 miles highway 4 lanes @ US$6.0M / mile	**210**

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1. Federation Building, Russia
2. Sherbrooke International Convention Center, Barbados
3. Ruihua Garden, Germany
4. Yankee Stadium Train Station, New York

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1. 8,000 hectare irrigation Works, Algeria
2. City of Dreams, Manila
3. National Road No.1, Congo
4. Wafi City Interchange, UAE

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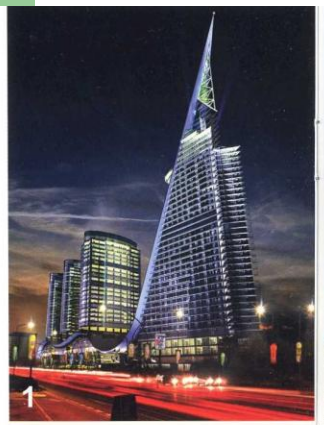
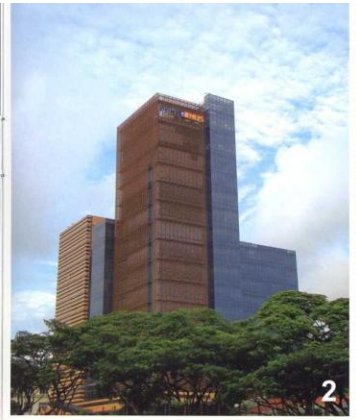
1. The Centaurus Mixed Use Development, Pakistan
2. Duke-Nus Graduate Medical School, Singapore
3. Hiep Phuoc Power Plant, Vietnam
4. RAMA VIII Bridge, Thailand





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1. New Airport Terminal Building, Hong Kong
2. Castle Peak Road, Hong Kong
3. Route 3 / Lantau Fixed Crossing Project, Hong Kong

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From a derelict mining land, Bandar Sunway transformed itself into a thriving 800-acre integrated community

Political Reforms

A Government of National Unity is a necessary prerequisite for a Modern State

- **Winner –Take –All Executive Presidency will always fail.**
- **Economic growth, job creation and societal vibrancy will always be elusive because of historical heritage**

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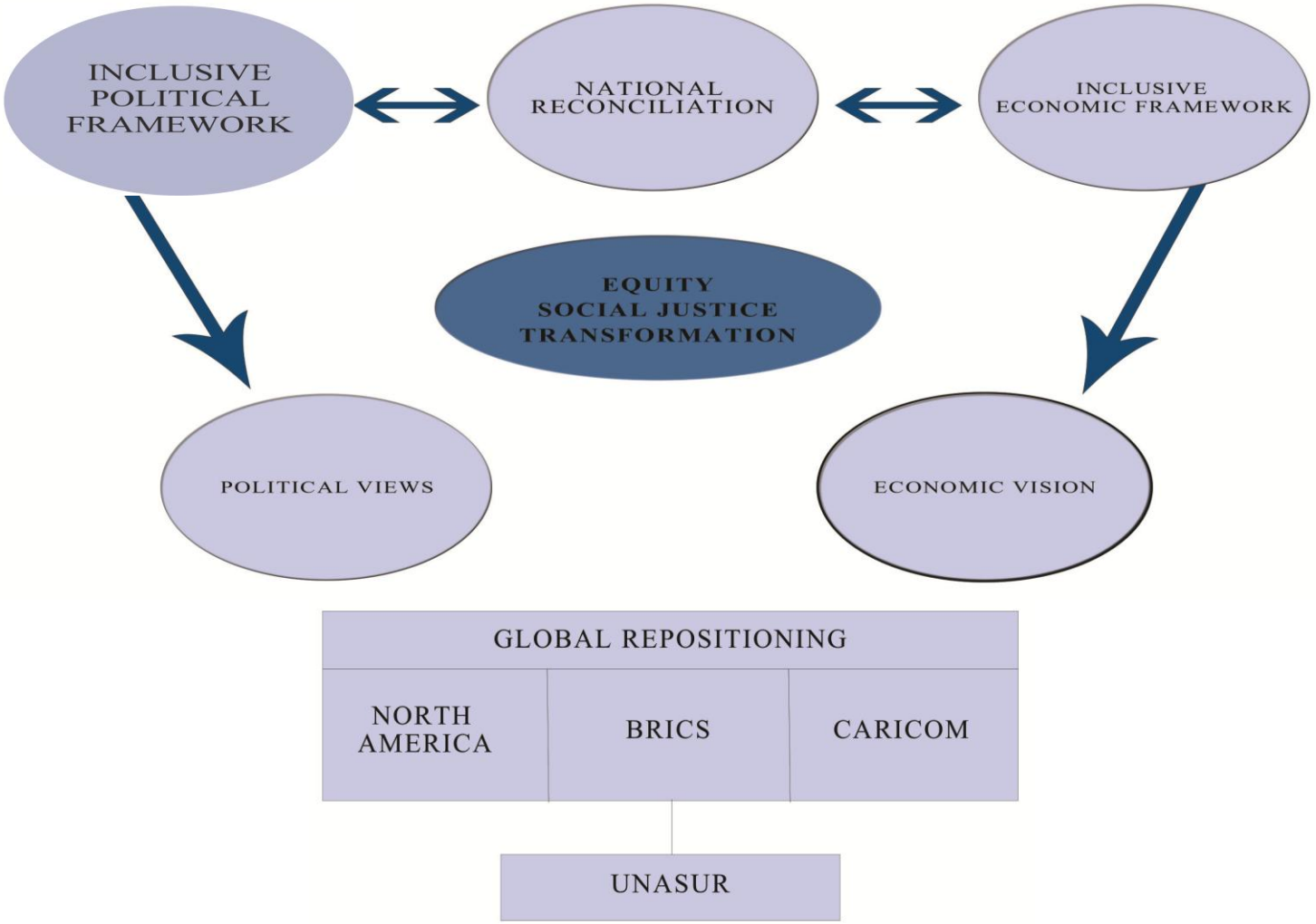
ECONOMIC REFORMS

A HOLISITIC APPROACH TO A MODERN STATE



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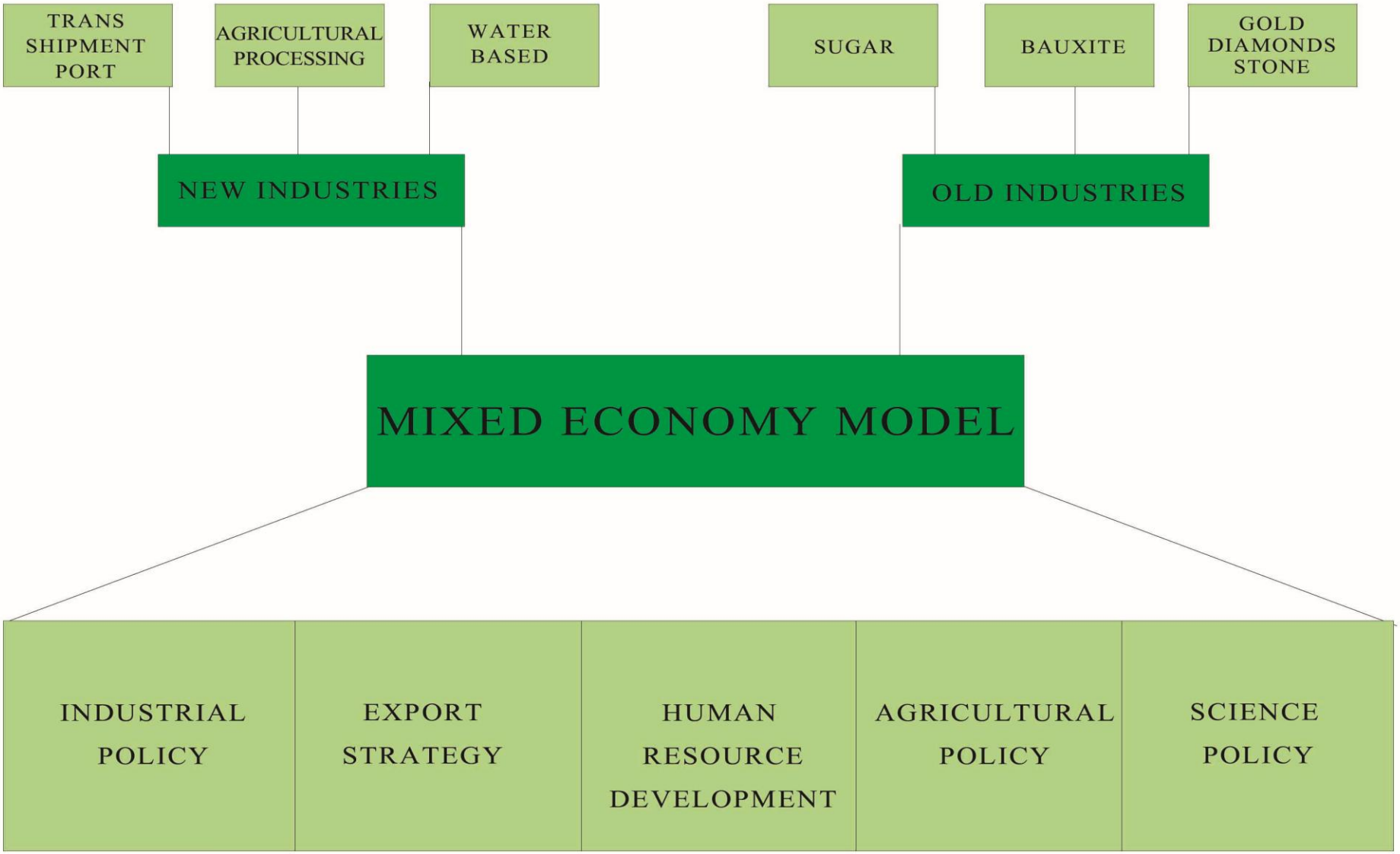
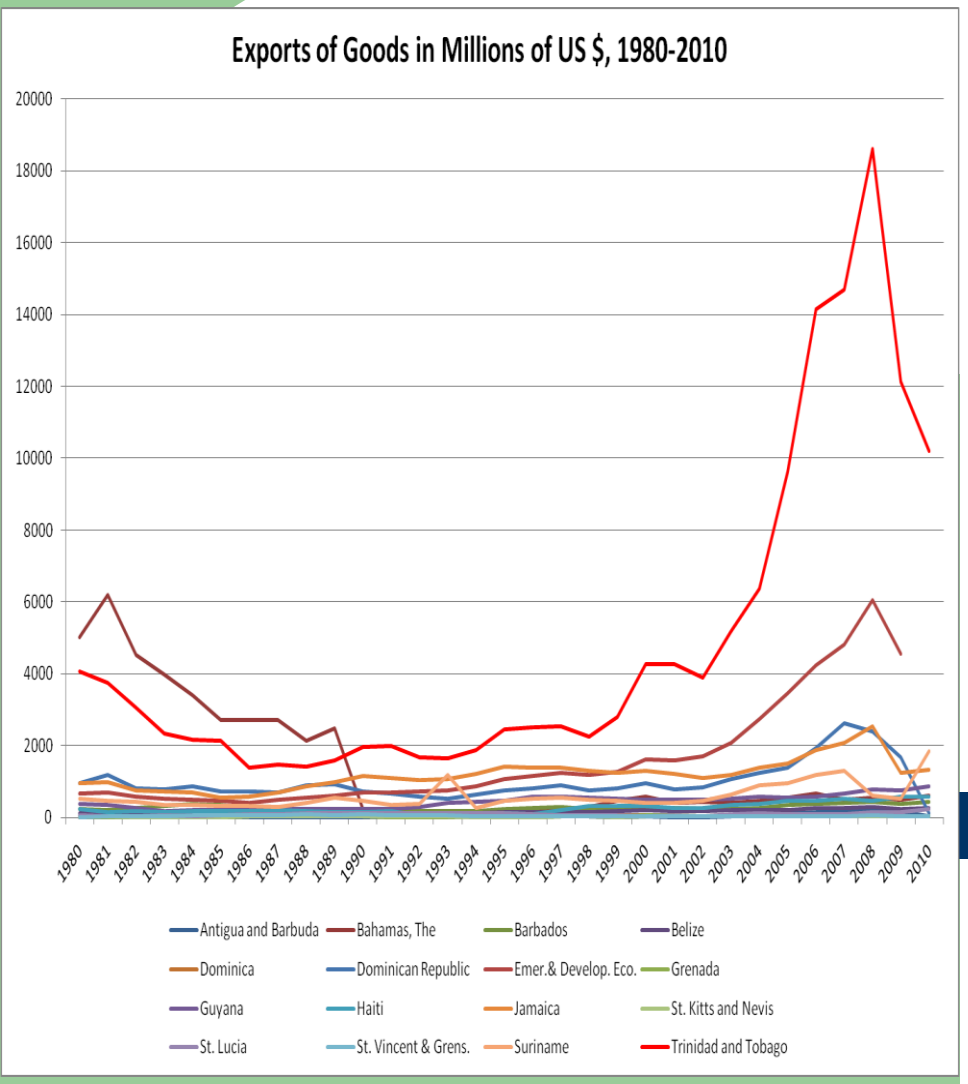
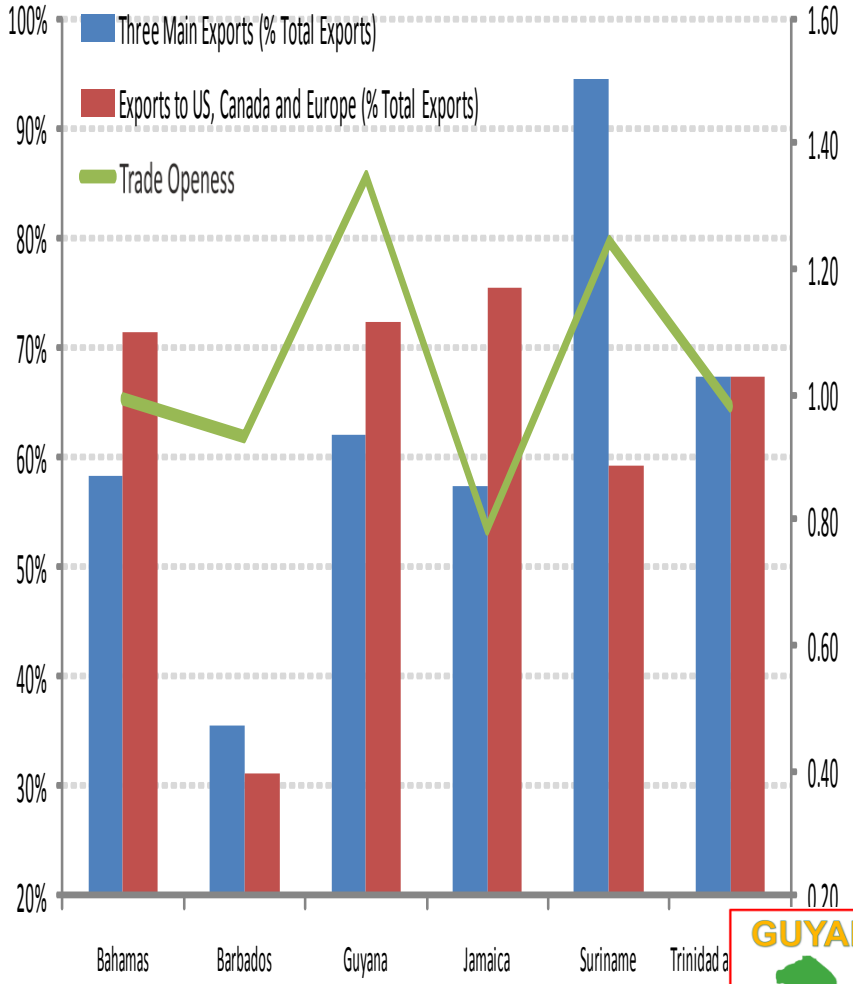
GREEN ECONOMY



GUYANA, LIKE MOST CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES, HAS A FEW MAJOR EXPORTS THAT UNDERPINS ITS ECONOMY





Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, April 2012

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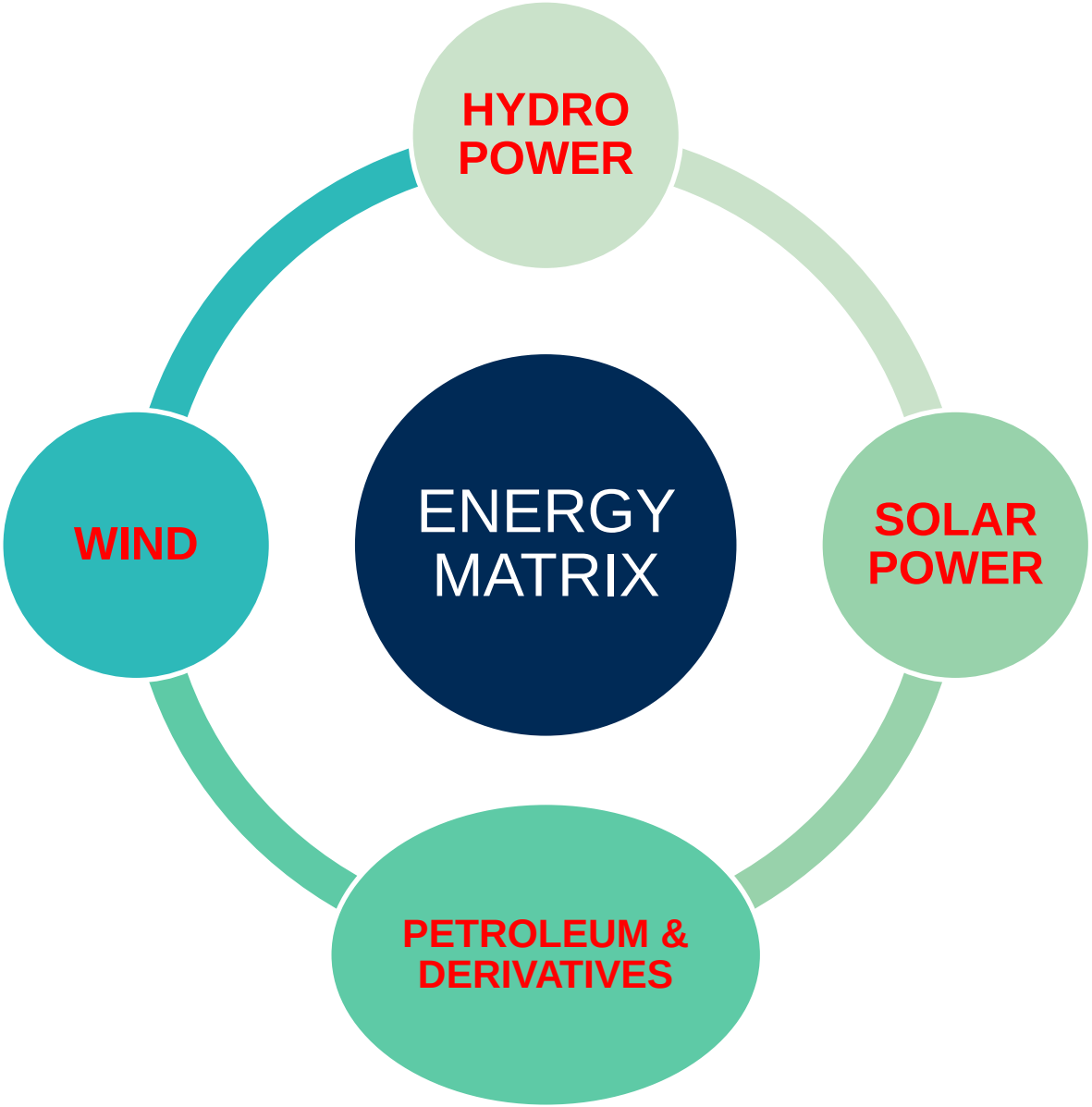
GUYANA HAS TO FULFILL ITS ENERGY NEEDS



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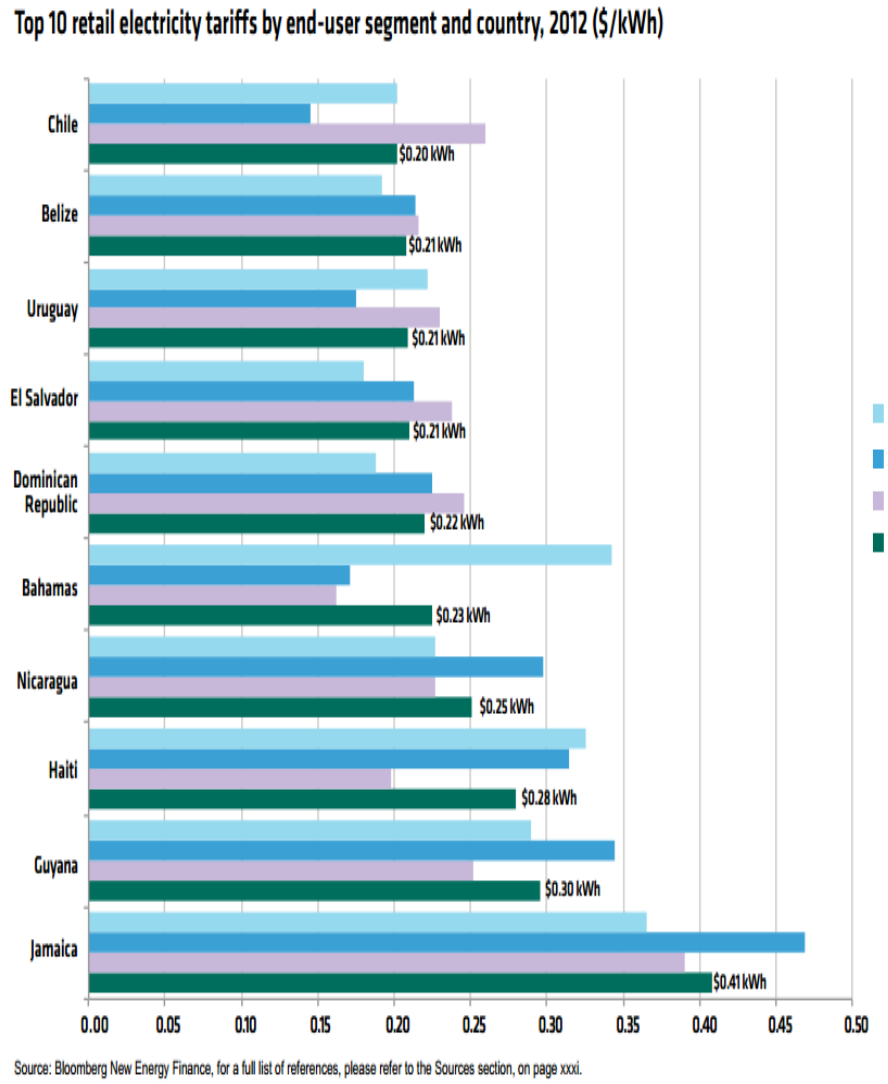
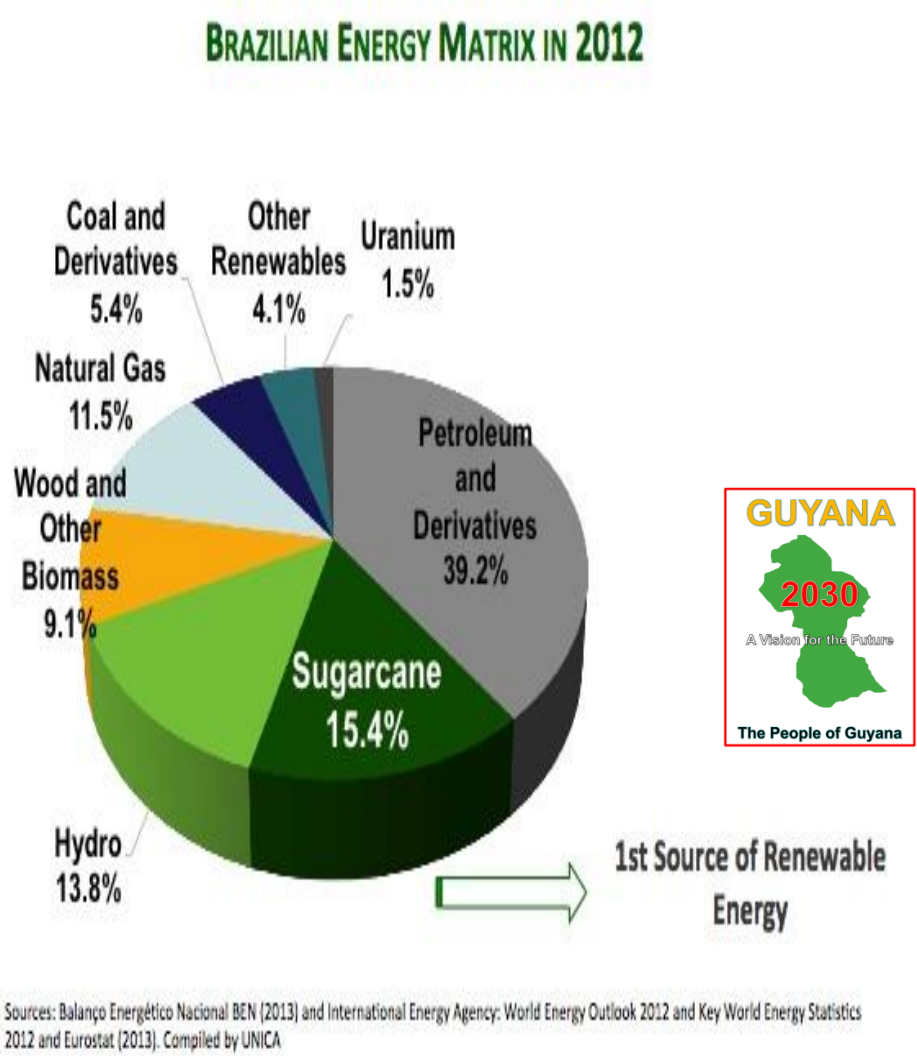
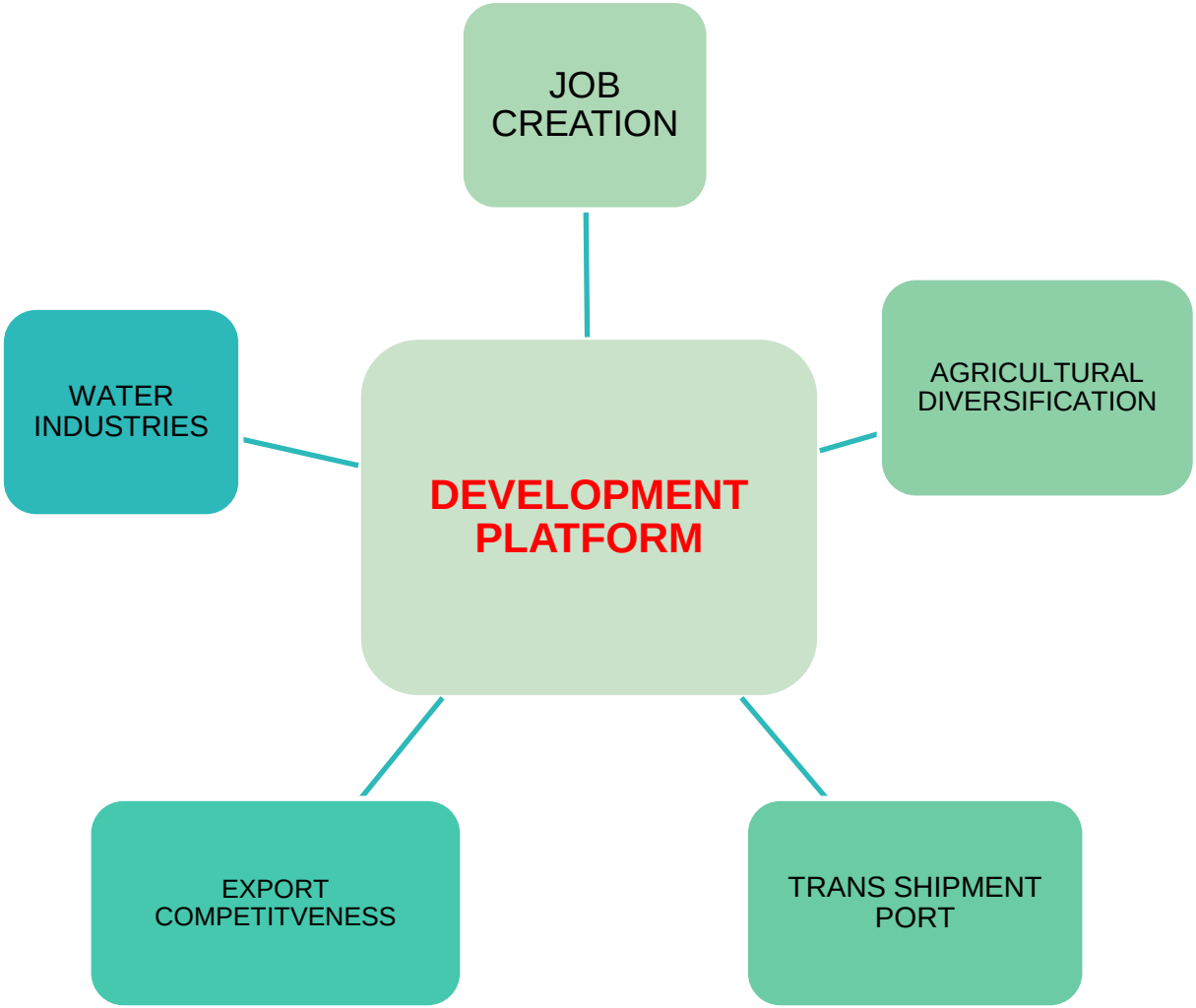
OUR ENERGY COSTS, LACK OF ENABLING TECHNOLOGICAL BASE, STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS PREVENT US FROM ACHIEVING OUR DESTINY



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, for a full list of references, please refer to the Sources section, on page xxxi.



Sources: Balanço Energético Nacional BEN (2013) and International Energy Agency: World Energy Outlook 2012 and Key World Energy Statistics 2012 and Eurostat (2013). Compiled by UNICA



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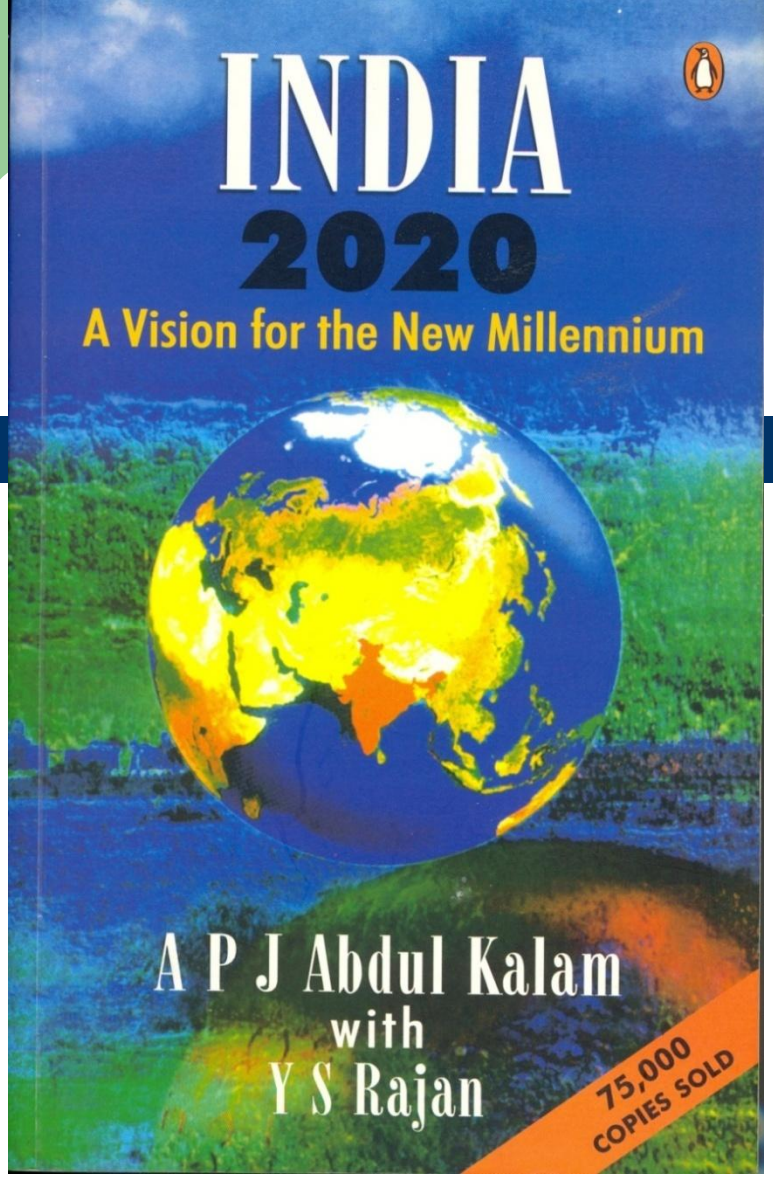

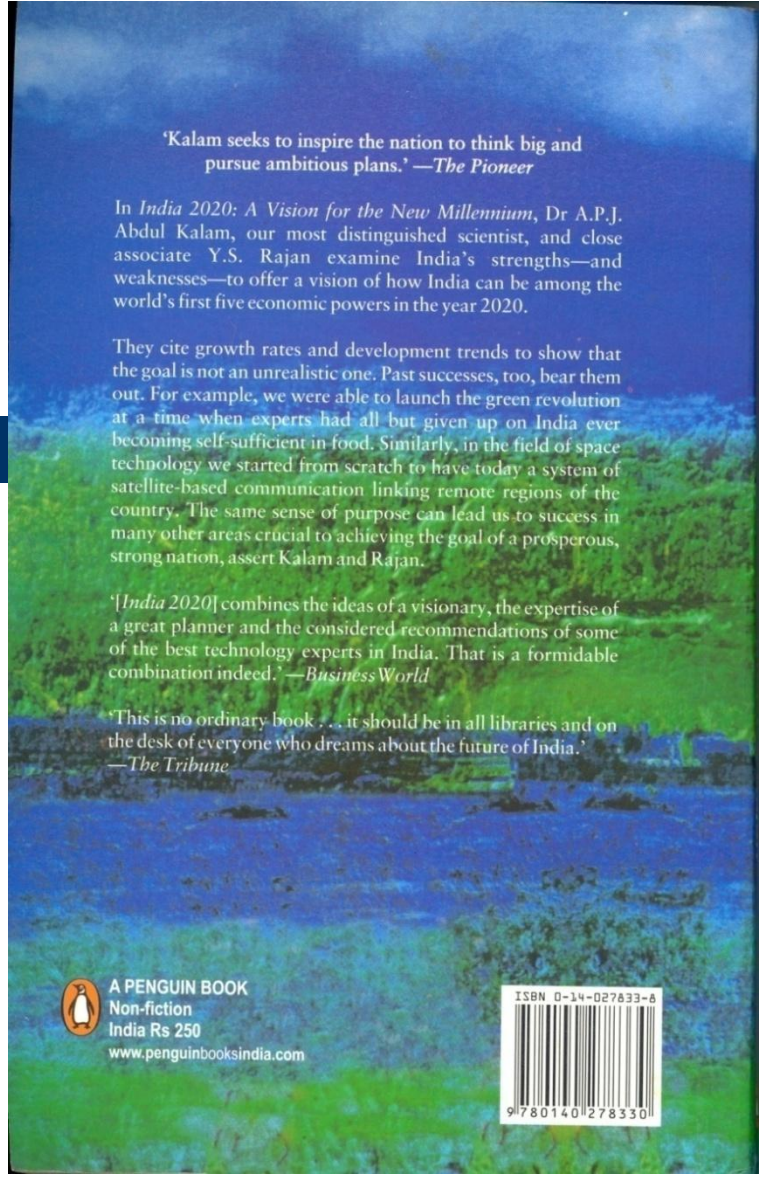

[India 2020] 'Combines the ideas of a visionary, the expertise of a great planner and the considered recommendations of some of the best technology experts in India. That is a formidable combination indeed.' - *Business World*

'This is no ordinary book ... it should be in all libraries and on the desk of everyone who dreams about the future of India.' - *The Tribune*

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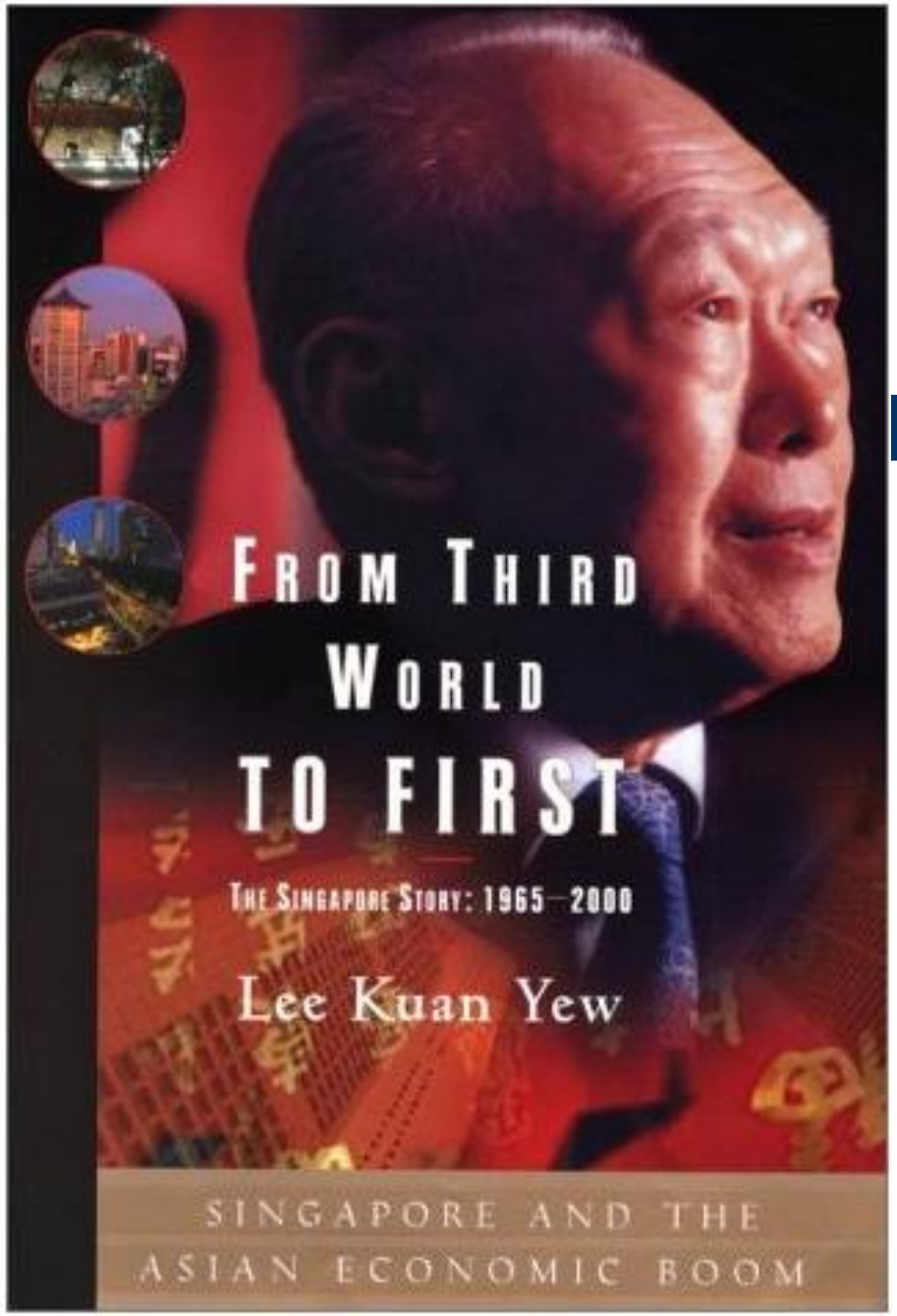

"Lee Kuan Yew is one of the brightest, ablest men I have ever met. This book is a must read for people interested in a true Asian success story. From this book, we also learn a lot about the thinking of one of this century's truly visionary statesmen."
—GEORGE BUSH

"In office, I read and analyzed every speech of [Lee's]. He had a way of penetrating the fog of propaganda and expressing with unique clarity the issues of our times and the way to tackle them. He was never wrong."
—MARGARET THATCHER

"The title of this book, *From Third World to First*, expresses an aspiration of all developing countries, but so far, alas, an achievement of very few. Singapore is one of those few. This account of its first years of independence written by its founding father, Lee Kuan Yew, will therefore be of great interest to people of other developing countries and to all those who are interested in their fate. It is also told with great clarity, in a refreshingly direct style. I found it a gripping read."
—KOFI A. ANNAN, Secretary General of the United Nations

"Whenever I met Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, I was deeply impressed by his intellect, his vision, and the depth of his understanding of history and society. No matter where you stand on the political spectrum, you will see in this book how a political leader of insight has led a tiny country to a prosperous modern society amid the tidal waves of world politics. And you will also find his ingenious views on Asia and the world to be a source of deep inspiration."
—KIM DAE-JUNG, President of the Republic of Korea

"A man of vision and caliber, Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew can be credited for laying much of the foundation behind Singapore's present-day success story. As one of Asia's most prominent leaders, he has also done much to help promote closer economic ties among the countries of Southeast Asia as a whole. His latest memoir, well articulated and highly interesting, provides a thought-provoking insight and a new interpretation of the region's history and politics."
—His Excellency MR. CHUAN LEEKPAI, Prime Minister of Thailand

"More than forty years ago, Lee Kuan Yew transformed what was a poor, decrepit colony into a shining, rich, and modern metropolis—all the time surrounded by hostile powers. With his brilliant, incisive intellect, he is one of the world's most outspoken and respected statesmen. This book is a must read for any student of modern Asia."—RUPERT MURDOCH, Chairman and Chief Executive of News Corporation

"There are two equalizers in life: the Internet and education. Lee Kuan Yew is a world leader who understands this and is using the power of the Internet to position Singapore for survival and success in the Internet economy. . . . His engaging memoirs discuss his efforts to reshape Singapore, integrating information technology into the country's businesses, government, and homes."
—JOHN CHAMBERS, President and Chief Executive Officer of Cisco Systems

"Lee Kuan Yew deserves recognition. . . . Under his leadership, Singapore . . . equipped schools with one computer for every two students, and connected every home to a broadband network. On top of all that, he's a great storyteller."
—SCOTT MCNEALY, Chief Executive Officer of Sun Microsystems Inc.

"This is a personal history of a man who, almost single-handedly, built a great nation from a small island . . . this is the first textbook in the world on how to build a nation."
—KIICHI MIYAZAWA, Minister of Finance of Japan

"Lee Kuan Yew's vision, astute political judgment, and strategy turned Singapore from a trading post into the successful thriving nation that it is today, respected by others. For those interested in politics and economic development, his memoirs should be required reading."
—TUN DAIM ZAINUDDIN, Minister of Finance of Malaysia

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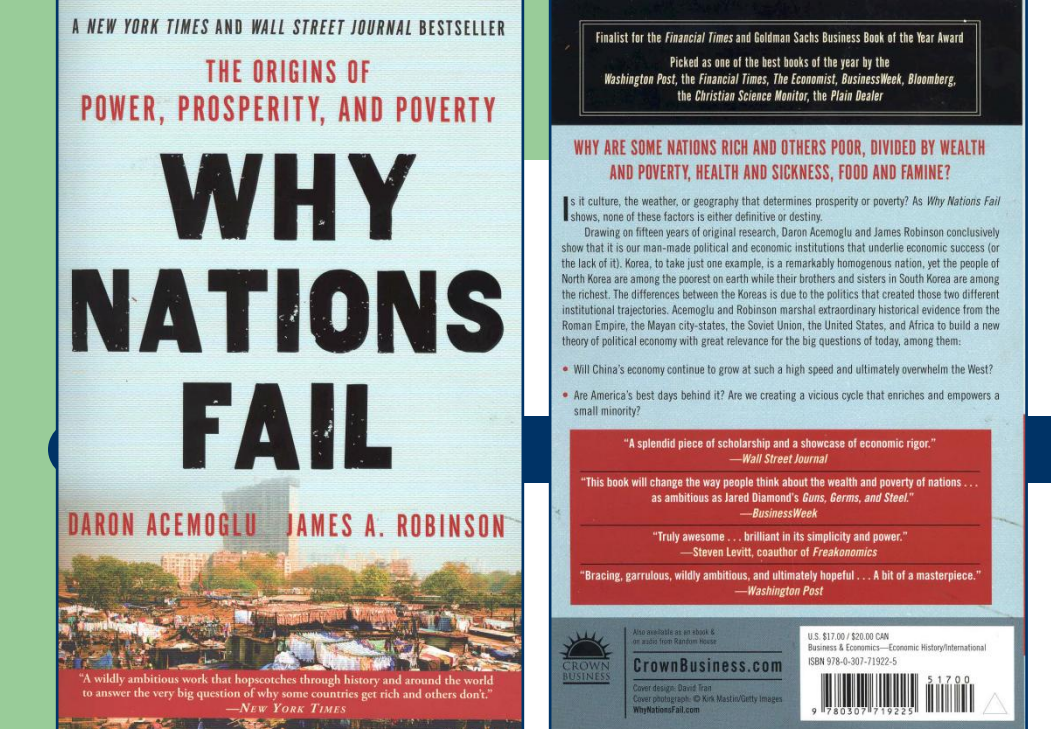
GUYANA / SINGAPORE

	GUYANA	SINGAPORE	COMPARISON
Independence from U.K.	26 May, 1966	31 August, 1963	
Merging with Malaysia		16 September, 1963	
Expulsion from Malaysia		9 August, 1965	
POPULATION			
1960	560,340 (ACT)	1,646,400	2.9 X
1970	745,000 (PROJ)	2,074,507	2.8 X
1980	992,000 (PROJ)	2,413,945	
1990	1,305,000 (PROJ)	3,047,132	
2000	1,697,000 (PROJ)	4,027,887	
2010	2,205,000 (PROJ)	5,076,732	
2014	735,554 (ESTM)	5,469,700	2M Foreign Born 7.4 X
2025	837,511 (PROJ)		
GDP PER CAPITA			
1966	348	566	1.6 X
1980	776	5,003	6.4 X
1990	546	12,766	23.4 X
2000	957	23,793	24.9 X
2010	2,874	46,569	16.2 X
2012	3,584	54,000	15.1 X
GDP TOTAL (NOM)			
1966	$ 228.7 M	$ 1.096 B	48 X
2012	$ 2.788 B	$ 297.941 B	107 X
AREA (Sq.Mls)	83,000	277	300 X
POPULATION DENSITY	9/Sq. Ml	19,725/Sq. Ml	2,192 X
GUYANA PILOT AREA	1,600 + Sq. Mls	277	5.8 X



Why is Egypt so much poorer than the United States? What are the constraints that keep Egyptians from becoming more prosperous? Is the poverty of Egypt immutable, or can it be eradicated? A natural way to start thinking about this is to look at what the Egyptians themselves are saying about the problems they face and why they rose up against the Mubarak regime. Noha Hamed, twenty-four, a worker at an advertising agency in Cairo, made her views clear as she demonstrated in Tahrir Square: “We are suffering from corruption, oppression and bad education. We are living amid a corrupt system which has to change.” Another in the square, Mosaab El Shami, twenty, a pharmacy student, concurred: “I hope that by the end of this year we will have an elected government and that universal freedoms are applied and that we put an end to the corruption that has taken over this country.” The protestors in Tahrir Square spoke with one voice about the corruption of the government, its inability to deliver public services, and the lack of equality of opportunity in their country. They particularly complained about repression and the absence of political rights. As Mohamed ElBaradei, former director of the International Atomic Energy Agency, wrote on Twitter on January 13, 2011, “Tunisia: repression + absence of social justice + denial of channels for peaceful change = a ticking bomb.” Egyptians and Tunisians both saw their economic problems as being fundamentally caused by their lack of political rights.

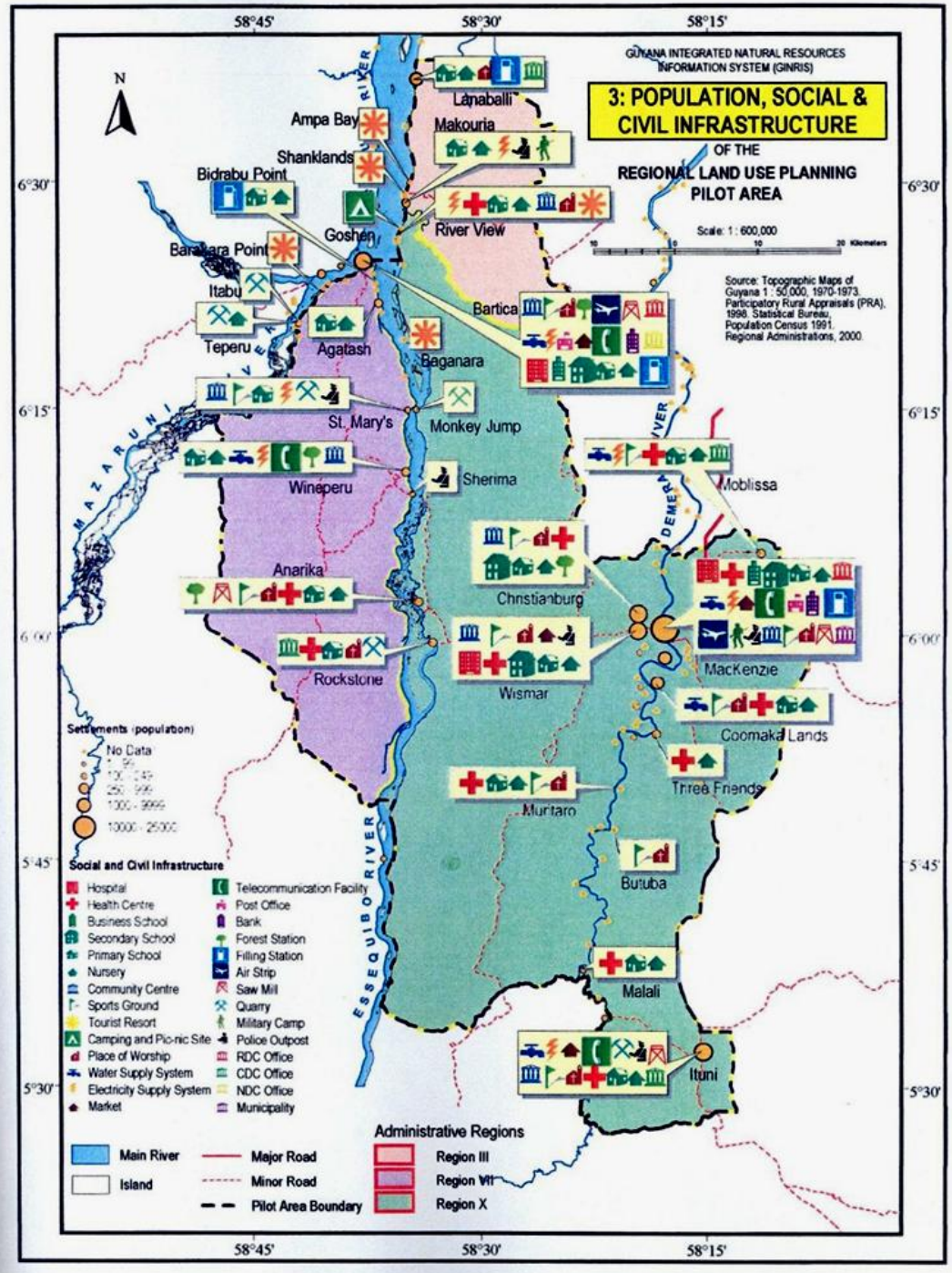
To Egyptians, the things that have held them back include an ineffective and corrupt state and a society where they cannot use their talent, ambition, ingenuity, and what education they can get. But they also recognize that the roots of these problems are political. All the economic impediments they face stem from the way political power in Egypt is exercised and monopolized by a narrow elite. This, they understand, is the first thing that has to change.

In this book we’ll argue that the Egyptians in Tahrir Square, not most academics and commentators, have the right idea. In fact, Egypt is poor precisely because it has been ruled by a narrow elite that have organized society for their own benefit at the expense of the vast mass of people. Political power has been narrowly concentrated, and has been used to create great wealth for those who possess it, such as the $70 billion fortune apparently accumulated by ex-president Mubarak. The losers have been the Egyptian people, as they only too well understand.

We will argue that to understand world inequality we have to understand why some societies are organized in very inefficient and socially undesirable ways. Nations sometimes do manage to adopt efficient institutions and achieve prosperity, but alas, these are the rare cases. Most economists and policymakers have focused on "getting it right," while what is really needed is an explanation for why poor nations "get it wrong." Getting it wrong is mostly not about ignorance or culture. As we will show, poor countries are poor because those who have power make choices that create poverty. They get it wrong not by mistake or ignorance but on purpose.

GUYANA

The People of Guyana



NATURAL RESOURCES OF AREA

- All the land is above sea level of a size greater than the total existing populated area
- Majority of the quarry products supplied from Teperu and St. Mary's on the Mazaruni and Essequibo Rivers respectively
- Availability of abundant river sand requiring 40% less cement for high quality concrete.
- Abundant forest resources to supply timber products etc.
- Unlimited water supply that can also be pumped to E.B.E/bo, W.C.Dem, W.B.Dem, E.B.Dem, G/town, E.C.Dem, etc.

GUYANA 2030
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Mings Products _Services Ltd.

From: Rawle Hercules [rawle1171@yahoo.com]
Sent: Thursday, February 12, 2015 12:38 AM
To: mail@mps.gy
Subject: Contact Information.

Mr. Ming,

Thank you for a great presentation tonight, it was extremely informative and full of substance. As a result of your presentation I am more interested and supportive of everything that you laid out for the development of our great nation. I will look forward to communicating with you and possible working on many of the ventures you have laid out towards the prosperity and happiness of our nation.

Sincerely,

Rawle Hercules
404-831-8781.

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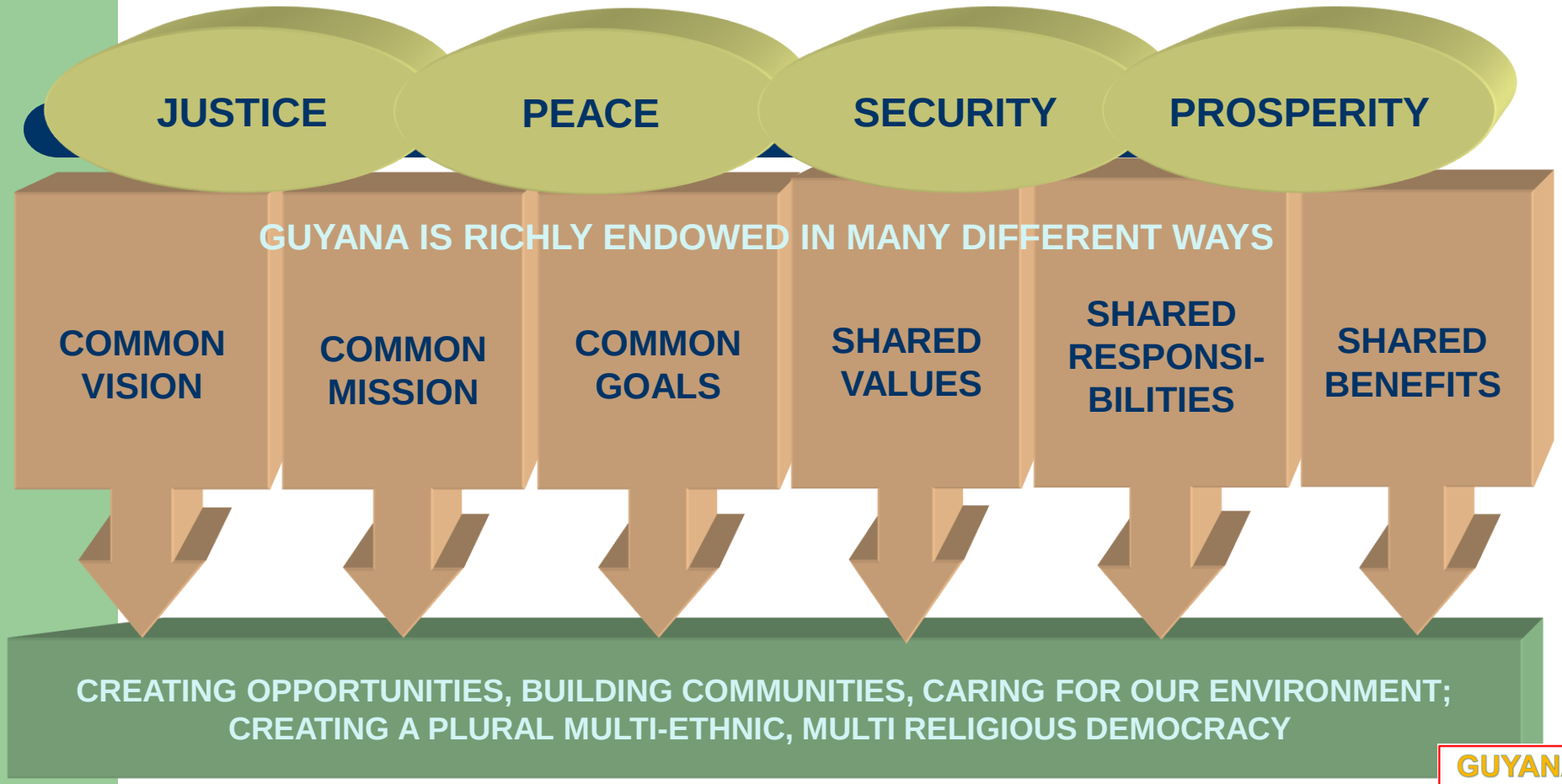
A JUST ECONOMICALLY VIBRANT SOCIETY AT PEACE WITH ITSELF AND THE WORLD



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Ming plans national conversation on Guyana's future

Saying there is need to widen the participation of citizens in national decision-making, former leader of the Reform group Stanley Ming has disclosed plans for a national conversation to seek consensus on the future of the country.

"The only way we can come around to seeing what the people of Guyana want is to engage them in conversation," Ming told *Stabroek News* last week, while dismissing the possibility of a new political movement as an immediate objective. He emphasised: "The immediate objective is to find a way to move the country forward, having consulted as widely as possible with the people of the country."

Ming recently indicated an interest in re-entering active politics with his endorsement of Winston Murray's candidacy for PNCR leader ahead of the party's Biennial Congress last month. He had also secured the commitment of former Reform members to return to work with the party. However, Murray's campaign was unsuccessful and despite some concern raised about the electoral processes he conceded to incumbent Robert Corbin.

Ming recalled the objective of the Reform group, whose members he said set out to change the political culture by ensuring more involvement of the people in the decision-making process.

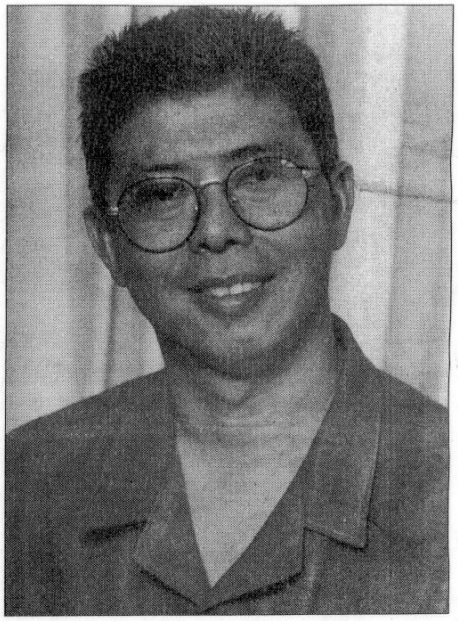
However, by the last general elections, Reform members had withdrawn from the PNCR, with Ming later saying that they did not feel at the time that they could contribute to the political process in a way they would have liked. The Reform component has been formally integrated into the party, but apart from Dr George Norton none of its original members are involved in the work of the PNCR. In addition to Ming, Eric Phillips, Jerome Khan, Peter Ramsaroop, Dr Mark Kirton and Supriya Singh also left the party.

According to Ming, the decision to support Murray was based on him being an older politician who has firmly embraced the need to broaden the political opposition, being open to participation by civil society and non-governmental organisations in the decision-making process. He noted too that it was Murray and several younger members of the party who had supported his effort to establish a broad platform to contest the 2006 general elections. Ming did not think that party leader Corbin embraced the effort at the time. "I came forward to support Mr. Murray so we could re-establish the kind of dialogue and conversation to widen participation of citizens in the process that governs their everyday lives," he said.

Looking ahead, Ming said that other options within the democratic process would be explored. He said he had spoken to both Murray and another supporter Dr Richard Van West Charles and agreed that there was no need for a "knee-jerk reaction" to the situation. "I think everybody knows what transpired there," he said, referring to the party elections, adding, "Even -- as they say -- Ray Charles or Stevie Wonder could tell you what transpired."

Ming said he and other former Reform members would, in coming months, seek to engage the Guyanese people in a conversation and based on feedback they would determine whether and how they would re-engage in active political life. "My thinking is that the country can only move forward when we have real, broad-based participation in the true sense of the word," he said. He further noted that a political movement is necessary to drive the process of change, adding that the affairs of the country cannot be run from the sidelines. "My ambition is not to be the President," Ming said, "my ambition is to work with as broad a group as possible... so that we could determine what it is wrong -- what is it that needs to be fixed -- to be able to say to the Guyanese people that this is what needs to be done and we as a group of citizens are prepared to engage the Guyanese masses to see how best we can bring about this inclusionary process."

He added that such a process would necessarily involve both the PPP/C and the PNCR but also noted the need for great constitutional reform to revamp the political system. "The President cannot be exempted from the law and not report to the parliament, all that has to change," he explained, adding that constitution reform is an ongoing process in other countries to ensure transparency and accountability. "We are in need of that now," he said.



Stanley Ming

A mockery

Ming had served as a Member of Parliament for the PNCR from 2001 to 2006, when he resigned from the party. He said his experience in the National Assembly, which included work on the Public Accounts Committee and the Sectoral Committee on Social Services, was ultimately "extremely disappointing. Because what I found was that the system that we inherited from the British, after we became independent, has not served or will not serve the interest of the country or its people very well, if we continue the way it is," he said. He lamented the fact that the government's simple majority carries the vote on most pieces of legislation, which he felt did not make for an effective system.

Noting that a lot of people are under the false impression that there is room for participation, Ming drew a distinction between participation in debates and participation in the decision-making process. He cited the controversial casino gambling law as an example, which was met with broad opposition from both civil society and the opposition political parties. "At the end of the day... the government went ahead and passed it because it had a simple majority," he said, adding that whatever contributions any of the opposition parties want to make are irrelevant under the present system. "It is a mockery of what one could consider a truly democratic system," he declared, saying that he could debate anybody who would argue otherwise.

However, he expressed hope that future generations would recognise the "failure and backwardness" that he believes has transpired since independence and that an evolution of the political culture would lead to citizens demanding accountability, transparency, the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary.

He cautioned that change would not happen overnight but was optimistic nevertheless that the Guyanese people would recognise that there is "a total breakdown of law and order," as well as the government's "total lack of accountability" for resources of the state. He pointed to the failure to establish the Public Procurement Commission, which was to ensure value for money and fairness in the award of contracts. "I personally believe that the masses of Guyanese are not satisfied with their lot in the present time," he said, noting that the government continues to spend funds on projects that don't result in any benefit. Ming added that once people begin to recognise that what the government is doing with taxpayers' money is not a favour but a responsibility they would not sit back and accept what is being rammed down their throats. "There is not enough emphasis being placed on what Guyanese should be demanding or are entitled to," he said. "There is also a failing on the part of those who know better; those who should be governing the affairs of the state; those preying on the insecurities of the uneducated masses and keeping them in a state of fear, one ethnic group against the other; that has been the demise of our country for the last forty years."

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The Constitution of Guyana - Article 13

The principal objective of the political system of the State is to establish an inclusionary democracy by providing increasing opportunities for the participation of citizens, and their organisations in the management and decision-making processes of the State, with particular emphasis on those areas of decision-making that directly affect their well-being.

LET'S DO IT!!

THANK YOU

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