



Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

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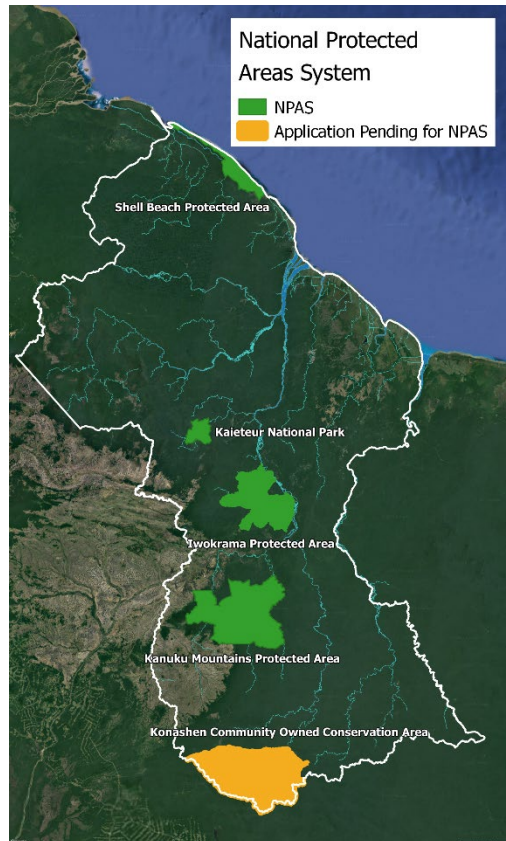
Darwin Project Information

Project reference	24-026
Project title	Integrating Traditional Knowledge into National Policy and Practice in Guyana
Host country/ies	Guyana
Contract holder institution	Royal Holloway University of London
Partner institution(s)	World Conservation Monitoring Centre, UNEP, UK North Rupununi District Development Board, Guyana Ministry of Indigenous Peoples’ Affairs, Guyana South Central Peoples Development Organisation, Guyana Environmental Protection Agency, Guyana Cobra Collective, UK
Darwin grant value	£411,613
Start/end dates of project	1 st July 2017 to 31 st March 2021
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2017 – Mar 2018) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	July 2017 – March 2018, Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Jay Mistry
Project website/blog/Twitter	www.projectcobra.org/darwin Facebook: @CobraCollectiveUK Twitter: @project_cobra
Report author(s) and date	Jay Mistry, Deirdre Jafferally, Sean Mendonca, Lisa Ingwall-King, circulated to all partners for feedback on 19/4/18. Date of report: 30/4/18

1. Project rationale

The latest Global Biodiversity Outlook Report (2015) states that the world is making insufficient progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 (incorporating traditional knowledge [TK] into national legislation and relevant international obligations) due to “limited support, recognition and capacity”. Furthermore, many countries’ fifth national reports to the CBD acknowledge that they lack information, capacity and/or resources to progress with Aichi Target 18. Although there is increasing recognition for the importance of TK within biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation, there is insufficient focus on the development and testing of participatory, transparent and evidence-based processes for TK integration.

Guyana is part of the Guiana Shield, an area of 2.5 million km² containing an estimated 10-15% of the world's fresh water reserves, and the world's largest contiguous block of tropical forest. Acknowledging the role of TK in maintaining the biodiversity of the region, in 2009, Guyana's Environmental Protection Agency developed a three-year strategy document - Traditional Knowledge Biodiversity Integration Strategy & Action Plan: Preserving Traditions, Driving Innovation & Growth. Although progress has been made on some of the actions and priorities, a changing policy context in biodiversity (Aichi Targets), development (SDGs) and climate change (REDD+) means that there is now an urgent need to enhance TK integration.



This project will provide policy-level guidance, capacity development and research-led experience for incorporating TK into conservation and sustainable development decision-making, monitoring and policy. Working in Guyana, this will be through: evaluating the opportunities and barriers to TK integration using case studies focused on protected areas management; streamlining a participatory cross-scalar process to incorporate local TK at the national scale, and; developing a National Action Plan for TK that can be used as a model of best practice for other countries of the Guiana Shield and worldwide. Guyana's progress, due to its valuable biodiversity, will help determine global progress with Aichi Target 18.

This map shows the five protected areas of Guyana. We will work with Indigenous communities living in and around Guyana's five protected areas that hold biodiversity of global significance and critically endangered species; Kanuku Mountains, Shell Beach, Kaieteur National Park, Iwokrama Forest, and the Konashen Community-Owned Conservation Area.

Annex 4.1 provides a summary of each protected area.

2. Project partnerships

The lead institution is Royal Holloway University of London (RHUL). Partners in Guyana are: North Rupununi District Development Board (NRDDB), Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs (MoIPA), South Central Peoples Development Association (SCPDA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Partners in the UK are UN Environment-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and the Cobra Collective (CC). The Protected Areas Commission (PAC) and Kanuku Mountains Community Representative Group (KMCRG), Guyana are also supporting the delivery of the project.

The partnership was developed following the success of Project Cobra (www.projectcobra.org), an EU-funded project working on Indigenous community owned solutions to conservation and development challenges throughout the Guiana Shield region of South America. Traditional knowledge (TK) was a cross-cutting theme of the project and on completion in 2015, actors in Guyana identified the need to move TK beyond empirical propositions to a position where it is adopted in practical and policy interventions. The EPA, PAC and NRDDB, in particular, wanted to see greater integration of TK into conservation decision making.

All project partners participated in the launch event of the project, held on 4 September 2017 at the residency of the British High Commissioner. We have had two partner meetings – the first was well attended and included the Minister of Indigenous People's Affairs. The second was less well attended as a result of last minute clashes, but we were able to follow up with individual meetings. A challenge of working with government institutions is the amount of administrative effort and time required to maintain collaboration and to assure participation in specific events/activities. However, a major strength has been the full-time positions of Dr Deirdre Jafferally at the MoIPA (in-country project coordinator) and Mr Sean Mendonca at the

EPA. Both have extensive experience of working with Indigenous communities on conservation and development, as well as within government agencies, and on Darwin projects. They have been pivotal in ensuring the tasks are completed and that the relevant agencies are informed of progress, as well as for ongoing project dissemination within the partner institutions. In addition, the NRDDDB has been a stalwart partner in managing finances and delivering on the ground field activities through its community researchers (Rebecca Xavier, Bernie Robertson, Ryan Benjamin). Challenges arose initially with the EPA in that they delayed on recruiting a project staff member, although they did complete scheduled tasks. In the last few months, there have been issues with SCPDA – limited communication has led to uncertainty on whether specific tasks were completed, exacerbated by inadequate reporting. We have communicated with them several times and are awaiting a response – this includes giving more responsibility to KMCRG for the delivery of the Kanuku Mountains activities (for which SCPDA was wholly responsible). UNEP-WCMC has led the policy level work, and Dr Lisa Ingwall-King managed to complete Indicator 3.1 before and while on maternity leave, while Ms Katherine Despot-Belmonte has been covering tasks related to the Advisory Committee. The Cobra Collective has supported the NRDDDB on community engagement, and Ms Claudia Nuzzo worked directly with Indigenous researchers on capacity building for community engagement and training on participatory video.

Annex 4.2 provides the minutes of two partner meetings that took place in Year 1.

Details of the launch event can be found here: <http://projectcobra.org/darwin-initiative-project-launched-in-guyana/>

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1. A robust evidence base of traditional knowledge integration from protected areas case studies.

At the start of the project, it became apparent that it would be logistically easier to work consequentially with different protected areas (PA), rather than with all at the same time. In Year 1, we began our community engagement with Iwokrama, the Kanuku Mountains and Konashen PAs. Annex 4.3 shows the methodological approach we are taking. Initial outreach visits were made to all the communities associated with the PA to carry out Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) (between July and September 2017). FPIC is an ongoing process, and during every community visit the project is explained with time for discussion and questions. An introductory video was made by the NRDDDB researchers (<http://projectcobra.org/darwin-introductory-video/>) to accompany the FPIC process.

Since Iwokrama and the Kanuku Mountains have a large number of communities associated with them, a selection of villages was chosen to work in-depth. This was done in consultation with the Indigenous associations representing those communities, the NRDDDB and KMCRG respectively, and based on consent and interest of individual villages to participate in the project. In these communities, an 8-day workshop involved firstly working with the whole community to understand TK and PA challenges, identify indicators of TK and community owned solutions (Activities 1.2 and 1.3). In addition, field assistants were trained in participatory video (PV) to enable further video research and production in the community on the topics (Activity 1.1). See Annex 4.4 for the schedule of the workshop and training and Annex 4.5 for a summary of activities in each community to date. Claudia Nuzzo of the Cobra Collective provided capacity building to the NRDDDB researchers to update their facilitation and PV skills, and Deirdre Jafferally (MolPA), Sean Mendonca (EPA), and Jay Mistry (RHUL) accompanied community workshops to support the NRDDDB researchers and to evaluate community engagement methods. A video showcasing the first community workshops and trainings can be found here: <http://projectcobra.org/community-engagement-in-the-north-rupununi-guyana/>

Analyses and findings of the first set of TK indicators, PV and community owned solutions will be carried out in Year 2 to present to partners for review. In addition, in June 2018 we aim to undertake the first screening of PV to decision makers associated with the Iwokrama PA. We are currently finalising a methodology for the preparation and evaluation of these screenings to decision makers.

Output 2. Increased capacity for traditional knowledge integration at local, national and regional scales.

Although the formal peer-to-peer knowledge exchange (Activity 2.1) will not occur until years 3 and 4, an element of this process has already begun through the community owned solutions workshops being undertaken in the PA communities. These are led by Indigenous researchers from the North Rupununi district, and provide an opportunity for communities from different contexts to discuss and share their experiences, challenges and solutions in an informal way. To date, these have occurred in the PA communities of Iwokrama, Kanuku Mountains and Konashen (see Annex 4.4. and 4.5).

The training workshops (Activities 2.2 and 2.3) will not occur until years 3 and 4. However, we aim in Year 2 to begin developing the training workshop schedules and materials. They will be based on the community owned solutions manual (<http://www.cobracollective.org/practitioners-handbook>) and findings from Activities 1.1 to 1.4 will be incorporated into this material. Short video tutorials are also being produced. We have begun to make contact with various governmental and non-governmental organisations in Guyana and in other Guiana Shield countries who could be potential attendees of this training.

Output 3. A National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge

An inception meeting with all the project partners in Guyana, to agree work plans, project rules, and facilitate ownership of the project took place in September 2017 (Activity 4.1). We have organised two multi-stakeholder meetings to ensure project progress and partner interactions (Activity 4.3). Annex 4.2 provides minutes of these meetings. A review of TK within Guyana's current environmental and development policies and strategies, to provide baseline for TK integration, was completed (see Annex 4.6). This has been posted on the project website, and was presented at the first partner/inception meeting (see Annex 4.2). In addition, through an internship at UNEP-WCMC, a literature review of studies on TK integration was undertaken. Through an internship at RHUL, a review of global action plans for TK was undertaken. The EPA carried out an assessment of TK in protected areas management and decision-making. These documents will be further developed and published in Year 2.

Year 1 activities were carried out in nine months rather than twelve and as a result it is only now that we have generated substantial community level data that would allow us to produce the first report (Activity 3.4). In Year 2, we aim to combine the first analyses of the community level work with the desk-based reports to see how they can contribute towards informing the development of the National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge (Activity 3.4). In the last partner meeting (see Annex 4.2) we discussed ownership of the National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge, and how this responsibility may be shared between specific agencies. Furthermore, we have had separate, but connected discussions on the following:

- Biodiversity database: Funding has been received from the EU through the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) to support the development of a national biodiversity database by the EPA. A consultant is presently working on the development of a mock-up of what the metadata options would be based on discussions with the EPA. The project team has had discussions with the EPA on the importance of including TK within the database and shared suggested metadata that it believes would be best suited for capturing TK information which can be accessed by researchers.

- Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS): The EPA has drafted ABS Regulations which have been under revision. Most recently (late 2017), an updated draft was shared with IUCN for their review and input. The agency expects feedback shortly. The draft speaks to the 'research permitting process' which is aligned with respecting TK and engages the MoIPA in the permission process. The project team aims to have an input in the finalizing of these ABS Regulations once IUCN provide their feedback. Also to note, there is currently funding from UNDP to support the preparation of the Interim National Report on the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in Guyana.

- MolPA strategic plan: The MolPA is currently formulating their strategic plan, and we participated by providing input and direction on issues of TK and land rights. It is expected that the MolPA will focus on promoting cultural themes within communities based on some of the challenges that have been identified by the project which include language, craft and village histories. The project has also provided advice on the monitoring and evaluation section of the Ministry's Sustainable Development Framework which aims at streamlining the path of development of communities through a village planning process.

- Culture ministry restructuring and copyright laws: Guyana's copyright laws and regulations on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) are outdated and there is a call, both locally and international, for these pieces of legislation to be updated. This also relates to the National Cultural Policy currently being drafted. We have shared documentation with the Advisor on Culture within the Ministry of Social Cohesion on the impact that a lack of such legislation would have on TK holders. We have drafted a letter in that light to the Advisor which is to be added to documentation being forward to the Ministry of State who has proposed action on this issue. The Advisor has also recommended for team member Deirdre Jafferally to participate in upcoming discussions on the issue facilitated by the US Embassy.

- Preparation of Sixth National Report to CBD: UNDP is funding and taking the lead in the development of Guyana's Sixth National Report to the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD). The project aims to be integrally involved in the relevant discussions/consultations as this project proceeds.

- NBSAP and Green Development Strategy: we have made contact and had meetings with staff from the Regional UNEP Office in Panama who are advising on the President's Green State Development Strategy and revisions to the NBSAP. These discussions have revolved around how TK can be better incorporated and reflected in the policies.

Output 4. Best practice guidelines on traditional knowledge integration, disseminated regionally and internationally

A draft communication strategy was developed and presented at the annual partner meeting (Activity 4.1, see Annex 4.2). Following feedback, a working communication strategy forms the basis of our communication and dissemination activities (Annex 4.7).

The community engagement process using the community owned solutions approach (Activities 1.1 to 1.4) have started in three protected areas of Iwokrama, Kanuku Mountains and Konashen. It is the outcome of these processes that will form the basis of the best practice guidance for training in the community owned solutions approach (Activity 4.2). Similarly, the process of developing the national action plan (Activities 3.2 to 3.6) has started and it is the outcome of this process that will form the basis of the best practice guidance on developing National Action Plans for TK (Activity 4.3). We have begun to build a list of contacts and networks who could be potential attendees of the training workshops (Activity 4.4). For example, we have attended meetings of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) in Guyana that are looking at issues around TK across the region. Country delegates from ACTO will be targeted for the training. In order to disseminate findings of the project at international platforms and events (Activity 4.5), UNEP-WCMC has begun a calendar of yearly international policy conferences including CBD COPs, and thematic events.

The project website is hosted on the Project Cobra website at: <http://projectcobra.org/cobra-project/traditional-knowledge-and-conservation-in-guyana/> (Activity 4.6). We are currently making some adjustments to the website to facilitate easier and clearer navigation and content management. To date, 12 postings have been made. These include a project introduction video (<http://projectcobra.org/darwin-introductory-video/> used as part of our FPIC process, and a first phase community engagement video (<http://projectcobra.org/community-engagement-in-the-north-rupununi-guyana/>) that shows the community workshop and training. We also make regular use of Twitter (@project_cobra) and Facebook (@CobraCollectiveUK) to disseminate project information, which have 436 and 726 followers respectively. Three Public Service Announcements (PSAs) were scripted and shared with local radio stations to target Indigenous communities. As the project progresses, these PSAs will be updated accordingly. Another outlet for raising awareness of TK has been to capitalise on the various environmental days

being observed in Guyana. Some of these articles are successfully published in local newspapers, while others are posted on the project website and shared on the project's Facebook/twitter pages.

The activities under Outputs 1, 2 and 3 will form the basis of two journal articles (Activity 4.7), and all these are currently underway. In addition, Drs Mistry (RHUL), Jafferally (MoIPA), Ingwall-King (UNEP-WCMC) and Mr Mendonca (EPA) have submitted a chapter on "Indigenous Knowledges" to the second edition of the International Encyclopaedia of Human Geography (Annex 4.8).

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1 – we have progressed towards "A robust evidence base of traditional knowledge integration from protected areas case studies" through collecting TK indicator data, identifying community owned solutions and developing PV films on PA challenges and concerns, and community owned solutions for six communities within three PAs (Annex 4.5). There is no baseline for this output. Output indicators are measured through the means of verification listed in the logframe.

Output 2 – "Increased capacity for traditional knowledge integration at local, national and regional scales" involves capacity building activities based on the methodological approaches and findings of Output 1. As such, progress towards Output 1 as outlined above is providing data that will contribute towards the development of the training materials and workshops. There is no baseline for this output. Output indicators are measured through the means of verification listed in the logframe.

Output 3 – we have progressed towards "A National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge" through a number of desk-based studies (as outlined in Section 3.1), including the completion of "Indicator 3.1 Production of review of traditional knowledge within current national environment / development policies and strategies". These provide a baseline in that they allow us to evaluate the extent of TK integration in different sectors across government, and provide examples of best practice from across the world on TK integration, action plan development and implementation. At the same time, Output 1 (as outlined above) will play a pivotal role in the development of the action plan. We have also had sustained discussions with the EPA, MoIPA and Department of Culture on related issues of TK in ABS policy, copyright and intellectual property right law, strategic planning and action plan ownership (see Section 3.1). There is no baseline for this output. Output indicators are measured through the means of verification listed in the logframe.

Output 4 – we have progressed towards "Best practice guidelines on traditional knowledge integration, disseminated regionally and internationally" through the development of a coherent communication and dissemination strategy (Annex 4.7) which includes the establishment of a website and social media campaign. Development of toolkits, policy briefings, webinars and e-learning modules are based on Outputs 1 and 3 (as outlined above). There is no baseline for this output. Output indicators are measured through the means of verification listed in the logframe.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome Indicator 0.1 New/improved policies/strategies for traditional knowledge integration are proposed by Guyana's national government [target: production of National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge] (by end of project).

There is no baseline for this indicator. Our "review of traditional knowledge within current national environment / development policies and strategies" (Indicator 3.1) shows that although there is good conceptual integration of TK across a range of sectors, this does not then translate into the operational and implementation phases. Our aim is to get the Guyanese government to implement the National Action Plan developed by the project. This is ambitious in the context of the limited government capacity and resource priorities of different sectors. It also relies on regular face-to-face meetings with key partners and stakeholders to present, discuss and 'join up the dots' project progress and findings. For example, we have made useful

connections on TK between the EPA (developing ABS guidelines) and the Department of Culture (working on copyright and intellectual property rights). One key activity in Year 2 is to engage more pro-actively with partners with responsibility for the action plan, namely EPA and MoIPA, and with other relevant agencies/ministries, as well as national level Indigenous associations.

Outcome Indicator 0.2 Percentage of Indigenous communities living in and around protected areas having their traditional knowledge taken into account in management plans [target: at least 60% of the people living in and around a protected areas will have been consulted to share their knowledge] (by end of project)

There is no baseline for this indicator. Having reflected on this indicator at the end of Year 1, we feel that it needs to be changed to the following “Percentage of Indigenous communities living in and around protected areas having their traditional knowledge taken into account in the development of the National Action Plan for TK [target: at least 60% of the people living in and around protected areas will have been consulted to share their knowledge] (by end of project)”. This is because we are not consulting communities about management plans directly, but on their TK that will contribute towards the action plan. As such, we would suggest that the means of verification for this indicator be changed to “Written record of number of people in PAs participating in community workshops, PV and screenings (yr 2, 3 & 4)”. To date, we have had 632 persons participating in initial community outreach visits, 195 in community workshops, 65 in PV related activities, and 854 in PV screenings (see Annex 4.5).

Outcome Indicator 0.3 Number of national protected areas with improved biodiversity conservation outcomes and new/improved management plans that take local livelihoods and cultural values of different groups (particularly of women and youth) into account [target: 5 protected areas] (by end of project).

We are making progress towards this indicator through the production of PV films on challenges and concerns / community owned solutions, and their communication through video-mediated dialogues (Indicator 1.3) which will begin in June 2018. The key baseline for this indicator is the knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) surveys and resource use agreements carried out by PAC within PA communities. We had thought that KAP surveys had been undertaken for all the PAs, however this is not the case. To date, they have only been done for Kanuku Mountains and 7 within Shell Beach, with the remainder 14 communities to be completed in Year 2 along with the Kaieteur Park communities. Therefore, we have also collected information at community workshops on what challenges in relation to TK and the PA people would like to address and how, so we can monitor over time, whether these are addressed by the project. On reflection, we would also like to replace the second (0.3b) means of verification with “Written and video record of commitments to change protected areas management plans by implementing agencies, based on study results, noted at minutes of bi-annual multi-stakeholder workshops (yr 2, 3 & 4)”, which we feel is more measurable.

Outcome Indicator 0.4 Best practice guidelines for traditional knowledge integration are adopted by Guiana Shield governments [target: commitment in writing to embed guidelines into practice from at least 2 countries] (by end of project)

At our inception meeting, some participants felt this indicator was too ambitious and that we should aim only to disseminate project findings to other Guiana Shield countries. However, PAC currently has an initiative working with Suriname and French Guiana on sharing best practice, and we feel there is an opportunity here to proactively lobby agencies in those governments on our approaches to integrate TK into conservation. We have also participated in ACTO’s Technical Workshop on ABS and Community Access Protocols hosted by Guyana. Our aim in Year 2 is to continue networking and make solid links with the relevant individuals in the Guiana Shield countries through these channels.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome assumption 1: Political and economic stability in Guyana enables the project to be completed.

Comment: holds true.

Outcome assumption 2: Guyanese institutions, especially government agencies, remain committed to traditional knowledge / biodiversity conservation integration, poverty alleviation, respect for human rights and sustainable development, and are willing to implement policy changes to achieve these goals.

Comment: holds true, but involves considerable effort from project staff to maintain relations and communications with agencies, particular face-to-face meetings.

Outcome assumption 3: Scientific and government institutions are willing to acknowledge traditional knowledge as a legitimate and effective knowledge system to inform decision-making.

Comment: holds true. We have been undertaking a survey of different government agencies to assess how they understand and perceive TK (see Annex 4.9). This will provide us with a clearer idea about which institutions we will need to work more directly, especially in terms of preparing them for the video dialogues.

Outcome assumption 4: The Guiana Shield Facility (UNDP) continues to champion the Community Owned Solutions approach, and thus, can provide enabling conditions to disseminate traditional knowledge integration processes to other countries.

Comment: Unfortunately, the Guiana Shield Facility is no longer a functioning unit within the UNDP. Although we have contact with key personnel that can help us identify agencies / individuals in Guiana Shield countries, we will need to use other sources as well to make headway with scaling out the best practice guidelines. As mentioned in Section 3.3, we are working with the PAC and their links with agencies in Suriname and French Guiana, as well as ACTO.

Output 1 assumption 1: Local people at the case study sites are willing to participate in the project.

Comment: holds true. There is a differentiation between the Iwokrama PA communities to other PA communities; the North Rupununi has been subject to many government, NGO and research projects and as such there is substantial workshop/project fatigue.

Output 1 assumption 2: Participation from local communities comprises of different gender and age groups.

Comment: holds true.

Output 1 assumption 3: Relevant staff in national agencies are willing to participate in the project.

Comment: holds true, but cannot be fully assessed until relevant activities take place.

Output 2 assumption 1: Communities will have a continued interest in the project, and knowledge exchange will be sufficient for beneficiaries to successfully understand and apply community owned solutions approach.

Comment: holds true, but cannot be fully assessed until relevant activities take place.

Output 2 assumption 2: Appropriate government and non-governmental staff are available to participate in capacity building activities and retain their roles during the course of the project.

Comment: holds true, but cannot be fully assessed until relevant activities take place.

Output 2 assumption 3: Workshop participants are willing to provide feedback on the impact of the training post-workshop.

Comment: holds true, but cannot be fully assessed until relevant activities take place.

Output 3 assumption 1: Relevant staff in national agencies are willing to participate in the bi-annual workshops.

Comment: holds true, and when relevant staff cannot attend, they are replaced by suitable representatives. Beyond meeting attendance, partners need to see the relevance of TK application and consideration in their current planning and review process. On-going observation and encouragement from the project staff at EPA will monitor this in Year 2.

Output 3 assumption 2: There is some continuity with participants of the bi-annual stakeholder workshops.

Comment: holds true partly. There has been continuity for some partners, but not all. In the latter, we arranged further one-to-one meetings.

Output 4 assumption 2: Appropriate government and non-governmental staff from Guiana Shield countries are available to participate in training and retain their roles during the course of the project.

Comment: holds true, but cannot be fully assessed until relevant activities take place.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

The anticipated impact of this project is “The traditional knowledge of Guyana’s Indigenous communities is respected, reflected and fully integrated in the governance and management of the country’s unique and rich biodiversity”. Although it is too early in the project to measure inputs to this impact, we believe that we have the appropriate structures in place to ensure a contribution to improved voice and representation for Indigenous communities to conservation decision making, and for this to have positive knock on effects on people’s livelihoods and biodiversity.

4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

This project aims to make progress towards SDG targets 1.4, 1.5, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 4.7, 5b, 12.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5, 15.9, and 16.7. In 2017-18, we have contributed towards target 4.7 and 5b through the community workshops and training, and positive involvement of men, women and young people (see Section 3.1 and Annex 4.5) and 16.7 in terms of facilitating PV films of concerns and issues about PA management to be screened to decision-makers.

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

We are working directly with the EPA (CBD focal point) and the MolPA towards Aichi Target 18 and CBD Article 8(j), namely traditional knowledge, innovations and practices. In addition, we aim to contribute to Aichi Targets 11, 12, 13 and 14. We are also in discussion with the EPA on TK relevant to ABS (see Section 3.1), thus ensuring contributions to the on-going ABS work in Guyana.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

The main beneficiaries of this project are Indigenous communities, many of whom live within and sustainable use biodiversity, but have limited say in the governance and management of that biodiversity, especially with regards to PAs. Indigenous poverty is intimately associated with low self-esteem, feelings of helplessness, marginalisation and disempowerment. This project therefore aims to address the root causes of Indigenous poverty by providing a mechanism through which their TK can be respected and integrated into management strategies for protected areas. Providing voice and representation, but also valuing TK as a legitimate form of knowledge at policy level, will thus contribute towards more socially just outcomes for Indigenous groups. It is too early in the project to state any contributions towards this, but in Year 2 we have a number of planned PV screenings to decision makers. The aim of these screenings will be to develop trust, mutual understanding of issues arising in relation to TK and PAs, and to develop a dialogue between communities and decision makers on how issues arising from the PV can be implemented / actioned. This will be an iterative process as shown in Annex 4.3.

7. Project support to gender equality issues

There are gender and age dimensions to TK. As such, we have tried to ensure participation from men, women and young people. During community workshop and training, people were divided in male, female and youth groups (see Annex 4.5). This provided a safe environment to encourage women and youth to express their views and opinions. We aim to develop TK indicator sets disaggregated for women and age (see Indicator 1.2 in logframe). In Years 3 and 4 of the project, we also aim to build capacity in civil society and government agencies ensuring significant representation of women (see Indicators 2.3 and 2.3).

Gender equality is central to the management of the project. At present we have two out of four women Indigenous researchers at the NRDDDB, the PI and co-PI are women, and the in-country project coordinator is a woman.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The PI, Co-PI and In-country Project Coordinator (and from January 2018, the EPA staff member) have met on average every month (either via skype and in-person) to review progress. Also, whenever the PI has been in Guyana, she has taken the opportunity to engage with project partners and other stakeholders to discuss any issues with project progress. We have been using the online project management system Trello to organise project documents and materials, and to facilitate discussions related to activities and outputs (see Annex 4.10).

At the inception meeting, the project's logical framework and associated indicators were discussed and a Theory of Change was agreed (see Annex 4.2 and 4.11). At the second project meeting, we assessed the indicators in the logframe and project progress towards achieving intended outcomes, and re-visited the Theory of Change (see Annex 4.2). We have an Advisory Committee that met in January 2018 (see Annex 4.12), and will provide specific advice on project outputs and methods (e.g. Jackie Shaw is helping with PV screenings to decision makers), and with Darwin reporting.

9. Lessons learnt

Although as a project team, we are working very well (good communication, teamwork, reflection on practice, working to deadlines), there are challenges with the EPA and MoIPA as institutions realising that the project outputs and outcomes can contribute to many of their ongoing initiatives. Therefore, as a project, we decided that in Year 2, there would be much more sustained engagement within those institutions, with the project staff making dedicated presentations and contact with appropriate staff.

Fieldwork in the communities has worked well and the NRDDDB has been excellent in managing logistics and finances. However, as a small organisation, there were cash flow issues in Q4 and a request was made to RHUL for an advance. We will need to re-visit the partner agreement as it is probable that the NRDDDB would not be able to manage paying for project activities in advance for Q4 (and effectively Q1) of each year.

10. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

N/A.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

This year project activities took place in nine months, rather than twelve, and this resulted in a squeeze of project staff in Q4. It was challenging to complete the community visits (which involve long travel journeys) and analyse the data in time for year end, and as such we could not complete Indicator 3.2.

It has also become apparent that we cannot always piggy-back on the trips of the PAC to the PAs as was envisaged during project development. Travelling to the remote PA communities is

expensive in terms of transportation and fuel. As such, we have applied for additional funding from the Small Grant Programme (UNDP) to cover travel and subsistence costs (£35,000). We are also seeking to cover costs to sponsor a day at the national Timehri film festival in Years 3 and 4 to screen and discuss project films, and internet costs for communication between the NRDDDB team and the other communities and team members to share the produced videos and other materials. Another funding application has been to the Sacred Fire Foundation (£3500) to support work with youth (wildlife clubs) in documenting cultural stories through skits/dances which would be video recorded.

12. Sustainability and legacy

The project was launched at the British High Commissioner's residency in September 2017, and the directors of all the partners were in attendance and made keynote speeches (<http://projectcobra.org/darwin-initiative-project-launched-in-guyana/>). In addition, Minister Sydney Allicock of the MoIPA attended the inception meeting. We are providing all project outputs (once consent is approved) on the project website.

The exit plan for the project is still valid, and from Year 2 we will be increasing our face-to-face engagement with key institutions to ensure project findings are fed into existing and developing agency policies (e.g. Ministry of Culture) and that there is ownership and implementation of the action plan (e.g. EPA and MoIPA).

13. Darwin identity

We have used the Darwin Initiative logo on all the project promotional material including the project flyer (Annex 4.13) and poster (Annex 4.14), presentations as well as on all written project meeting reports. The logo has also been used on outputs of the project, including videos and reports. The project is distinct and has a clear identity as it is not part of a larger programme, and we state on all promotional materials and in talks that the Darwin Initiative is a programme of the UK government. We have linked to @Darwin_Defra in our social media channels where appropriate.

14. Project expenditure

This table will be completed in May 2018 once all partners have completed Year 1 reporting to RHUL

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2017/18 Grant (£)	2017/18 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2017-2018

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2017 - March 2018	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>The traditional knowledge of Guyana's Indigenous communities is respected, reflected and fully integrated in the governance and management of the country's unique and rich biodiversity</p>		<p>Too early to measure direct contribution to impact, but appropriate structures in place to ensure improved voice and representation for Indigenous communities to conservation decision making, and for this to have positive knock on effects on people's livelihoods and biodiversity.</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Development of a participatory, transparent and evidence-based process for traditional knowledge integration which meets biodiversity and poverty alleviation goals, is reflected in national policy and can be replicated elsewhere.</p>	<p>0.1 New/improved policies/strategies for traditional knowledge integration are proposed by Guyana's national government [target: production of National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge] (by end of project).</p> <p>0.2 Percentage of Indigenous communities living in and around protected areas having their traditional knowledge taken into account in management plans [target: at least 60% of the people living in and around a protected areas will have been consulted to share their knowledge] (by end of project)</p> <p>0.3 Number of national protected areas with improved biodiversity conservation outcomes and new/improved management plans that take local livelihoods and cultural values of different groups (particularly of women and youth) into account [target: 5 protected areas] (by end of project).</p> <p>0.4 Best practice guidelines for</p>	<p>We are in the initial phase of building an evidence base of traditional knowledge integration from protected areas case studies. To date, we have had good participation of local people in community workshops and project activities at the Iwokrama, Kanuku Mountains and Konashen protected areas, with 632 persons in initial community outreach visits, 195 in community workshops, 65 in PV related activities, and 854 in PV screenings, with representation of different genders and age groups (men - 42, women - 54, youth – 59) at the workshops.</p> <p>The first analyses of the community owned solutions approach and the various desk-based policy and literature reviews, allows us to identify areas to focus on and entry points for traditional knowledge integration to improve biodiversity conservation / management plans, and the development of the National Plan.</p> <p>Key project partners, EPA, MoIPA, PAC, and the NRDDDB, have been fully engaged in the project, participating in the bi-annual stakeholder meetings,</p>	<p>Key actions planned for next period:</p> <p>Community engagement to begin in other Kanuku Mountains communities and in Shell Beach and Kaieteur.</p> <p>Begin video communications between communities and stakeholders in Georgetown.</p> <p>Analyses of traditional knowledge integration from protected areas.</p> <p>Develop draft training agendas for capacity building courses.</p> <p>Build greater awareness with partners and relevant stakeholders through face-to-face meetings and presentations.</p> <p>Exploring and developing template for TK National Action Plan.</p> <p>Present TK indicators from communities to Indigenous associations for feedback.</p>

	<p>traditional knowledge integration are adopted by Guiana Shield governments [target: commitment in writing to embed guidelines into practice from at least 2 countries] (by end of project)</p>	<p>and helping to engage other governmental and non-governmental organisations in the project. Maintaining these relationships will be essential for the development of the National Plan.</p> <p>Although the GSF is currently not fully functioning, we have good contacts with the UNDP and within partner organisations to help us build links with relevant agencies/organisations within Guiana Shield countries. These will enable us to deliver the capacity building activities towards the end of the project, as well as work towards the adoption of best practice guidelines.</p>	
<p>Output 1. A robust evidence base of traditional knowledge integration from protected areas case studies.</p>	<p>1.1 Number of Community Owned Solutions for protected areas management [target: Guyana-wide database with at least 15 examples] (yr 4).</p> <p>1.2 Number of indicator sets for local traditional knowledge identified through the Community Owned Solutions approach [target: one for each protected area, disaggregated for women and age] (yr 4).</p> <p>1.3 Number of video-mediated communication between local communities and relevant decision-makers on traditional knowledge integration [target: one for each protected area] (yr 4).</p>	<p>1.1 This will be completed in Year 4. Please see Section 3.1 and Annex 4.5 for progress.</p> <p>1.2 This will be completed in Year 4. Please see Section 3.1 and Annex 4.5 for progress.</p> <p>1.3 This will be completed in Year 4. Please see Section 3.1 and Annex 4.5 for progress.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Train field assistants in the community owned solutions approach in each of the five protected areas in Guyana. NRDDBs community researchers supported by the Cobra Collective and project leader will train field assistants to undertake the community owned solutions approach.</p>		<p>To date, this has taken place in selected communities of Iwokrama, Kanuku Mountains and Konashen protected areas (see Section 3.1 of this report and Annex 4.5). Further training in Kanuku Mountains, Shell Beach and Kaieteur protected areas will occur in year 2.</p>	

<p>Activity 1.2 Identify and document at least 15 examples of community owned solutions for protected areas management. Field assistants to work in communities, facilitated by NRDDDB community researchers, on solutions, documenting them through participatory video. Screenings to take place in communities to verify videos. Community researchers to document solutions in written reports.</p>	<p>To date, we have identified community owned solutions in selected communities of Iwokrama, Kanuku Mountains and Konashen protected areas (see Section 3.1 of this report and Annex 4.5). Further cycles of participatory video will take place in year 2 to document the solutions, as well as starting to work with the communities of the Shell Beach and Kaieteur protected areas.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3 Identify and document local TK indicators, one set for each protected area by using the COS approach. Through iterative analysis of participatory videos, field assistants and community researchers to identify indicators of TK. Consultations to take place in communities to verify indicators.</p>	<p>To date, this has taken place in selected communities of Iwokrama, Kanuku Mountains and Konashen protected areas (see Section 3.1 of this report and Annex 4.5). Further cycles of participatory video and indicator verification will take place in year 2, as well as starting to work with the communities of the Shell Beach and Kaieteur protected areas.</p>
<p>Activity 1.4 Use participatory videos to facilitate communications on TK integration between local communities and relevant decision-makers. Screenings with government agency staff and local communities, with established evaluation of process and findings.</p>	<p>Part of the community training has involved how to develop clear messages for decision makers. This has been as part of the preparation for screenings. Actual screenings to decision makers will begin in year 2. We are developing a methodology for the preparation and evaluation of these screenings to decision makers.</p>
<p>Output 2. Increased capacity for traditional knowledge integration at local, national and regional scales</p>	<p>2.1 Number of community peer-to-peer knowledge exchange processes implemented between communities of the protected areas [target: at least 5] (yr 3 & 4).</p> <p>2.2 Number of staff from Guyanese governmental and non-government organisations trained in the community owned solutions approach [target: at least 30 with significant representation of women] (yr 3 & 4).</p> <p>2.3 Number of governmental and non-government staff from each Guiana Shield country of Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela trained in the community owned solutions approach [target: at least 20 with significant representation of women] (yr 3 & 4).</p> <p>2.1 This indicator relates to Years 3 and 4 of the project. Please see Section 3.1 of this report.</p> <p>2.2 This indicator relates to Years 3 and 4 of the project. Please see Section 3.1 of this report.</p> <p>2.3 This indicator relates to Years 3 and 4 of the project. Please see Section 3.1 of this report.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1. Undertake community peer-to-peer knowledge exchange between the communities from the different protected areas regions, with established evaluation of process and findings.</p>	<p>The formal peer-to-peer knowledge exchange processes will occur in years 3 and 4.</p>

Activity 2.2. Undertake workshops with staff from Guyana governmental and non-governmental organisations for training in the COS approach.	These will take place in Years 3 and 4.
Activity 2.3 Undertake workshops with staff from governmental and non-governmental organisations in Guiana Shield countries for training in the COS approach.	These will take place in Years 3 and 4.
<p>Output 3.</p> <p>A National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge</p>	<p>3.1 Production of review of traditional knowledge within current national environment / development policies and strategies [target: 1 report] (yr 1).</p> <p>3.2 Production of analyses of traditional knowledge integration from protected areas into policy and practice [target: 4 annual reports] (yr 1, 2, 3 & 4).</p> <p>3.3 Production of draft National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge produced [target: 1 draft plan] (yr 3).</p> <p>3.4 Production of final National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge produced [target: 1 final plan] (yr 4).</p> <p>3.1 Completed. Please see Section 3.1 of this report and Annex 4.6.</p> <p>3.2 Project activities were condensed from twelve months into nine months, and there was not enough time to undertake work in the PA communities and complete the analyse within Year 1. This will be done at the start of Year 2 to be presented at the first partner meeting of Year 2. Please see Section 3.1 of this report and Annex 4.5.</p> <p>3.3 This indicator relates to Year 3 of the project.</p> <p>3.4 This indicator relates to Year 4 of the project.</p>
Activity 3.1 Inception meeting with all the project partners in Guyana, to agree work plans, project rules, and facilitate ownership of the project.	Completed.
Activity 3.2 Undertake a review of traditional knowledge within Guyana's current environmental and development policies and strategies, to provide baseline for TK integration.	Completed (Annex 4.6). This will be a live document and reviewed each year.
Activity 3.3 Organise multi-stakeholder workshops twice a year (2017-2021) to ensure project progress and partner interactions	Completed for year 1. They took place in September 2017 and February 2018.
Activity 3.4 Analyse, on an annual basis, the integration of traditional knowledge from the protected areas sites into policy and practice.	To be done at start of Year 2. See Section 3.1 for explanation.
Activity 3.5 Draft National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge.	This will begin in Year 2.
Activity 3.6 Produce the final National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge.	This will take place in Year 4.
Activity 3.7 End of project meeting to ensure all work commitments have been achieved and shared, but more importantly to commit to an already agreed way forward that ensures that the process of integrating traditional knowledge continues and improves in scope to cover more sectors.	This will take place in Year 4.

<p>Output 4. Best practice guidelines on traditional knowledge integration, disseminated regionally and internationally</p>	<p>4.1 Production of best practice guidance for training in the community owned solutions approach for traditional knowledge integration [target: 1 toolkit, 1 policy briefing, 1 e-module and 1 webinar] (yr 4).</p> <p>4.2 Production of best practice guidance for developing National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge [target: 1 toolkit, 1 policy briefing, 1 e-module and 1 webinar] (yr 4).</p> <p>4.3 Number of governmental and non-government staff from each Guiana Shield country of Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela trained in lessons learnt from community owned solutions approach and development of National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge [target: at least 20] (yr 4).</p> <p>4.4 Toolkits, policy briefings, webinars and e-learning modules shared at international platforms and events [target: at least 3 events] (yr 4 and beyond).</p> <p>4.5 Website produced, with regular posting of content [target: 2 types of content posted per month for the length of the project] (yr 1 for website produced, yearly for website postings).</p> <p>4.6 Peer-reviewed journal articles published [target: 2 articles] (yr 4 and beyond).</p>	<p>4.1 This will take place in Years 3 and 4.</p> <p>4.2 This will take place in Years 3 and 4.</p> <p>4.3 This will take place in Year 4.</p> <p>4.4 This will take place in Year 4.</p> <p>4.5 Completed, with ongoing communication and dissemination.</p> <p>4.6 To be done in Year 4 and beyond, but see Section 3.1.</p>
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Activity 4.1 Survey what communication format relevant decision-makers prefer and strive to accommodate for these wishes.	Completed (see Annex 4.2), and led to development of communication and dissemination strategy (Annex 4.7).
Activity 4.2 Develop best practice guidance for training in COS approach for traditional knowledge integration. Together with lessons learned from the project, the guidance will take the formats of a toolkit, policy briefing, e-module and webinar.	Development of the training materials will take place during year 3 of the project.
Activity 4.3 Develop best practice guidance on developing National Action Plans for traditional knowledge, which contains executive summaries in the Guiana Shield countries languages. Together with lessons learned from the project, the guidance will take the formats of a toolkit, policy briefing, e-module and webinar.	Development of the training materials will take place during year 3 of the project.
Activity 4.4 Undertake workshops in the other Guiana Shield countries to provide training on the traditional knowledge integration process, including the participatory techniques for COS and the development of a National Action Plan for traditional knowledge.	The training workshops will take place in year 4 of the project.
Activity 4.5 Disseminate findings of the project at appropriate international platforms and events, such as NBSAPs Forum and CBD COP side-events.	Dissemination at international platforms will take place in year 4 of the project.
Activity 4.6 Produce project website, where regular postings from the projects activities will be uploaded and create Facebook and Twitter accounts on traditional knowledge to maximise outreach.	Website creation has been completed, and there are regular postings. The project also uses the Cobra Facebook and Twitter accounts.
Activity 4.7 Produce two peer-reviewed journal articles on the findings of the project.	Activities under Outputs 1, 2 and 3 which form the basis of the journal articles are underway and will continue in year 2.

Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: (Max 30 words) The traditional knowledge of Guyana’s Indigenous communities is respected, reflected and fully integrated in the governance and management of the country’s unique and rich biodiversity.</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words)</p> <p>Development of a participatory, transparent and evidence-based process for traditional knowledge integration which meets biodiversity and poverty alleviation goals, is reflected in national policy and can be replicated elsewhere.</p>	<p>0.1 New/improved policies/strategies for traditional knowledge integration are proposed by Guyana’s national government [target: production of National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge] (by end of project).</p> <p>0.2 Percentage of Indigenous communities living in and around protected areas having their traditional knowledge taken into account in management plans [target: at least 60% of the people living in and around a protected areas will have been consulted to share their knowledge] (by end of project)</p> <p>0.3 Number of national protected areas with improved biodiversity conservation outcomes and new/improved management plans that take local livelihoods and cultural values of different groups (particularly of women and youth) into account [target: 5 protected areas] (by end of project).</p>	<p>0.1 Content analyses of national policy documents to see usage of key project approaches – e.g. within Ministries of Natural Resources, Indigenous Affairs, Protected Areas Commission, Forestry Commission, Geology and Mines Commission, Culture, as well as national level NGOs and Indigenous associations (yr 2, 3 & 4).</p> <p>0.2 Written and video record of commitments to change protected areas management plans by implementing agencies, based on study results, noted at minutes of bi-annual multi-stakeholder workshops (yr 2, 3 & 4).</p> <p>0.3a) ‘Most Significant Change’ Participatory Video to evaluate the impact of the project (end of project). The evaluation process will compare change with the 2016 baseline from knowledge, attitude and practice surveys and resource use agreements carried out by PAC within protected areas communities, and at national level, to the traditional knowledge integration review, disaggregating impact for women and youth.</p>	<p>Political and economic stability in Guyana enables the project to be completed [there are no current areas of concern].</p> <p>Guyanese institutions, especially government agencies, remain committed to traditional knowledge / biodiversity conservation integration, poverty alleviation, respect for human rights and sustainable development, and are willing to implement policy changes to achieve these goals [project was conceived with Guyanese partners and target their priorities].</p> <p>Scientific and government institutions are willing to acknowledge traditional knowledge as a legitimate and effective knowledge system to inform decision-making [partnership has long-term experience in bridging knowledge systems between different stakeholders].</p> <p>The Guiana Shield Facility (UNDP) continues to champion the Community Owned Solutions approach, and thus, can provide enabling conditions to disseminate traditional knowledge integration processes to other countries</p>

	<p>0.4 Best practice guidelines for traditional knowledge integration are adopted by Guiana Shield governments [target: commitment in writing to embed guidelines into practice from at least 2 countries] (by end of project)</p>	<p>b) New/improved management plans for the protected areas is produced and implementation started (end of project)</p> <p>0.4 Written commitment by at least 2 Guiana Shield country governments to incorporate traditional knowledge integration guidelines into their biodiversity management projects (end of project).</p>	<p>[community owned solutions approach is written in the GSF's 2015-2020 strategy paper].</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. A robust evidence base of traditional knowledge integration from protected areas case studies.</p>	<p>1.1 Number of Community Owned Solutions for protected areas management [target: Guyana-wide database with at least 15 examples] (yr 4).</p> <p>1.2 Number of indicator sets for local traditional knowledge identified through the Community Owned Solutions approach [target: one for each protected area, disaggregated for women and age] (yr 4).</p> <p>1.3 Number of video-mediated communication between local communities and relevant decision-makers on traditional knowledge integration [target: one for each protected area] (yr 4).</p>	<p>1.1 Participatory videos and photostories available online on project website and offline in DVD format (yr 2, 3 & 4). Annual report on progress presented at stakeholder workshop (yr 2, 3 & 4). Final report on Community Owned Solutions for protected areas management published on project website (yr 4).</p> <p>1.2 Documents and records from all Community Owned Solutions workshops (yr 2, 3 & 4). Annual report on progress presented at stakeholder workshop (yr 2, 3 & 4). Final report on indicator sets for local traditional knowledge published on project website (yr 4).</p> <p>1.3 Pre- and post-evaluation of screenings of participatory videos to decision-makers to assess response and actions (yr 2, 3 & 4). Records of community meetings to discuss decision-maker feedback (yr 2, 3 & 4). Annual report on progress presented at stakeholder workshop (yr 2, 3 & 4). Final</p>	<p>Local people at the case study sites are willing to participate in the project [partners have built trust with communities through long-term engagement. Evidence that peer-to-peer engagement through Indigenous researchers has greater community response. Experience of implementing thorough ethics policy with regards to consent, ownership of data, and sharing of knowledge].</p> <p>Participation from local communities comprises of different gender and age groups [partners will actively seek the participation of women and youth through discussion with leaders. Partners have long-term experience of community engagement processes].</p> <p>Relevant staff in national agencies are willing to participate in the project [some of the relevant agencies are partners on project. They also have leverage to engage other government and non-governmental organisations].</p>

		report on video-mediated communication for traditional knowledge integration published on project website (yr 4).	
2. Increased capacity for traditional knowledge integration at local, national and regional scales	<p>2.1 Number of community peer-to-peer knowledge exchange processes implemented between communities of the protected areas [target: at least 5] (yr 3 & 4).</p> <p>2.2 Number of staff from Guyanese governmental and non-government organisations trained in the community owned solutions approach [target: at least 30 with significant representation of women] (yr 3 & 4).</p> <p>2.3 Number of governmental and non-government staff from each Guiana Shield country of Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela trained in the community owned solutions approach [target: at least 20 with significant representation of women] (yr 3 & 4).</p>	<p>2.1 Training materials, presentations and reports from workshops. Pre- and post-workshop interviews/participatory M&E to evaluate understanding and impact of community owned solutions approach (yr 3 & 4).</p> <p>2.2 Training materials, presentations, signed participant lists and reports from workshops. Pre- and post-workshop questionnaires to evaluate understanding and impact of community owned solutions approach (yr 3 & 4).</p> <p>2.3 Training materials, presentations, signed participant lists and reports from workshops. Pre- and post-workshop questionnaires to evaluate understanding and impact of community owned solutions approach (yr 3 & 4).</p>	<p>Communities will have a continued interest in the project, and knowledge exchange will be sufficient for beneficiaries to successfully understand and apply community owned solutions approach [partners have in-depth experience of implementing peer-to-peer knowledge exchange at community level, and comprehensive evidence of effectiveness].</p> <p>Appropriate government and non-governmental staff are available to participate in capacity building activities and retain their roles during the course of the project [some of the relevant agencies are partners on project. They also have leverage to engage other government and non-governmental organisations. The GSF has long-term collaboration with relevant agencies/organisations within Guiana Shield countries, as well as experience of organising events/workshops in each country].</p> <p>Workshop participants are willing to provide feedback on the impact of the training post-workshop [regular contact with participants' post-workshops to ensure continuity and engagement].</p>
3. A National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge	3.1 Production of review of traditional knowledge within current national environment / development policies and strategies [target: 1 report] (yr 1).	3.1 Report posted on project website, and minuted as presented at annual stakeholder workshop (yr 1).	Relevant staff in national agencies are willing to participate in the bi-annual workshops [some of the relevant agencies are partners on project. They also have leverage to engage other

	<p>3.2 Production of analyses of traditional knowledge integration from protected areas into policy and practice [target: 4 annual reports] (yr 1, 2, 3 & 4).</p> <p>3.3 Production of draft National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge produced [target: 1 draft plan] (yr 3).</p> <p>3.4 Production of final National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge produced [target: 1 final plan] (yr 4).</p>	<p>3.2 Yearly report on analyses of traditional knowledge integration from protected areas minuted as presented at annual stakeholder workshop. Stakeholder workshop discussions recorded (yr 1, 2, 3 & 4).</p> <p>3.3 Draft plan minuted as presented at annual stakeholder workshop. Stakeholder workshop discussions recorded (yr 3).</p> <p>3.4. Final plan posted on project website, and minuted as presented at annual stakeholder workshop. Stakeholder workshop discussions recorded (yr 4).</p>	<p>government and non-governmental organisations].</p> <p>There is some continuity with participants of the bi-annual stakeholder workshops [we will engage 2-3 people from each organisation to account for drop-out. Any new participants will be thoroughly debriefed before attendance at workshops].</p>
<p>4. Best practice guidelines on traditional knowledge integration, disseminated regionally and internationally</p>	<p>4.1 Production of best practice guidance for training in the community owned solutions approach for traditional knowledge integration [target: 1 toolkit, 1 policy briefing, 1 e-module and 1 webinar] (yr 4).</p> <p>4.2 Production of best practice guidance for developing National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge [target: 1 toolkit, 1 policy briefing, 1 e-module and 1 webinar] (yr 4).</p> <p>4.3 Number of governmental and non-government staff from each Guiana Shield country of Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela trained in lessons learnt from community owned solutions approach and</p>	<p>4.1 Toolkit and policy briefing produced and posted on project website. E-learning module and webinar produced and uploaded on relevant biodiversity forums e.g. NBSAP Forum (yr 4).</p> <p>4.2 Toolkit and policy briefing produced and posted on project website. E-learning module and webinar produced and uploaded on relevant biodiversity forums e.g. NBSAP Forum (yr 4).</p> <p>4.3 Training materials, presentations, signed participant lists and reports from workshops. Pre- and post-workshop questionnaires to evaluate understanding and impact (yr 3 & 4).</p>	<p>Appropriate government and non-governmental staff from Guiana Shield countries are available to participate in training and retain their roles during the course of the project [The GSF has long-term collaboration with relevant agencies/organisations within Guiana Shield countries, as well as experience of organising events/workshops in each country].</p>

	<p>development of National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge [target: at least 20] (yr 4).</p> <p>4.4 Toolkits, policy briefings, webinars and e-learning modules shared at international platforms and events [target: at least 3 events] (yr 4 and beyond).</p> <p>4.5 Website produced, with regular posting of content [target: 2 types of content posted per month for the length of the project] (yr 1 for website produced, yearly for website postings).</p> <p>4.6 Peer-reviewed journal articles published [target: 2 articles] (yr 4 and beyond).</p>	<p>4.4 Record of dissemination platforms and events such as NBSAPs Forum and CBD COP side-events. Downloads of resources and online activity tracked (yr 4 and beyond).</p> <p>4.5 Number of postings of written and audio-visual content including participatory videos, photostories, briefings, reports and blog articles (yr 1, 2, 3, 4 and beyond).</p> <p>4.6. Working paper versions of peer-reviewed articles published on project website (yr 3 & 4).</p>	
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Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

1.1 Train field assistants in the community owned solutions approach in each of the five protected areas in Guyana. NRDDBs community researchers supported by the Cobra Collective and project leader will train field assistants to undertake the community owned solutions approach.

1.2 Identify and document at least 15 examples of community owned solutions for protected areas management. Field assistants to work in communities, facilitated by NRDDB community researchers, on solutions, documenting them through participatory video. Screenings to take place in communities to verify videos. Community researchers to document solutions in written reports.

1.3 Identify and document local TK indicators, one set for each protected area by using the COS approach. Through iterative analysis of participatory videos, field assistants and community researchers to identify indicators of TK. Consultations to take place in communities to verify indicators.

1.4 Use participatory videos to facilitate communications on TK integration between local communities and relevant decision-makers. Screenings with government agency staff and local communities, with established evaluation of process and findings.

2.1 Undertake community peer-to-peer knowledge exchange between the communities from the different protected areas regions, with established evaluation of process and findings.

2.2 Undertake workshops with staff from Guyana governmental and non-government organisations for training in the COS approach.

2.3 Undertake workshops with staff from governmental and non-government organisations in Guiana Shield countries for training in the COS approach.

3.1 Inception meeting with all the project partners in Guyana, to agree work plans, project rules, and facilitate ownership of the project.

3.2 Undertake a review of traditional knowledge within Guyana’s current environmental and development policies and strategies, to provide baseline for TK integration.

3.3 Organise multi-stakeholder workshops twice a year (2017-2021) to ensure project progress and partner interactions

3.4 Analyse, on annual basis, the integration of traditional knowledge from the protected areas sites into policy and practise.

3.5 Draft National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge.

3.6 Produce the final National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge.

3.7 End of project meeting to ensure all work commitments have been achieved and shared, but more importantly to commit to an already agreed way forward that ensures that the process of integrating traditional knowledge continues and improves in scope to cover more sectors.

4.1 Survey what communication format relevant decision-makers prefer and strive to accommodate for these wishes.

4.2 Develop best practice guidance for training in COS approach for traditional knowledge integration. Together with lessons learned from the project, the guidance will take the formats of a toolkit, policy briefing, e-module and webinar.

4.3 Develop best practice guidance on developing National Action Plans for traditional knowledge, which contains executive summaries in the Guiana Shield countries languages. Together with lessons learned from the project, the guidance will take the formats of a toolkit, policy briefing, e-module and webinar.

4.4 Undertake workshops in the other Guiana Shield countries to provide training on the traditional knowledge integration process, including the participatory techniques for COS and the development of a National Action Plan for traditional knowledge.

4.5 Disseminate findings of the project at appropriate international platforms and events, such as NBSAPs Forum and CBD COP side-events.

4.6 Produce project website, where regular postings from the projects activities will be uploaded and create Facebook and Twitter accounts on traditional knowledge to maximise outreach.

4.7 Produce two peer-reviewed journal articles on the findings of the project.

Annex 3: Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	Female	UK	1				Ad-hoc
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	N/A	UK	4				Ad-hoc
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	Male	UK	1				Ad-hoc
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	N/A	UK	12				Ad-hoc
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training – includes community owned solutions training, training for Indigenous researchers, capacity building trainings	Total	Guyana	65				Dependent on each community
Female			28					
Male			37					
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	N/A	Guyana	12				70
7	Number of training materials to be produced for use by host country – includes community owned solutions, TK integration and action plan development	N/A	Guyana	0				3
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	N/A	UK and Guyana	0				2
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to the host country	N/A	Guyana				1	1
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings		Guyana and other Guiana Shield countries			5	8	13 + policy maker PV screenings
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country – includes all PV related equipment	N/A	Guyana					

23	Value of resources raised from other sources (i.e., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work – includes in-kind contribution	N/A	Guyana and UK					Dependent on success of other funding applications
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Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
*Review of traditional knowledge within current national environment / development policies and strategies	Working paper	Lisa Ingwall-King and Jay Mistry	Female	UK	N/A	http://projectcobra.org/review-of-traditional-knowledge-within-guyanese-policy/

Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	✓
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	x
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	✓
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	x
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	✓
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	To be done in May
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	