Darwin Initiative Main and Post 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)
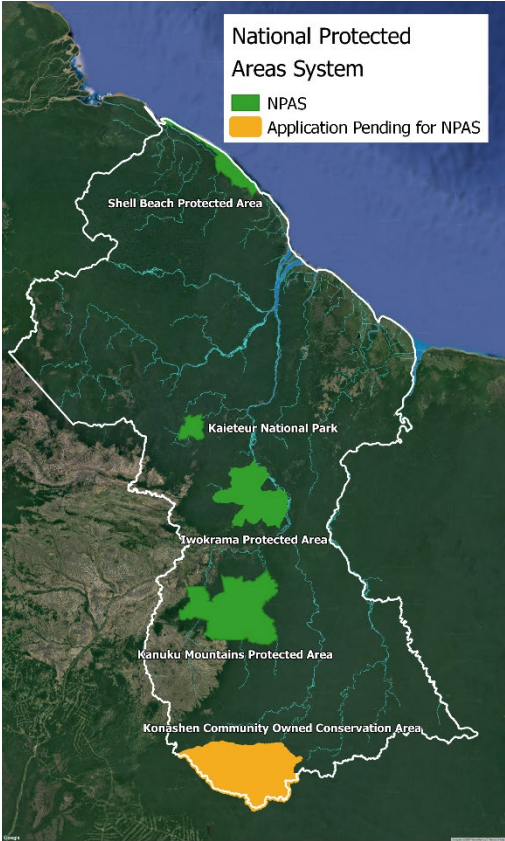
Submission Deadline: 30th April 2019

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	24-026
Project title	Integrating Traditional Knowledge into National Policy and Practice in Guyana
Host country/ies	Guyana
Lead organisation	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	1st July 2017 to 31st March 2021
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2018 – Mar 2019) and number	July 2018 – March 2019, Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Jay Mistry
Project website/blog/Twitter	http://www.cobracollective.org/tag/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 08/4/19.
	Date of report: 30/4/19

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 km^2 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 (http://www.cobracollective.org/portfolio/project-cobra/), 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.

In Year 2, we had two partner meetings (see Annex 4.2 for minutes of each meeting). The first was in October 2019 and was less well attended as a result of last minute clashes, but we were able to follow up with individual meetings. It was decided to meet the partners in clusters due to clashing schedules. The Georgetown cluster met on the 15th October 2018. They were updated on project activities and introduced to the draft framework for the traditional knowledge action plan. Given the schedule of the leaders of our Indigenous partners, Dr Jafferally

attended the final quarterly meetings of the NRDDB and KMCRG to update the community leaders on the projects activities and make some decisions on project activities. We were able to formalise the relationship between SCPDA and KMCRG to the project through the hiring of a community liaison who will work part time linking the organisations, the communities and the project. It was also decided which communities would be the pilots for project activities. At NRDDB, leaders were interested to know what would be the next step that would all other communities to get the training that was given to the pilots. In response Dr Jafferally indicated that proposals were being written to help support some of the areas that were highlighted as important during the community workshops. These include building capacity in the other communities to use PV. In March 2019 we had the second meeting; this was hosted by the British High Commissioner at his residency and we had excellent attendance and participation by all partners. The meeting was followed by an end of year two dissemination event, again hosted by the British High Commissioner at his residency. Details of the event can be found on the project's Facebook and Twitter pages, and media reports can be found in Annex 4.3 and here: https://youtu.be/m8RvZhOvNdA

As reported in Year 1, 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. The two full-time positions of Dr Deirdre Jafferally at the MoIPA (in-country project coordinator) and Mr Sean Mendonca at the EPA (Policy and Technical Officer) were strategic efforts to assist in hopes of strengthening relationships and fostering participation and collaboration during the project lifespan. 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. The PAC through the Deputy Commissioner Ms Odacy Davis, have also been very supportive of the project. PAC has facilitated transport of materials to and from the community of Masakenarî. Dr Jafferally was invited to attend the launch and working group session of the RENFORSAP Project and to give a presentation on the project at their annual update and evaluation session with the SBPA associate communities. Dr Jafferally also contributed to the PAC's midterm review of the KMPA Management Plan. In addition, the NRDDB has continued to be a committed partner in managing finances and delivering on the ground field activities through its community researchers.

In Year 1, there were some issues with SCPDA in terms of limited communication leading to uncertainty on whether specific tasks were completed, exacerbated by inadequate reporting. This was discussed and communication has improved. In addition, SCPDA have given more responsibility to KMCRG for the delivery of the Kanuku Mountains activities (for which SCPDA was wholly responsible). This includes the appointment of a KMCRG staff member to the project, who has accompanied NRDDB community researchers on several community visits and workshops. UNEP-WCMC has continued to lead the policy level work and liaisons with the Advisory Committee, and Dr Lisa Ingwall-King returned from maternity leave in September 2018 and joined both partner meetings. The Cobra Collective has supported the NRDDB on community engagement work through Ms Grace Albert, Mr Lakeram Haynes, Ms Ena George and Ms Betsy Alvin. Ms Albert worked specifically on Indigenous associations and their relationship with protected areas, while also supporting the NRDDB community researchers in their daily tasks. Mr Lakeram Haynes worked specifically on women and youth perspectives on TK. Ms George and Alvin worked as interns to the project helping to transcribe and edit video material. Claudia Nuzzo of the Cobra Collective provided training on PV data transcription and analysis, and on making decision maker response videos. In addition, the Cobra Collective worked on the development of the www.communityownedsolutions.org website that will host the community owned solutions database (Indicator 1.1).

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.

In Year 2, we continued our engagement with the communities associated with the Iwokrama, Kanuku Mountains and Konashen PAs (Activities 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3), which involved return visits to check progress on participatory video (PV) work, identification of community owned solutions to document, and support and further capacity building for field assistants. In addition, the project engaged with two new Kanaku Mountain associated communities of Maruranau and Parikwaru Nawa. 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). Annex 4.4 shows the methodological approach we are taking.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is an ongoing process, and during every community visit the project is explained with time for discussion and questions. An introductory video made by the NRDDB community researchers (http://projectcobra.org/darwin-introductory-video/) accompanies the FPIC process. In Year 2, the In-Country Coordinator and Senior Community Researcher attended the quarterly meetings of the KMCRG and NRDDB meetings to provide updates on project activities and answer queries from the community leaders. The No Objection Letter issued by the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples Affairs expired on the 31st December 2018. In addition, there were also national village council elections, which meant that communities had to decide to continue their participation in the project. This was reported to the leaders at the NRDDB and KMCRG November meetings and a follow up letter was sent to the communities to renew their consent to participate. These will be submitted to the MoIPA for an extension to the Letter of No Objection.

Annex 4.5 is a summary of activities in each community to date. As well as the community engagement and workshops, the NRDDB community researchers worked on putting together consolidated videos from each protected area for screening to decision makers. The first of these, the Iwokrama PA videos were completed. Work on transcribing all the video material to aid data analysis and report preparation also took place. As described in Section 2, Cobra Collective staff provided support to the NRDDB community researchers, and Deirdre Jafferally (MoIPA), Sean Mendonca (EPA), and Jay Mistry (RHUL) accompanied community workshops to support the NRDDB researchers and to evaluate community engagement methods.

Analyses and findings of Year 1 and 2 TK indicators, PV and community owned solutions was carried out and presented to partners for review (see Section 3.2).

In June 2018, we undertook the first PV screening to decision makers associated with the Iwokrama PA (Activity 1.4). This was followed by the development of a response video that was screened to the NRDDB (representing Iwokrama PA associated communities) and to some individual communities. See Section 3.2 below for details. A video showcasing the data analysis and video screening elements of the project can be found here: http://projectcobra.org/screening-community-videos-with-policymakers/

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

The peer-to-peer knowledge exchange and training workshops (Activities 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3) will not occur until years 3 and 4.

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 3.1). We have organised two multi-stakeholder meetings to ensure project progress and partner interactions (Activity 3.3). 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 in Year 1. As this is a live document and new policies, strategies and documents are regularly emerging or becoming available, we undertook a Year 2 review

(Activity 3.2). An analysis of the global literature on TK best practices, started in Year 1, was also completed. These, together with other Year 1 desk-based studies and the community research, allowed us to analyse the integration of traditional knowledge from the protected areas sites into policy and practice for Year 2 (Activity 3.4). Using all the data collected to date, we drafted a logical model for the Traditional Knowledge National Action Plan (TKNAP) (Activity 3.5).

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

Using the project's communication and dissemination strategy developed in Year 1 (Activity 4.1), we have continued to use our website, Facebook and Twitter to keep followers informed and updated on news highlights regarding on-going project work with Indigenous communities using participatory video for TK integration and communication with decision-makers. We also continue to communicate with various stakeholders via email and face-to-face meetings to foster discussions on TK integration efforts and opportunities. For example, in February 2019 an online forum on the 'future work on TK under the CBD (post 2020)' was facilitated by the CBD. Participation in this online forum was shared with local stakeholders to encourage participation.

Output 1 will contribute to the development of best practice guidance for training in the community owned solutions approach for TK integration (Activity 4.2), and Output 3 will contribute to the development of best practice guidance on developing National Action Plans for TK (Activity 4.4). Both of these are progressing as evidenced above. After discussions in Year 2 with several government and non-governmental agencies, the project has identified the need to combine Output 2 and 4 training courses (Activity 4.4). This is because individuals will not be able to attend multiple training courses, and to make more efficient use of resources.

We have continued to look for opportunities to disseminate project findings at appropriate international platforms and events (Activity 4.5); for example, we made an application for a side event at the 18th Session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII). The 18th Session theme is "Traditional knowledge: Generation, transmission and protection", which is clearly highly relevant for our project and would be an excellent opportunity to showcase our new approach and methodologies to country representatives and relevant UN and human rights organisations present. UNEP-WCMC has produced both an Indigenous people's resource list and a calendar of yearly international policy conferences including CBD COPs, and thematic events. The Indigenous people's resource list identifies databases, capacity building, advocacy and campaigning organisations that are useful to be aware of and feed into when appropriate.

The project website is currently hosted on the Project Cobra website at: http://projectcobra.org/cobra-project/traditional-knowledge-and-conservation-in-guyana/ (Activity 4.6). There have been some issues with the hosting for this website, and we are in the process of transferring all project content to the Cobra Collective website (www.cobracollective.org/tag/Darwin). We are also developing a video/multimedia database website, www.communitownedsolutions.org, which will be used to disseminate project outputs.

Three Public Service Announcements (PSAs) were scripted and shared with local radio stations to target Indigenous communities. The project has an especially strong relationship with Radio Paiwomak based at Bina Hill Institute in North Rupununi. Other radio stations may not be sharing PSAs as often. Efforts are on-going in encouraging this. This year (2019) being the International Year of Indigenous Languages, is an opportunity to make use of a recently released publication spearheaded by the Cobra Collective - 33 Amerindian Tales from the North Rupununi (http://www.cobracollective.org/news/pantani-book-33-amerindian-tales-from-the-north-rupununi-guyana/). Over the year, these stories will be voice recorded in the local Makushi language and shared via the weekly Radio Paiwomak programme.

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.

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, developing PV films on PA challenges and concerns, facilitating a video dialogue through the screening of these videos, and developing community owned solutions videos for PAs. There is no baseline for this output.

We are currently developing 8 Community Owned Solutions videos (Indicator 1.1). We have developed the database for hosting the videos, www.communityownedsolutions.org, and we are currently populating the site with content. An annual Year 2 report on progress was presented at the partner meeting in March 2019 (Annex 4.6) (MoV 1.1).

We have developed indicator sets for local TK identified through the Community Owned Solutions approach, disaggregated for women and age (Indicator 1.2) for Iwokrama, Kanuku and Kanashen PAs. Documents and records from all Community Owned Solutions workshops are confidential and can be made available on request. They have been analysed and summarised in the annual Year 2 report on progress presented at the partner meeting in March 2019 (Annex 4.7) (MoV 1.2).

We undertook one video-mediated communication between local communities and relevant decision-makers on TK integration (Indicator 1.3) for the Iwokrama PA. Pre- and post-evaluation of screenings of participatory videos to decision-makers to assess response and actions and records of community meetings to discuss decision-maker feedback is confidential and can be made available on request. Findings are analysed and summarised in the annual Year 2 report on progress presented at the partner meeting in March 2019 (Annex 4.8) (MoV 1.3).

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.

Although the formal peer-to-peer knowledge exchange workshops (Indicator 2.1) will not occur until years 3 and 4, as in Year 1, an element of this process is ongoing 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 4.5).

In preparation for the community owned solutions approach training courses, we have drafted a training schedule and associated materials (Annex 4.9). This was presented to the PAC to see whether it could be implemented in the three Guianas (Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana) through a current EU-funded project titled RENFORESAP – Strengthening the network of protected areas in the Guianas - which focuses on capacity building for PA management and governance. We have also had one to one meetings with several governmental and non-governmental organisations such as the PAC, EPA and Guyana Forestry Commission, to see how the training course could be embedded in their organisational human resources and staff development programmes. This identified the need for training for the trainers within those institutions, and the project will be addressing this as part of the course development.

A MPhil student from the Conservation Leadership Masters at University of Cambridge, will do her placement with UNEP-WCMC. She will investigate and develop the most suitable approach to build capacity for decision-makers at the national level. Among other things she will undertake a demand assessment of government agencies and NGOs in Guyana, to establish suitable processes where capacity building on TK are most useful and to understand where improved knowledge about TK can benefit each agency. This placement will thus provide guidance for how the project will design the training courses/workshops and how to ensure the capacity building will be built into the agencies ongoing training programme and continues after the end of this project.

Output 3 – we have progressed towards "*A National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge*" through community work (Output 1) and a number of desk-based studies (as outlined in Section 3.1). There is no baseline for this output.

In Year 2, we updated the report/ review on TK in national policies (Indicator 3.1) and presented it at the partner meeting in March 2019 (MoV 3.1, Annex 4.10, Annex 4.2). We produced a Year 2 analyses of TK integration from protected areas into policy and practice (Indicator 3.2) and presented it at the partner meeting in March 2019 (MoV 3.2, Annex 4.12, Annex 4.2). We began production of the draft TK National Action Plan (TKNAP) (Indicator 3.3) using data analysed from the project to date, focusing on the logical framework (MoV 3.3, Annex 4.13, Annex 4.2).

We have also had sustained discussions with the EPA, MoIPA, Department of Culture and Department of the Environment on related issues of TK in ABS policy, copyright and intellectual property right law, strategic planning and action plan ownership:

- Biodiversity database: Funding was 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 was 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 continued 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 was since provided with feedback and comments from Melinda Janki, an Indigenous lawyer whom the IUCN contracted. Upon review internally, the Agency agreed with proposed changes and a final version of the ABS regulations has been confirmed. The Agency intends to engage in national meetings/consultations in 2019 to inform stakeholders of the updated regulations and clarify roles of the various stakeholders for its implementation. Once this has been completed - the final draft regulations will be submitted to Parliament for enactment. The final 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.

- MoIPA strategic plan: The MoIPA is still formulating their strategic plan, and we participated by providing input and direction on issues of TK and land rights. It is expected that the MoIPA 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 continued to share 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 drafted a letter in Year 1 to the Advisor which was added to documentation forwarded to the Ministry of State who proposed action on this issue. The Advisor also recommended for team member Deirdre Jafferally to participate in discussions on the issue facilitated by the US Embassy. In Year 2, there has been no forward movement on this issue. Dr Jafferally did follow up with the Culture Advisor on the US Embassy activity but there was no positive response from the organisers.

- 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: Communication between a representative from the Department of the Environment has seen the improvement of the section within the GSDS that speaks to TK and priorities areas for integration into work and national policies. Consideration of which stakeholder might serve as the most suitable TK focal point for Guyana has been discussed. A meeting with senior representatives within the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples Affairs to discuss this important matter was held (3 April 2019) and we hope to see greater collaboration as the TKNAP is developed.

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 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.

Production of best practice guidance for training in the community owned solutions approach (Indicator 4.1) and for developing TK National Action Plan (Indicator 4.2) are underway (see Annex 4.9). We have continued to use the website and associated Facebook and Twitter accounts to disseminate project related news and content (Indicator 4.5). In Year 2, 12 news postings were made, see http://www.cobracollective.org/tag/darwin/ We also made regular use of Twitter (@project_cobra) and Facebook (@CobraCollectiveUK) to disseminate project information, which currently have 463 and 769 followers respectively (MoV 4.5).

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 updated "review of traditional knowledge within current national environment / development polices and strategies" (Indicator 3.1) shows an encouraging result, with improved level of integration for both TK and Indigenous people's rights. The positive trend is strongest at the conceptual level but there is also a slight improvement at the operational level of integration in the seven sectors that published new plans or strategies during 2018 and up to February 2019. This review also managed to assess two policy sectors to implementation level, which was a first. These assessments showed a low level of TK integration, which was expected, as this is the most difficult level of integration to reach.

Our aim is to get the Guyanese government to implement the TKNAP 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. In Year 2, we have engaged more pro-actively with partners with potential responsibility for the action plan, namely EPA, MoIPA and PAC, and with other relevant agencies/ministries such as the Department of Environment who is leading Guyana Green Development Strategy, as well as national level Indigenous associations particularly the National Toshaos Council. We have also participated in workshops and seminars including the PAC's RENFORESAP project workshop, the PAC Kanuku Mountains Protected Area Management Plan Midterm Review, the PAC Shell Beach Protected Area stakeholders meeting, MoIPA Village Improvement Plan planning workshop, KMCRG quarterly meetings, NRDDB quarterly meetings and the South Central District Council meetings.

Outcome Indicator 0.2 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)

There is no baseline for this indicator. We are making progress towards this indicator through people associated with PAs participating in community workshops, PV and screenings (MoV 0.2). To date, we have had 632 persons participating in initial community outreach visits, 195 in community workshops, 79 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 (Output 1). Community members have been empowered to engage in more meaningful discussions on matters that are of importance to them. Men, women and youth within the communities associated with the Iwokrama PA have been given a voice through the participatory video process. Through community screenings, many are beginning to recognize that their personal views/opinions have weight in making important decisions and informing conservation efforts at the community-level and for the long-term management of the Iwokrama PA. The response video from Iwokrama after viewing the community videos provided evidence that they acknowledge and recognize that there may be some misconceptions as to how communities view the management process of the Iwokrama Rainforest as a Protected Area. This should lead to improved efforts regarding community engagement and participation in planning activities. One of the issues of concern was how financial benefits are reported and transferred to the communities' representative body. This has created some action in Iwokrama providing up-to-date reporting at the quarterly meetings. Given that these meetings are broadcast live, it also provided information directly to community members throughout the North Rupununi who are listening to the broadcast.

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 3 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

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

Comment: in December 2018 there was a vote of no confidence in the government. This has triggered political uncertainty in the country and possible elections in 2019. This has had no effect on project activities both at local and national levels, and we had a high level of participation at our latest partner meeting in March 2019 (Annex 4.2). However, the project was aiming to support the drafting of a TKNAP for Guyana (in collaboration with the relevant lead-agency/focal point) and submission to cabinet at the end of 2019. We will now have to monitor the situation and act accordingly.

<u>Outcome assumption 2</u>: 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.

<u>Outcome assumption 3</u>: 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 continued to hold meetings with relevant government agencies to assess their understanding and perception of TK. One point noted is that while most agencies do acknowledge that they may at this time have some form of TK integration efforts

within their work processes, it may not be necessarily well documented. This would be an important factor for consideration when it comes to implementation and monitoring of the TKNAP.

Outcome assumption 4: The Protected Areas Commission continues to champion the Community Owned Solutions approach, and thus, can provide enabling conditions to disseminate traditional knowledge integration processes to other countries.

Comment: holds true.

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

Comment: holds true.

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 MoIPA and EPA will continue to monitor this in Year 3.

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

Comment: holds mostly true. There has been continuity for most 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". 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.

Over Year 2, we have started development of the TKNAP (Indicator 0.1) which is evidence-based and directly informed by in-depth engagement with Indigenous communities living in and around PAs (Indicator 0.2). Furthermore, we have started using participatory video facilitated dialogue to begin conversations between PAs and associated communities on issues important to their livelihoods and conservation (Indicator 0.3).

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 2018-19, we have contributed towards targets 1.4 and 1.5 through starting the process of documenting community owned solutions that support ownership and control over land and natural resource management, and build resilience. We have contributed towards targets 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 through starting the process of documenting community owned solutions that support Indigenous agriculture and forest farming. We have contributed towards targets 4.7 and 5b through further community workshops and training, and the continued positive involvement of men, women and young people. We are gathering a body of evidence that supports the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources by Indigenous peoples (target 12.2) that also protects terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems (targets 15.1, 15.2, 15.5). We have contributed to ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels (target 16.7) through screening PV films of concerns and issues about PA management to decision-makers and development of the TKNAP.

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

We are working directly with the EPA (CBD focal point), Ministry of the Environment and the MoIPA 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. At the March 2019 project partner meeting, several one to one meetings were held with representatives from the relevant Governments agencies to ensure that the project work and progress on integrating TK is included and highlighted in the 6th National Reports to the CBD.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

The main beneficiaries of this project are Indigenous communities, many of whom live within and sustainably 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 and beyond. 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.

In Year 2, we began drafting of the TKNAP which explicitly takes into account the views and knowledge of Indigenous people (Annex 4.13). TK is the basis of biodiversity conservation, local livelihoods and culture, thus the TKNAP plays a pivotal role in sustainable resource management and helping to alleviate poverty. We also facilitated the first PV screenings to Iwokrama PA decision makers, with the aim to develop a dialogue between communities and decision makers on how issues arising from the PV can be implemented / actioned (Annex 4.8).

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 have begun to develop TK indicator sets disaggregated for women and age (see Annex 4.7 and Indicator 1.2 in logframe). The TKNAP will see the consideration of gender equality through its monitoring and evaluation plan and indicators involving building capacity and access to funding will disaggregate for gender.

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

8.   Monitoring and evaluation

The PI, Co-PI, In-country Project Coordinator and Policy Officer 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 4.14).

At each Year 2 partner meeting, the project's logical framework and associated indicators were discussed and a Theory of Change reviewed (see Annex 4.2). At the second project meeting in March 2019, there was a consensus to make a small amendment to the assumptions of the Theory of Change from "government agencies" to "government" (see Annex 4.2, and update Theory of Change in Annex 4.15).

We have an Advisory Committee that met in October (1st and 10th); due to the international representation of members and limited funds, the Advisory Committee meetings occur on line and need to be divided into two occasions due to the time differences (Annex 4.16). The October Advisory Committee meeting mainly discussed the feedback the project had received from Darwin on their annual report. This included discussions on indicators used in the project logframe. The second issue discussed was that of developing TK National Action Plans and if the members had any advice and/or practical examples of developing similar documents in their countries.

The next Advisory Committee meeting will occur in April 2019 (8th and 10th) where the TK National Action Plan's logical framework will be reviewed in addition to the capacity building work the project will undertake in the coming two years.

9.   Lessons learnt

Following meetings with government agencies and the British High Commission in June 2018, we realised that there will most likely be national elections in Guyana in 2020. This could impact the likelihood of uptake of the TKNAP by the Guyanese government. As such, we decided to bring forward the drafting and completion of the TKNAP to December 2019. However, there was then an unforeseen vote of no confidence in December 2018 which could potentially affect completion of the TKNAP by December 2019. Lesson learnt is that you have to be very flexible and responsive when working in the policy arena and with government.

The NRDDB has been excellent in managing logistics and finances, but as a small organisation, there were continued cash flow issues. The lead organisation RHUL has been very helpful in this situation by agreeing to provide them with an advance for Q4 (and effectively Q1) of each year.

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

There were five comments from the review:

Comment 1 Please provide more detail of trainings undertaken – we now have detailed reports of all the community level work carried out in Annexes 4.5, 4.6, 4.7 and 4.8.

Comment 2 KAP surveys – at proposal development stage, the PAC suggested using the KAP surveys as the baseline and we were led to believe that they would be completed by the project start for all the PAs. These are resource intensive and beyond the scope of the project. These have been removed from the logframe.

Comments 3-5 - we responded to issues raised in the Year 1 review in our Year 2 Half Annual Report and through a Change Request for outcome indicators and means of verification.

Our request to make logframe changes was agreed by Darwin. The following feedback was given:

"*On the change to Outcome level assumptions, you say "We have established a strong working relationship with the PAC and hope to use their links with agencies in Suriname and French Guiana." – can you comment on how effective you expect this arrangement to be in contrast to the originally proposed plan of using the Guyana Shield Facility to disseminate the project? What risks are there that the PAC relationship will not be effective and how will you mitigate against these risks? What progress have you made so far in using their links to agencies in Suriname and French Guiana? How will links with the other countries – Venezuela/Colombia/Brazil – be made?*"

In response, the PAC and other project partners have been working on a few cross-country projects through which we can disseminate the project. The project's work is being incorporated into the current RENFORESAP project activities with Suriname and French Guiana, and the PAC has asked the project to run a plenary session on our approaches/goals at a conference in May 2019. We will use that as an opportunity to network. In addition, through former contacts at the Guiana Shield Facility, we aim to develop a database of contacts in other Guiana Shield countries such as Colombia. Unfortunately, the economic and political crisis in Venezuela make working there impossible at the current time, and Brazil is also complicated with a new anti-Indigenous government who is currently trying to dismantle Indigenous rights and retract environmental regulations. Nevertheless, we will monitor the situation and proceed where we can.

11.   Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The costs of travel to the remote PA communities is expensive in terms of transportation and fuel and continues to be an issue. We regularly meet with the PAC to look for ways to collaborate with them on trips to these communities. We applied for additional funding from the Small Grant Programme (UNDP) to cover travel and subsistence costs (£35,000) and are still waiting to hear back.

In Year 2, there have also been additional grant applications in response to project activities and requests. In response to a request during FPIC workshops with the Shell Beach PA associated communities, we applied to the Endangered Languages Documentation Programme for £140,000 to document Guyana's most endangered Indigenous language, Lokono (Arawak) through biodiversity conservation and livelihood activities (submitted January 2019). Craft making has been highlighted as key for TK in our TK indicator sets, and this led to an application of £69,005 to the British Museum to document Indigenous basketry and food culture (including forest farming) (submitted March 2019). We also applied to the Guyanese Ministry of Culture for £9761 to continue a Cobra Collective initiative on digital storytelling of traditional nature-related Makushi stories (Indigenous communities living in and around the Iwokrama PA).

12.   Sustainability and legacy

The project continues to have a growing social media following, and our Facebook page in particularly has a good number of Guyanese followers. The NRDDB Darwin team participated at outreach activities during the Annual Turtle Festival in the village of Yupukari and during the celebration of Amerindian Heritage Month – the launch in Annai on the 1st and 2nd September and North District Celebrations on the 21st and 22nd September.

In March 2019, the British High Commissioner's hosted a dissemination event at his residency, which was well covered by national media, see Annex 4.3 and https://youtu.be/m8RvZhOvNdA

The exit plan for the project is still valid. In Year 2, we have built greater awareness with partners and relevant stakeholders through face-to-face meetings and presentations. As well as one-to-one meetings with project partners, we have had ongoing meetings with the Department of Culture, and also made presentations to Rangers of the Protected Areas Commission during community outreach, to staff of the Environmental Protection Agency, Amerindian Peoples Association and Guyana Forestry Commission. The NRDDB and KMCRG are updated on project activities during their quarterly Board meetings. Guyana Wildlife Conservation and Management Commission was engaged appropriately and one-on-one informal discussions with staff was carried out opportunistically. We have scheduled meetings with the core and executive body of the National Toshaos Council for October and November.

13.   Darwin identity

We have used the Darwin Initiative logo on all the project promotional material, at dissemination events, 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. The British High Commissioner in Guyana, Mr Greg Quinn, has been particularly supportive of the project and kindly hosted dissemination events where he has talked explicitly about the Darwin Initiative and the UK government's commitments to biodiversity conservation and local livelihood. Wherever appropriate, we link to @Darwin_Defra in our social media channels.

14.   Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure <u>during the reporting period</u> (1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2018/19 Grant (£)	2018/19 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 2018-2019

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
Impact 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		It is not yet possible to measure direct contribution to impact, but we are working to put 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.	
Outcome 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.	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). 0.2 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) 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 have progressed further in building an evidence base of traditional knowledge integration from protected areas case studies. In Year 2, we continued engagement through participatory video and film screenings with communities in the Iwokrama, Kanuku and Konashen protected areas, and worked with two additional Kanuku communities. This year we have had participation of local people in community workshops and project activities as follows: 422 persons in initial community outreach visits, 89 in community workshops, 14 in PV related activities, and 665 in PV screenings, with representation of different genders and age groups (men - 40, women - 43, youth – 20) at the workshops. Using the analyses of data gathered in Years 1 and 2, including analyses of the community owned solutions approach, and various desk-based policy and literature reviews, we have produced a draft logical model for the Traditional Knowledge National Action Plan (TKNAP).	Key actions planned for next period: Community engagement in the communities of Shell Beach and Kaieteur. Undertake further video communications between communities and stakeholders in Georgetown. Complete training agendas for capacity building courses. Continue building awareness with partners and relevant stakeholders through face-to-face meetings and presentations. Consultation and drafting of TKNAP. Present TK indicators from communities to Indigenous associations for feedback. Begin populating Community Owned Solutions online database.

	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)	Key project partners, EPA, MoIPA, PAC, and the NRDDB, have been fully engaged in the project, participating in the bi-annual stakeholder meetings, and helping to engage other governmental and non-governmental organisations in the project. Maintaining these relationships will be essential for the development of the TKNAP. We have built a strong relationship with the Protected Areas Commission (PAC) and aim to work collaboratively with them to engage other Guiana Shield countries with the TKNAP and its process of development. This 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.	
Output 1. A robust evidence base of traditional knowledge integration from protected areas case studies.	1.1 Number of Community Owned Solutions for protected areas management [target: Guyana-wide database with at least 15 examples] (yr 4).	1.1 This will be completed in Year 4. Development of an online Community Owned Solutions database for participatory videos began in Year 2, and a progress report was presented at the Year 2 bi-annual partner meeting. Please see Section 3.1 and Annex 4.6 for progress.	
	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).	1.2 This will be completed in Year 4. Documents and records from all Community Owned Solutions workshops to date were collated and analysed, and a progress report was presented at the Year 2 bi-annual partner meeting. Please see Section 3.1 and Annex 4.7 for progress.	
	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).	1.3 This will be completed in Year 4. A video dialogue began between the Iwokrama PA and associated communities in Year 2, and a progress report was presented at the Year 2 bi-annual partner meeting. Please see Section 3.1 and Annex 4.8 for progress.	

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.		In Year 2, we continued supporting the field assistants working in selected communities of the Iwokrama, Kanuku Mountains and Konashen protected areas. We also training field assistants in two further communities of the Kanuku PA (see Section 3.1 and Annex 4.5).
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 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.		In Year 2, selected communities of Iwokrama, Kanuku Mountains and Konashen protected areas worked on documenting their community owned solutions through participatory video (see Section 3.1 of this report and Annex 4.5).
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.		In Year 2, TK indicator sets were collected from two further communities in the Kanuku PA and all data was collected and analysed (see Section 3.1 of this report and Annex 4.5).
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.		In Year 2, we facilitated the first video dialogue between the Iwokrama PA and the associated Indigenous communities (see Section 3.1 of this report and Annex 4.5).
Output 2. Increased capacity for traditional knowledge integration at local, national and regional scales	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).	2.1 This indicator relates to Years 3 and 4 of the project. Please see Section 3.1 of this report.
	2.2 Number of staff from Guyanese governmental and non-government organisations trained in the community owned solutions approach and development of traditional knowledge action plans [target: at least 30 with significant representation of women] (yr 3 & 4).	2.2 This indicator relates to Years 3 and 4 of the project. Please see Section 3.1 of this report.
	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 and development of traditional knowledge	2.3 This indicator relates to Years 3 and 4 of the project. Please see Section 3.1 of this report.

	action plans [target: at least 20 with significant representation of women] (yr 3 & 4).	
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.		These will take place in Years 3 and 4. In Year 2, development of the format and materials for the community peer-to-peer knowledge exchange began. Please see Section 3.1 of this report.
Activity 2.2. Undertake workshops with staff from Guyana governmental and non-government organisations for training in the COS approach.		These will take place in Years 3 and 4. In Year 2, development of the format and materials for the training workshops began. Please see Section 3.1 of this report.
Activity 2.3 Undertake workshops with staff from governmental and non-government organisations in Guiana Shield countries for training in the COS approach.		These will take place in Years 3 and 4. In Year 2, development of the format and materials for the training workshops began. Please see Section 3.1 of this report.
Output 3. A National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge	3.1 Production of review of traditional knowledge within current national environment / development polices and strategies [target: 1 report] (yr 1). 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). 3.3 Production of draft National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge produced [target: 1 draft plan] (yr 3). 3.4 Production of final National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge produced [target: 1 final plan] (yr 4).	3.1 Completed in Year 1. This is a living document and we have revised it in Year 2. Please see Section 3.1 of this report and Annex 4.10. 3.2 We have analysed data from the community owned solutions approach, as well as from various desk based reviews on TK integration. These have been summarised into a short report which was presented and discussed at the Year 2 bi-annual partner meeting. Please see Section 3.1 of this report and Annex 4.12. 3.3 Using the data collected and analysed to date, we have developed a draft logical model for the TKNAP (Annex 4.13). This was discussed at the Year 2 bi-annual partner meeting, and feedback will be used to produce a revised version. This will be written up in a fully form over the course of Year 3 in consultation with Indigenous groups, project partners and other relevant stakeholders. 3.4 This indicator relates to Year 4 of the project.
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 in Year 1. This will be a live document and reviewed each year (see Annex 4.10).
Activity 3.3 Organise multi-stakeholder workshops twice a year (2017-2021) to ensure project progress and partner interactions		Completed for Year 2. They took place in October 2018 and March 2019 (see Section 3.1 and Annex 4.2).

Activity 3.4 Analyse, on annual basis, the integration of traditional knowledge from the protected areas sites into policy and practice.		Completed for Year 2. A number of community level and desk based reports were progressed or undertaken in Year 2, and the main findings from them were summarised into a report (see Section 3.1 and Annex 4.12).
Activity 3.5 Draft National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge.		This began in Year 2 using the results/data from the project so far. A draft logical model for the TKNAP was produced and shared with project partners (see Section 3.1 and Annex 4.13).
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.
Output 4. Best practice guidelines on traditional knowledge integration, disseminated regionally and internationally	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).	4.1 This will take place in Years 3 and 4.
	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).	4.2 This will take place in Years 3 and 4.
	4.3 Toolkits, policy briefings, webinars and e-learning modules shared at international platforms and events [target: at least 3 events] (yr 4 and beyond).	4.3 This will take place in Year 4.
	4.4 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).	4.4 Completed, with ongoing communication and dissemination.

	4.5 Peer-reviewed journal articles published [target: 2 articles] (yr 4 and beyond).	4.5 To be done in Year 4 and beyond.
Activity 4.1 Survey what communication format relevant decision-makers prefer and strive to accommodate for these wishes.		Completed and led to development of communication and dissemination strategy in Year 1.
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 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 4.5 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.		The project webpages have been moved to the Cobra Collective website. There are regular postings, and the project also uses the Cobra Facebook and Twitter accounts to maximise outreach.
Activity 4.6 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 3.

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
Impact: 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.			
Outcome: 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.	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). 0.2 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) 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).	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). 0.2 Written record of number of people in PAs participating in community workshops, PV and screenings (yr 2, 3 & 4) 0.3a) 'Most Significant Change' Participatory Video to evaluate the impact of the project (end of project), disaggregating impact for women and youth The evaluation process will compare change with pre-project resource use agreements and management plans carried out by the PAC within protected areas communities.	Political and economic stability in Guyana enables the project to be completed [there are no current areas of concern]. 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]. 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]. The Protected Areas Commission continues to champion the Community Owned Solutions approach, and thus, can provide enabling conditions to disseminate traditional knowledge integration processes to other countries

		b) 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)	[we have a strong working relationship with the PAC and it has excellent links with Suriname and French Guiana].
	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)	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).	
Outputs: 1. A robust evidence base of traditional knowledge integration from protected areas case studies.	1.1 Number of Community Owned Solutions for protected areas management [target: Guyana-wide database with at least 15 examples] (yr 4).	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).	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].
	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).	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).	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]. 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

	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).	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 report on video-mediated communication for traditional knowledge integration published on project website (yr 4).	engage other government and non-governmental organisations].
2. Increased capacity for traditional knowledge integration at local, national and regional scales	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). 2.2 Number of staff from Guyanese governmental and non-government organisations trained in the community owned solutions approach and development of traditional knowledge action plans [target: at least 30 with significant representation of women] (yr 3 & 4). 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 and development of traditional knowledge action plans [target: at least 20 with	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). 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 and traditional knowledge action plans (yr 3 & 4). 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 and traditional knowledge action plans (yr 3 & 4).	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]. 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 in Guyana and across the Guiana Shield countries]. Workshop participants are willing to provide feedback on the impact of the training post-workshop [regular contact

	significant representation of women] (yr 3 & 4).		with participants' post-workshops to ensure continuity and engagement].
3. A National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge	3.1 Production of review of traditional knowledge within current national environment / development polices 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 government and non-governmental organisations].
	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).	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).	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].
	3.3 Production of draft National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge produced [target: 1 draft plan] (yr 3).	3.3 Draft plan minuted as presented at annual stakeholder workshop. Stakeholder workshop discussions recorded (yr 3).	
	3.4 Production of final National Action Plan for Traditional Knowledge produced [target: 1 final plan] (yr 4).	3.4. Final plan posted on project website, and minuted as presented at annual stakeholder workshop. Stakeholder workshop discussions recorded (yr 4).	
4. Best practice guidelines on traditional knowledge integration, disseminated regionally and internationally	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).	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).	
	4.2 Production of best practice guidance for developing National Action	4.2 Toolkit and policy briefing produced and posted on project website. E-learning module and webinar produced	

	Plan for Traditional Knowledge [target: 1 toolkit, 1 policy briefing, 1 e-module and 1 webinar] (yr 4).	and uploaded on relevant biodiversity forums e.g. NBSAP Forum (yr 4).
	4.3 Toolkits, policy briefings, webinars and e-learning modules shared at international platforms and events [target: at least 3 events] (yr 4 and beyond).	4.3 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).
	4.4 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).	4.4 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).
	4.5 Peer-reviewed journal articles published [target: 2 articles] (yr 4 and beyond).	4.5 Working paper versions of peer-reviewed articles published on project website (yr 3 & 4).

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

4.5 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.

4.6 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	Total to date	Total planned during the project
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	Female	UK	1	0	1	Ad-hoc
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	N/A	UK	4	0	4	Ad-hoc
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	Male	UK	1	0	1	Ad-hoc
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	N/A	UK	12	0	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 Female Male	Guyana	65 28 37	14 7 7	79 35 44	Dependent on each community
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	N/A	Guyana	12	6	18	50
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	0	0	3
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	N/A	UK and Guyana	0	0	0	2
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	N/A	UK and Guyana	1	0	1	2
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to the host country	N/A	Guyana	0	0	0	1
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings – includes partner meetings, Darwin dissemination	N/A	UK, Guyana, other Guiana Shield countries	3	9	12	13

	events, policy maker screenings, peer-to-peer knowledge exchange, government training events						
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated – includes presentations to Indigenous associations each year, plus ad hoc opportunities.	N/A	Guyana	3	9	12	Ad-hoc
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				

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)
Screening community videos with policymakers	Video	Claudia Nuzzo	F	Italian	N/A	http://projectcobra.org/screening-community-videos-with-policymakers/
Participatory video empowering Indigenous youth	Newsletter article	Sean Mendonca	M	Guyanese	Darwin	http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/2018/08/Darwin-Newsletter-August-2018-International-Youth-Day-FINAL.pdf

Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

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.	X
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.	
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.	X
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. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	