



Submit by 13 January 2006

DARWIN INITIATIVE: APPLICATION FOR POST-PROJECT FUNDING 2006

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Give a full answer to each section; applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form and on the merit of your current / recently completed Darwin Initiative project. The space provided indicates the level of detail required. Please do not reduce the font size below 11pt or alter the paragraph spacing. Please note the additional information requirements (CVs and letters of support as detailed in the Guidance for Applicants).

1. Name and address of UK organisation

Royal Holloway, University of London, Egham, Surrey, TW20 0EX
 Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust, Slimbridge, Glos. GL2 7BT
 The Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AA

2. Post-Project details

Project Title: The North Rupununi Adaptive Management Plan: assessing the impacts and building capacity

Proposed start date:

Duration of project:

Darwin funding requested	Total	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
	£105,871.71			

3. Original Project Title and Defra reference number (162/-/---)

Sustainable management of the Rupununi: linking biodiversity, environment and people
 Project reference: 162/12/019

4. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals where different from the original project. Letters of support must also be provided from the host country partner(s) endorsing the partnership and value of the Post-Project funding.

Details	Project leader	Other main UK personnel	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
Surname	Dr. Mistry, Dr. Simpson & Dr. Berardi		Dr. Singh & Mr. Bernard
Forename(s)	Jayalaxshmi, Matthew & Andrea		David & Calvin
Post held	Lecturer, Principal Wetland Eco-Hydrologist, Lecturer		Director General & Lecturer/Co-Manager (ag.)
Institution (if different to above)			Iwokrama International Centre & University of Guyana
Department	Geography Department, Conservation Programmes Directorate, Systems Department		Directors Office & Biology/Centre for the Study of Biological Diversity
Telephone			
Fax			
Email			

5. Define the purpose (main objective) of the Post-project in line with the logical framework. How is it linked to the objectives of the original Darwin project?

The purpose of the project is to build capacity of stakeholders at both local and national level in implementing the North Rupununi Adaptive Management Plan (NRAMP) in ways that are ecologically, socially and financially sustainable. NRAMP will provide recommendations for the sustainable management of the North Rupununi wetlands and form guidelines for adaptive decision making. NRAMP will be a key output of the original project and although it will be adopted by a number of organisations it has become increasingly clear that the wider capacity to undertake biodiversity conservation within Guyana is limited by both human and financial resources. This project is designed to assist the Guyanese partners in the implementation of NRAMP by: significantly expanding the number of trained individuals in biodiversity monitoring and management; developing material for Guyanese university courses and schools to help raise awareness of, and build capacity for, biodiversity conservation (providing the next generation of biodiversity professionals and active conservationists); and developing local financially sustainable livelihood schemes, such as eco-tourism, that have a linked objective to the biodiversity monitoring and conservation of key wetland habitats important to the local communities. By developing innovative educational material and approaches to sustainable livelihoods within the region, this project will build on the success of the original project and ensure that species and habitat monitoring is permanently established and biodiversity conservation within the region is achieved.

6. What have been the main outcomes (achievements) of the original project to date?

The current project to date has succeeded in training 10 local community members and staff within partner organisations – one to Masters level. This is seen as a first step in spreading key skills across the region and Guyana. It has also developed both a non-technical and technical version of the North Rupununi Field Manual. These are user-friendly documents intended for local community members and conservation professionals. They provide guidance on how to undertake biodiversity monitoring of key habitats and species within the North Rupununi. Biodiversity monitoring of 31 wetland sites and socio-economic monitoring within 16 communities and with key stakeholders, has been carried out for 2 years providing vital information about how the ecosystems function and how they have been impacted through anthropogenic activity. These data have been analysed to identify key indicators that will form part of on-going monitoring within NRAMP. The original project has been, and will continue to be, successful in providing the important structural elements, such as biodiversity monitoring field manuals, an adaptive management plan and trained staff. However, to have a wider reaching impact a strategy of awareness raising, through university and school courses, an expansion of the training programme and the promotion of sustainable livelihood schemes is required.

7. What steps have been taken to ensure that project purpose and outputs will be achieved within the original project term?

A formalised monthly communication and reporting procedure, via e-mail, is active among all project staff. This ensures that all project deadlines are met and any potential problems are raised and dealt with promptly. Through regular consultation and communication all project partners are aware of their responsibilities in the successful completion of the project and to date the project is achieving the original timetable.

It is also seen as essential, to the successful completion of the project, that the profile of the project is as high as possible within Guyana. This has been achieved throughout the project via regular national newspaper, radio and television items in Guyana. The key partner within Guyana is particularly active in promoting the project using internal and external communication systems.

It is also important that the project partnership remains strong and that more of the decision making is passed to partner organisations within Guyana. During the last year the three UK organisations have started to handover key decision making to host country organisations to improve ownership of the project and ensure continuation post Darwin funding. Linkage between UK partners and the key partner in Guyana (Iwokrama International Centre) has also remained strong. This has ensured that the project continues to run smoothly, particularly the organisation and logistics of fieldwork and training sessions, and this will aid in the successful completion of all project outputs.

To ensure that NRAMP will be widely accessible, the project team received £45,000 from the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) to provide the project with an online environmental information system which will store monitoring information and provide spatial decision support for Guyanese stakeholders, to be operational in May 2006. This has been an important first stage for the implementation of NRAMP but the social and financial capacity to undertake monitoring needs to be developed further to ensure that effective biodiversity management occurs within the region.

8. Please list the overseas partner organisation(s) that will be involved in the Post-project and explain their role and responsibilities in this work and in the original project (if applicable).

Partners and roles within Post-project

Partners directly involved in implementation of NRAMP

University of Guyana – Co-ordinators of educational course development. Have responsibility for communication and meeting organization within project and will act as communication focal point within Guyana. Have overall responsibility for delivery of postgraduate and school course development work packages.

Iwokrama International Centre – Co-ordinators of the wetland monitoring and management ranger and environmental officer programmes. Have overall responsibility for delivery of wetland monitoring and management ranger and environmental officer course development and training work package. Will also assist North Rupununi District Development Board (NRDDB) in delivery of community biodiversity monitoring, management and eco-tourism work package.

NRDDB – Co-ordinators of the community biodiversity monitoring, management and eco-tourism programmes. Overall responsibility in delivery of community biodiversity monitoring, management and eco-tourism work package.

Partners with consultative and training role in implementation of NRAMP

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Key stakeholder involved in project consultation and training. A member of the EPA staff will contribute to the development of the wetland monitoring and management ranger and environmental officer course and then train environmental officers within the EPA.

Ministry of Amerindian Affairs – Key stakeholder involved in project consultation regarding community biodiversity monitoring, management and eco-tourism programmes and school course development programmes.

Payakīta Resource Management Unit (PRMU) - Key stakeholder involved in the community biodiversity monitoring, management and eco-tourism work package.

Ministry of Education – Key stakeholder involved in the postgraduate university and school course development.

Conservation International – Key stakeholder involved in the wetland monitoring and management ranger and environmental officer training.

Karanambo Trust – Key stakeholder involved in the wetland monitoring and management ranger and environmental officer training.

WWFGuianas - Key stakeholder involved in the wetland monitoring and management ranger and environmental officer training.

Amerindian NGOs - Key stakeholders involved in the community biodiversity monitoring, management and eco-tourism work package.

Partners and roles in original project

Iwokrama International Centre - liaison with the other partner organisations, day-to-day management of field researchers, ecological monitoring and assessment of key species

EPA – Support for co-management planning, linking project outputs to National Biodiversity Action Plan goals, development of data management systems for long-term monitoring purposes.

NRDDB – Co-ordination of field support, logistical support and data management.

University of Guyana – Supervision of Masters student, biodiversity monitoring and wetlands research support.

NRDDB Executive Fisheries Committee – Co-ordinator of field logistics, day-to-day management of Amerindian field researchers

9. Please provide written evidence of commitment and capability of overseas partner in achieving the purpose and outputs of this project. Are formal agreements in place for overseas partner responsibility in this project?

Letters of support from key project partners are included with this application. They all show a long-term commitment to biodiversity conservation in the Rupununi and implementing the CBD and recognise the role the Post-project would have in significantly enhancing Guyana's capacity to fulfil its commitments under the CBD. The University of Guyana is Guyana's premier educational institution and plays a key role in teaching and research. They are ideally placed to co-ordinate the development of course material for both postgraduate and school courses. Iwokrama International Centre is a highly respected international non-governmental organisation in Guyana that plays an important role in monitoring, research, training and management of natural resources. They are ideally placed to undertake monitoring activities and ranger and environmental officer training in conjunction with their existing activities. The EPA is the focal point for CBD activities within Guyana. The project seeks to raise capacity within the EPA by training a staff member to roll out a programme of training among EPA environmental officers. This will greatly enhance existing biodiversity monitoring conducted by the EPA. The Ministry of Amerindian Affairs has a key responsibility regarding Amerindian management of local resources. The Post-project training will build capacity within appointed community members to more effectively manage natural resources and will contribute to natural resource management initiatives developed by the Ministry. The NRDDB co-ordinates community management within the North Rupununi on the ground and promotes sustainable livelihood activities. Community members trained within the original project will train other community members to enhance livelihood activities and to undertake biodiversity monitoring in conjunction with these initiatives.

10. What other consultation or co-operation will take place or has taken place already with other stakeholders such as local communities. Please include any contact with the government of the host country if not already provided.

As with the original project, this proposed continuation has sought to engage with key organisations at all levels that have a responsibility towards biodiversity conservation and sustainable development within Guyana and the Rupununi District. It is key that the Post-project expands the consultation still further so a comprehensive range of stakeholders involved in biodiversity conservation and education form part of the next project. These include national government agencies (Ministry of Amerindian Affairs, EPA, Ministry of Education), national conservation organisations (Karanambo Trust), international conservation and development organisations (Iwokrama International Centre, Conservation International, WWF Guianas), the research and education community (University of Guyana, local schools) and regional organisations representing the local Amerindian community (NRDDB/PRMU, Amerindian NGOs). Strong links have been developed with all these organisations during the original project. This provides an important platform for the Post-project. One of the big successes of the original project is that it has formed a communication network among local communities, government agencies and NGOs in terms of biodiversity conservation and natural resource management. This robust relationship will ensure success within the Post-project and build on the good work of the original project. A key relationship has developed with the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs that is attempting to develop Natural Resource Management Guidelines for communities in the North Rupununi. As part of this process they seek to develop community natural resource plans and appoint village environmental officers but recognise that the capacity to achieve this, at present, is limited. The Post-project training programme, in biodiversity monitoring and conservation management, is seen as essential to contributing capacity building within their initiative. It has been recognised that without this, the capacity to achieve their goals will be severely reduced.

11. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations carrying out similar work? Are there completed or existing Darwin Initiative projects (other than your original project) which are relevant to your work? Please give details, explaining the similarities and differences. Show how the outputs and outcomes of your work will be additional to any similar work, and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

As far as the project partnership is aware there are no other existing Darwin Initiative projects that are complimentary to this project. However, a second round application is currently under development by University of Warwick in partnership with the Iwokrama International Centre. This project, if funded, will execute a butterfly diversity study in the Iwokrama Forest and the North Rupununi to form the foundation for establishing butterfly framing as a sustainable economic activity in the area. The project will also have a capacity building element that will compliment the capacity building being done under our original project and that which is proposed under this project. The main thrust of the University of Warwick project is similar to ours – biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods.

12. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please make references to the relevant article(s), of the CBD thematic programmes and/or cross-cutting themes (see Annex for list and worked example) and rank the relevance of the project to these by indicating percentages. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country? Further information about the CBD can be found on the Darwin website or CBD website.

The Guyanese EPA's First National Report (1999) to the CoP of the CBD identified, Iwokrama International Centre and the University of Guyana as key institutions responsible for developing the capacity of Guyana to fulfill its commitments to the CBD. The EPA was identified as the key national focal point concerning the CBD with specific responsibilities to biodiversity protection and environmental regulation and monitoring.

Iwokrama International Centre and University of Guyana were highlighted as having institutional responsibility for identification and monitoring, research and training, access to and transfer of technology, scientific and technical co-operation and sustainable use. As key partners within the project the outputs and outcomes of the project will contribute to these three organisations fulfilling their institutional responsibility with respect to the NBAP and therefore ensure that the people of Guyana are more effective at implementing the Biodiversity Convention.

Within the Post-project the following themes within the CBD of Biodiversity and Tourism, Public Education and Awareness and Sustainable Use and Biodiversity will be addressed. In particular seven articles within the CBD will be specifically addressed by the outcomes and outputs of the project and will aid the partner organisations in fulfilling their institutional obligations to the CBD. The importance of each article to the project is denoted by the percentage following the article number:

Article 7 (5%): (a) identify important biodiversity components; (b) monitor identified components; (c) identify activities likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity; (d) maintain & organise monitoring data.

Article 8 (5%): (c) manage biological resources for conservation and sustainable use; (d) promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats; (e) promote environmentally sound and sustainable development (j) promote traditional knowledge

Article 10 (20%): Sustainable use of components of biological diversity through activities such as eco-tourism

Article 12 (30%): (a) establish & maintain programmes for scientific & technical education in measures for the identification, conservation & sustainable use of biodiversity; (b) promote & encourage research which contributes to the conservation & sustainable use of biodiversity; (c) promote & co-operate in the use of scientific advances in research in developing methods for the conservation & sustainable use of biodiversity.

Article 13 (25%): (b) Co-operate with other states and international organisations in developing educational and public awareness programmes.

Article 17 (10%): (a) facilitate exchange of information; (b) exchange information on technology, training in surveying programmes, specialised knowledge.

Article 18 (5%): (a) encourage and develop methods of co-operation for the use of technologies in pursuance of the convention's objectives; (b) promote co-operation in the training of personnel and exchange of experts.

13. How does the work meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority defined by the host country? Please indicate how this work will fit in with the National Biodiversity Strategies or Environmental Action Plans, if applicable.

The original project sought to address the compilation, dissemination and analysis of biodiversity information for planning, management, conservation and monitoring targets within the NBAP (1999) by establishing monitoring programmes and translating research findings into management plans for key habitats and species. The NBAP states that the ultimate achievement of biodiversity conservation in Guyana is the conservation of biological diversity in support of the national objective of sustainable development and to protect national biodiversity from misuse, degradation and damage. The Post-project continues to assist in the on-going biodiversity monitoring, through training more key staff, but it more specifically targets the dissemination and awareness raising targets within the NBAP. It will achieve this through the education programme development, and sustainable development targets through sustainable livelihood activities, such as eco-tourism, that directly support the biodiversity monitoring and management.

14. If relevant, please explain how the project work will contribute to sustainable livelihoods in the host country

A key focus of the Post-project will be to examine linkages among sustainable livelihood activities, such as eco-tourism and fisheries, and the community biodiversity monitoring programme. Outputs from the original project's stakeholder meetings indicated that the local communities were ready to undertake key responsibilities in managing their own environment and it was felt that monitoring was a key element of that. However, on-going resources available for monitoring are limited, so opportunities for linking activities to sustainable livelihood activities such as eco-tourism will be implemented within the Post-project. A number of eco-tourism projects have been initiated, within a few of the communities, and in many cases are providing viable sustainable livelihoods. Plans include linking biodiversity monitoring with regular eco-tourism activities, such as guiding, and monitoring outputs, such as species lists and habitat descriptions, to be made into tourist area guides to be sold to visitors.

15. What will be the impact of the work and how will this be achieved? How will these help to strengthen the long-term impact and legacy of your original Darwin project? Please include details of how the results of the project will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact.

The main impact of the project will be to build capacity further within Guyana to undertake biodiversity conservation. The original project sought to build capacity to monitor land use impacts on the key habitats and species of the North Rupununi District and to develop management strategies that will result in effective conservation of these key habitats and species. This will be achieved within the timeframe of the original project but this is very much a first step in providing Guyana with the resources to undertake successful biodiversity conservation in the future. It is recognised that the overall capacity of the country to effectively manage natural resources is low. The Post-project seeks to address this by putting natural resource management and biodiversity conservation on the agenda in terms of school curriculum programmes, university postgraduate courses and by building on the biodiversity monitoring and management training that occurred within the original project. The Post-project will help facilitate the trained staff of the original project to set up formal training programmes for conservation professionals and community members, the latter linked to sustainable livelihood activities such as eco-tourism. It will establish the means by which the capacity building being done under the original project be continuously replicated locally. It is envisaged that the Post-project will help raise awareness generally and provide learning programmes for individuals and organisations to undertake effective biodiversity monitoring and management and sustainable development.

The strategy for disseminating the project outputs and therefore ensuring that the impact of the work is achieved is outlined in the following:

1) Community wetland monitoring and eco-tourism course

Trained staff within the communities will be ideally placed to undertake both the eco-tourism and biodiversity monitoring programmes, building on training received within the original project and based on the Community North Rupununi Field Manual. They will be able to share skills, experience, knowledge and understanding with other members of the community in particular community wildlife clubs and proposed village environmental officers. Expansion beyond the region, to other Amerindian communities, will be through close association with the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs and Amerindian non-governmental organisations.

2) Wetland monitoring and management ranger and environment officer training course

The inclusion of a wetland monitoring and management ranger and environment officer training course, building on training received within the original project and based on the Technical North Rupununi Field Manual, will cement regular biodiversity monitoring within partner organisations. Trained staff will be able to share the skills, techniques and technological training learnt with other colleagues and organisations within the region. This course will be offered as a stand alone short course or as a module within the established Iwokrama Ranger course.

3) Wetland biodiversity primary school teacher and student packs

This material will be developed in consultation with the relevant offices of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs and other stakeholders – particularly teachers, students and wildlife clubs in the communities. Once produced, the teacher and student packs will be presented to the Ministry for adoption into the school curriculum.

4) Sustainable management of wetland biodiversity university postgraduate course

This course will contribute to the programme of Natural Resource Management postgraduate courses being developed within the Faculty of Natural Sciences at the University of Guyana. The course will be offered as part of existing Masters programmes and as a stand alone Continued Professional Development course for biodiversity conservation professionals.

5) NRAMP Impact Assessment Report

The report compilation will be a vital step in understanding the ecological, social, financial and political impact of the NRAMP implementation and the evolving capacity within the Rupununi and Guyana to meet CBD obligations. Findings will inform future resource and capacity requirements of implementation of NRAMP and provide lessons for biodiversity conservation initiatives across Guyana. The report will be incorporated into ECOSSENSUS which is an on-line dissemination tool accessible to all. All findings will also be published on the project website.

6) Publications and presentations

Project progress, findings and outputs will be publicised through radio, television and newspaper items in an active campaign to bring attention to the project and the Darwin Initiative. A permanent wetland exhibition, including a 3D model of the Rupununi, will be established at Bina Hill (the headquarters of the NRDDDB). This will be housed within the Darwin Wetland Centre building that will act as an interpretation resource for natural resource management and eco-tourism activities. A similar exhibition will be housed at Iwokrama Field Station, a key centre for eco-tourism and scientific research in the Rupununi. At least two papers will be published in international journals to promote the findings of the project. Articles advertising the project will also be published within WWT's magazine, Royal Holloway's Alumni News and Open University magazines reaching over 329,000 individuals.

In addition, the implementation of NRAMP through the Post-project outputs will directly link to the proposed designation of Iwokrama Forest and the North Rupununi Wetlands as a Ramsar site (currently in process) and the Ramsar 'Wise Use' guidelines concerning wetland management.

16. Explain how gains from the Post-project work will be distinct and additional to those of the existing project. Show where possible how these gains require limited resources and could not be achieved without the funding.

It has been clear throughout the existing project that although substantial gains through capacity building and the development of NRAMP will be achieved, the actual implementation of NRAMP will be severely compromised without further social and financial resources. Therefore, the existing project has spent significant time with stakeholders in identifying key requirements for NRAMP implementation. These include: 1) the Post-project's aim to considerably enhance the human capacity in implementing NRAMP and biodiversity conservation within Guyana through the community and ranger courses, the school packs and the postgraduate course; 2) the Post-Project's aim to significantly contribute to sustaining grassroots financial income for local livelihoods and therefore contribute to shifting local communities from donor dependency. This will be achieved through activities that will support sustainable livelihoods such as eco-tourism, including the community course on eco-tourism and associated promotional materials (e.g. habitat guides). These additional gains require a one-off input of resources for their development and evaluation, after which they will be integrated into the pre-existing institutional frameworks of Post-project partner organisations and existing eco-tourism activities.

17. How will the work leave a lasting legacy in the host country or region?

The partner organisations all have an institutional responsibility within Guyana to implement the NBAP and therefore fulfil Guyana's obligations towards the CBD. Part of their responsibility is to monitor the biodiversity of the country and to develop management plans for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. This project will build capacity further and help support these organisations to fulfil these responsibilities. The individuals trained within the original project are ideally placed to train other key individuals within the partner organisations and the local community that will provide Guyana with an increased ability to monitor and manage their natural resources in a sustainable fashion. Support is required to ensure that the trained individuals can develop training programmes within their organisation's regular training programmes and to help develop on-going monitoring programmes. The educational programme development within the Post-project will be key to providing a lasting legacy within Guyana by helping to raise general awareness of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development issues and provide higher education and professional training for individuals wanting to pursue a career within the field. The promotion of sustainable livelihood activities, such as eco-tourism, in conjunction with community monitoring will not only provide a vital income to the community but also allow the communities to monitor the impacts various human activities have on their environment. This is vitally important if sustainable development and biodiversity conservation is to be achieved on the ground in the Rupununi. Without a direct economic benefit it is unlikely that the Amerindian communities will be in a position to undertake essential monitoring and conservation. The Post-project will help develop sustainable livelihood activities that will enable this to occur. The ECOSENSUS platform will provide a permanent communication infrastructure for Guyanese partners to share information and negotiate.

18. Please provide a clear exit strategy and describe what steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact and legacy

Potential problems in achieving impact or legacy within Guyana include: 1) the ability of local communities to sustain livelihood activities such as eco-tourism; 2) the ability of partner organisations to co-operate; and 3) the ability to incorporate the community wetland monitoring and eco-tourism course, the wetland biodiversity monitoring and management training courses, the school packs and postgraduate courses into institutional frameworks.

These will be overcome through the following exit strategies:

1. Sustainable livelihood activities, such as eco-tourism, will be specifically designed to generate an income so that they can be self sustaining. Start up money for new schemes and assistance with existing eco-tourism infrastructure will be facilitated through an Earthwatch expedition to the Rupununi during the project. Two of the UK staff have experience of successfully running Earthwatch expeditions raising over US\$50,000 for local communities over a two year period.

2. Co-operation between partners will be ensured through continual consultation and inclusion of all partners in project planning and implementation. Regular meetings via the ECOSENSUS platform among stakeholders will enable cost-effective and practical networking among stakeholders.

3. To ensure that take up of the education programmes and training courses occurs, the ranger course will form an integral part of an established ranger training programme undertaken by Iwokrama International Centre, the community eco-tourism course will be incorporated into NRDDDB/PMRU's sustainable livelihoods strategy, the school programme will form part of the science element of the national curriculum via the Ministry of Education and the postgraduate course will be integrated within existing environmental science postgraduate programmes within the University of Guyana which are widely marketed to attract students from within Guyana and throughout the Caribbean Commonwealth. Additional marketing of all the courses will be undertaken through e-mail networks, brochures sent to target institutions and via the web.

19. How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?

In Guyana, the project will be promoted through local and national television, newspaper and radio media where the name of the Darwin Initiative will be associated with the project and the Darwin Initiative logo will appear on all print publications. The NRDDDB has its own radio network serving the Amerindian community of the North Rupununi on which regular project updates naming the Darwin Initiative will be posted. The partner organisations such as Iwokrama International Centre also have an extensive international mailing list where the project will be advertised in association with the Darwin Initiative logo.

In the UK, the project would be advertised through WWT's magazine (sent to 120,000 members). At Royal Holloway, the project will be advertised through the On-Campus and Alumni News publications (sent to 29,000 alumni around the world). At the Open University, the project will be advertised through the publications Sesame (sent to approximately 180,000 Open University students) and Open House (sent to Open University staff). News of the project's progress would also be produced as one of the numerous press releases that WWT and Royal Holloway make through established media channels each year, and promotion of the project would be established at all of WWT's reserves and visitor centres (0.6 million visitors each year). We would also advertise the project on the Royal Holloway, WWT and Open University websites. In all of these, the Darwin Initiative name and logo would be prominently displayed.

The Darwin Initiative logo and name will be produced on all course material such as school packs and postgraduate courses, within the Rupununi wetland permanent exhibitions, Rupununi eco-tourism Post-project website and will be prominently displayed on species lists and habitat guides developed for communities and tourists. The permanent exhibition at Bina Hill will be housed within a building that will be called the Darwin Wetland Centre.

20. Will the Post-project include training and development? Please indicate who the trainees will be and criteria for selection indicating where they were involved in the original project. How many will be involved, and from which countries? How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length and dates (if known) of any training course. How will trainee outcomes be monitored after the end of the training?

As with the original project, training is a fundamental component of the Post-project. The key difference is that the training in the Post-project will be carried out by the Guyanese staff of the original project, one of which has now been trained to post-graduate level (MSc in Global Development Management). The role of British staff will be transformed from trainers to advisors, support workers and course auditors. They will also be responsible for initiating the Earthwatch expeditions (four 2-week expeditions). Although there will be a high level of collaboration within the Post-project team, the four Iwokrama International Centre staff will be responsible for the ranger and environmental officer course training of the trainers (1 week in length) and the NRDDDB and existing community staff will be responsible for the community eco-tourism course training of the trainers (1 week in length).

The trainers would then undertake a two further ranger and environmental officer courses (2 x 1 week) and the community staff will be responsible for two further community eco-tourism courses (2 x1 week). The EPA staff member will also use materials developed within the ranger and environmental officer course to train environmental officers within their organisation (1 week). Measures of effectiveness and monitoring include the number of trainees/students enrolled on courses, evaluation of courses by trainees/students, summative assessment grades from courses, income generation from eco-tourism activities and products and evaluation of satisfaction from eco-tourists.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

21. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 1 of the Guidance Note.

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p>Goal:</p> <p>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
<p>Purpose</p> <p>Build capacity of stakeholders at both local and national levels in implementing the North Rupununi Adaptive Management Plan (NRAMP) in ways that are ecologically, socially and financially sustainable</p>	<p>New understanding of the impact NRAMP has on ecological sustainability of wetland systems, economic equity, social justice and cultural diversity within the Rupununi region</p> <p>Continued implementation of NRAMP by Guyanese partner organisations</p> <p>Evidence of sustainable management and the maintenance of wetland biodiversity</p> <p>Increased awareness of wetland biodiversity conservation issues at local and national levels</p> <p>Sustainable livelihoods achieved through activities such as eco-tourism</p>	<p>Internal reports from Guyanese partner organisations related to sustainable management of wetland biodiversity</p> <p>Wetland training, monitoring and education programmes adopted by Guyanese organisations</p> <p>Wetland species and habitat monitoring reports from partner organisations</p> <p>Income generated from sustainable livelihoods</p>	<p>All relevant stakeholders willing and able to continue participation in the implementation of NRAMP</p>
<p>Outputs</p>			
<p>1) Community wetland monitoring and eco-tourism course</p>	<p>1a) Course documentation and materials</p>	<p>1a) Feedback from documentation review</p> <p>1a) 2 copies of course material sent to Darwin Initiative</p>	<p>1) Trained staff remain in communities and train other community members to undertake wetland monitoring and tourist guiding</p>

	<p>1b) 6 trained trainers to implement wider training within local communities</p> <p>1c) Wetland habitat guides for tourists</p> <p>1d) 3 Earthwatch expeditions per year</p>	<p>1b) Trainee evaluation questionnaire and attendance records</p> <p>1c) 2 copies of course material sent to Darwin Initiative</p> <p>1d) Expedition participant attendance records</p>	
2) Wetland monitoring and management ranger and environment officer training course	<p>2a) Course documentation and materials</p> <p>2b) 6 trained trainers to implement training of biodiversity conservation NGOs and EPA staff</p>	<p>2a) Feedback from documentation review</p> <p>2a) 2 copies of course material sent to Darwin Initiative</p> <p>2b) Trainee evaluation questionnaire and attendance records</p>	<p>2a) Trained staff remain in institutions and train other staff members in wetland monitoring and management</p> <p>2b) Conservation organisations having a continued commitment to wetland management within the Rupununi</p>
3) Wetland biodiversity primary school teacher and student packs	3) 16 local community school resource packs for teachers and students published	3) Review and feedback on course material at local and national level	3) Continued support from local schools and wildlife clubs for the project
4) Sustainable management of wetland biodiversity university postgraduate course	4) Course lecture material and resources produced	4) Review and feedback on course material within University of Guyana, Open University and Royal Holloway	4) Continued support from the University of Guyana for the project
5) NRAMP Impact Assessment Report	<p>5a) Workshops completed</p> <p>5b) Report peer reviewed and distributed to all stakeholders</p>	<p>5a) List of attendees</p> <p>5b) ECOSENSUS database updated</p> <p>5c) 3D participatory model of Rupununi</p> <p>5d) 2 copies of report sent to Darwin Initiative</p>	5) All stakeholders attend and participate in workshops
6) Publications, presentations and exhibitions	6) 6 radio and 2 TV broadcasts; 4 newspaper articles; permanent wetland biodiversity exhibitions; 6 quarterly wetland stakeholder bulletins; 2 papers published in peer reviewed journals; Rupununi wetland website	6) Copies of all publications and recordings sent to Darwin Initiative	6) Broadcasts and publications reach and positively influence intended stakeholders
Activities	Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)		
Stakeholder workshops	Yr1: Start-up workshop – project team to plan work programme and identify key tasks (1wk Jan 07); First stakeholder workshops - assess implementation of NRAMP using ECOSENSUS platform, develop 3D Rupununi model and undertake first iteration of NRAMP impact assessment (4wks Jan/Feb 07); Second stakeholder workshops – second iteration of NRAMP impact assessment (1wk Aug07); Final workshop – third iteration of NRAMP impact assessment and presentation of findings (1wk Feb08)		

Training programmes	Training of trainers for community wetland monitoring and eco-tourism course and initiation of course development (1wk Feb07); Training of trainers of wetland monitoring and management ranger and environment officer course and initiation of course development (1wk Feb07). Evaluation and adaptation of training course material (Mar07 to May07) Community wetland monitoring and eco-tourism training programmes (Jun07 to Feb08); Wetland monitoring and management ranger and environment officer training programmes (Jun07 to Feb08).
Wetland biodiversity primary school teacher and student packs	Development of materials (Oct06 to Sep07); First draft, consultation and review (Oct07); Second draft, pilot implementation and evaluation (Feb08); Published (Mar08).
Sustainable management of wetland biodiversity university postgraduate course	Development of materials (Oct06 to Sep07); First draft, consultation and review (Oct07); Second draft, pilot implementation and evaluation (Feb08); Published (Mar08).
Publicity material	3 radio and 1 TV broadcasts (per yr); 1 national newspaper article (per yr); 2 UK press releases; permanent wetland biodiversity exhibitions (Feb08); 4 wetland stakeholder bulletins (per yr); 2 papers published in peer reviewed journals (Dec 08); Rupununi wetland website (Feb07 to Nov08); articles within WWT, Royal Holloway and OU publications (Feb 07 to Nov08).

22. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.

Project implementation timetable		
Date	Financial Year	Key milestones
Oct06	Apr – Mar 2006/07	Project commencement
Jan07	Apr – Mar 2006/07	Stakeholder workshops Start-up workshop completed
Jan/Feb07		First stakeholder workshop completed
Feb07	Apr – Mar 2006/07	Training programme development Initial community wetland monitoring and eco-tourism training course completed
Feb07		Initial wetland monitoring and management ranger and environment officer training course completed
Mar07		Commencement of evaluation and adaptation of training course material
Oct06	Apr – Mar 2006/07	Wetland biodiversity primary school teacher and student packs Commencement of development of materials
Oct06	Apr – Mar 2006/07	Sustainable management of wetland biodiversity university postgraduate course Commencement of development of materials
Feb07	Apr – Mar 2006/07	Publicity material Rupununi wetland website launched
Aug07	Apr – Mar 2007/08	Stakeholder workshops Second stakeholder workshop completed
Feb08		Final stakeholder workshop completed

	Apr – Mar 2007/08	Training programme implementation
May07		Evaluation and adaptation of training course material completed
Jun07		Commencement of community wetland monitoring and eco-tourism training programmes
Jun07		Commencement of wetland monitoring and management ranger and environment officer training programmes
Feb08		Community wetland monitoring and eco-tourism training programmes fully integrated into work programmes of partner organisations
Feb08		Wetland monitoring and management ranger and environment officer training programmes fully integrated into work programmes of partner organisations
	Apr – Mar 2007/08	Wetland biodiversity primary school teacher and student packs
Sep07		Completion of development of materials
Oct07		First draft published
Feb08		Second draft published
Mar08		Final packs published and distributed
	Apr – Mar 2007/08	Sustainable management of wetland biodiversity university postgraduate course
Sep07		Completion of development of materials
Oct07		First draft published
Feb08		Second draft published
Mar08		Final material published and distributed
	Apr – Mar 2007/08	Publicity material
Feb08		Wetland biodiversity exhibition
Nov08		Rupununi wetland website structure and format completed
Mar08	Apr – Mar 2007/08	End of project

23. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the separate list of output measures.

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year/Month	Standard output number (see standard output list)	Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc.)
Feb 07	6A, 6B	6 trainers trained in community wetland monitoring and eco-tourism course, 1 week
Feb 07	6A, 6B	6 trainers trained in wetland monitoring and management ranger and environmental officer course, 1 week
Jun07 to Feb08	6A, 6B	16 people trained on community wetland monitoring and eco-tourism course, 2 weeks
Jun07 to Feb08	6A, 6B	28 people trained on wetland monitoring and management ranger and environmental officer course, 2 weeks

Jun07 to Feb08	6A, 6B	10 people trained on wetland monitoring and management ranger and environmental officer course within EPA, 1 week
May07	7	Community wetland monitoring and eco-tourism training material
May07	7	Wetland monitoring and management ranger and environmental officer training material
Mar08	7	Wetland biodiversity conservation school student packs
Mar08	7	Wetland biodiversity conservation school teacher packs
Mar08	7	Wetland natural resource management postgraduate course material
Jan/Feb07, Feb08	8	UK staff to visit Guyana to undertake training and course development, total 8 weeks
Mar08	9	The NRAMP will be adapted as part of an on-going iteration
Mar08	10	16 habitat field guides and 16 species guides will be produced
Dec08	11B	2 papers related to the project will be submitted to peer reviewed journals
Mar 08	12A	The ECOSENSUS database and a community monitoring database will remain in the country
Mar08	12B	The original project database will be enhanced and will continue to be widely available within Guyana.
Jan/Feb07, Aug07, Feb08	14A	4 workshops will be held during the project, 7 weeks in total.
Mar07 to Mar08	14B	3 workshops / conferences / seminars will be attended where project work is presented
Jan07, Jan08	15A	2 newspaper articles within national press in Guyana
Jan07, Jan08	15D	2 local press releases within UK
Oct06 to Mar08	16A, 16B	6 quarterly project bulletins to be produced, 200 people within circulation
Oct06 ongoing	17A	The ECOSENSUS dissemination network will be established as a permanent communication tool
Jan07, Jan08	18A	2 national TV programmes within Guyana
Jan07 to Mar08	19C	6 local radio broadcasts within Guyana
Mar08	20	£15,580 including course material, habitat and species guides, computers, exhibitions and eco-tourism resources
Feb08	21	Darwin Wetland Centre that will be a permanent interpretation and educational resource within the North Rupununi
Oct06	23	£45,000 ECOSENSUS project

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

24. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in monitoring and evaluation.

As with the original project, we will be using a Participatory Action Research approach to allow the Guyanese project stakeholders to drive the monitoring and evaluation process in order to maximise the benefits during and beyond the Post-project lifetime. The monitoring and evaluation will be framed within an impact assessment process of scoping, profiling, formulating alternatives, predicting effects, monitoring and mitigating and evaluating. The first three steps will have been carried out in the original project in terms of baseline data collection, data analysis and NRAMP development. The last three steps will be carried out in the Post-project in relation to the implementation of NRAMP, focusing on the ecological, social, cultural, economic, political, organisational and community impacts of NRAMP. The impact assessment will be carried out through: ongoing informal communication between all project stakeholders; regular formal meetings between all project partners via the ECOSENSUS platform; formal face-to-face discussions involving all project stakeholders during the stakeholder workshops. For the latter, a participatory 3D model of the Rupununi landscape will be constructed as a physical, geographically-defined communication medium, giving all stakeholders, especially the local communities, an equal visual platform for discussions.

The iterations of the above impact assessment framework for monitoring and evaluation will be based on the schedule for achievement of key milestones (Section 22) and output measures (Section 23). Within this framework, the Participatory Action Research will allow project stakeholders to set their own goals as situations evolve and evaluate and respond to them. This process will involve feedback from project stakeholders, incorporating project measurable indicators within evaluation proformas. The six-month, annual and final reports will present an account of developments in the impact assessment and steps towards attaining measurable indicators with each iterative cycle. The final results of the NRAMP impact assessment will be produced as the NRAMP Impact Assessment Report and will include impact assessment methodologies, analyses and recommendations.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

25. Please state costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices - do not include any allowance for assumed future inflation. For programmes of less than 2 years' duration, enter 'nil' as appropriate for future years. Show Darwin funded items separately from those funded from other sources.

Please note that although three financial years are shown here, funding will only be awarded for a maximum period of two calendar years

Table A: Staff time. List each member of the team; their role in the project rate and the percentage of time each would spend on the project each year.

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	%	%	%
Dr. Jayalaxshmi Mistry (Project Co-leader)	10	10	Nil
Dr. Matthew Simpson (Project Co-leader)	10	10	Nil
Dr. Andrea Berardi (Project Co-leader)	10	10	Nil
Robert McInnes (Project advisor)	2.5	2.5	Nil
Nicki Hayward (Administration assistance)	2	2	Nil
Dr. David Singh (Iwokrama International Centre co-ordinator)	2.5	5	Nil

Calvin Bernard (Project communication focal point and University of Guyana co-ordinator)	15	30	Nil
Eustace Alexander (Conservation International co-ordinator)	2.5	5	Nil
Eugene Issac (NRDDB/PRMU co-ordinator)	2.5	5	Nil
Dr. Indarjit Ramdass (EPA co-ordinator)	2.5	5	Nil
Iwokrama co-ordinator	50	100	Nil
Iwokrama researcher	50	100	Nil
EPA environmental officer	50	100	Nil
Iwokrama ranger x2 (Part time)	25	50	Nil
Community field assistants x2	50	100	Nil
University of Guyana clerical assistant	50	100	Nil
NRDDB administration support officer	50	100	Nil

Table B: Salary costs. List the project team members and show their salary costs for the project, separating those costs to be funded by the Darwin Initiative from those to be funded from other sources.

Project team member	2006/2007		2007/2008		2008/2009	
	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other

Table C. Total costs. Please separate Darwin funding from other funding sources for every budget line.

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	TOTAL
--	-----------	-----------	-----------	-------

25. Please provide a written justification of why alternative funding is not available from within your own organisation or from other sources.

Royal Holloway and Open University are core funded through the government, and additional funding is from a variety of funding bodies, such as research councils, private institutions and consultancy agencies, and through private donations. WWT is currently funded through revenue grants, capital grants, membership fees, visitation charges, legacies, gift aid, private donation, revenue from land holdings, trading and consultancy. These funds are directed to the educational teaching at the universities and operation of wetland visitor centres at WWT. The UK partner organisations, therefore, have limited resources to undertake international capacity building on the scale envisaged within the Post-project. They have been able to provide staff time, institutional support and some materials but beyond this there are no additional funds available to undertake this type of work.

It is widely recognised that the Guyanese stakeholders, including government ministries, do not have sufficient funds to implement NRAMP. The project partnership is therefore committed to seeking international support to build biodiversity conservation capacity within Guyana. The nature of the Darwin Post-project funding, through its emphasis on strengthening capacity of stakeholders, its focus on assisting country's in their commitments under the CBD and its significant support of host country personnel and resources is therefore the most appropriate funding source for the proposed project goals of awareness raising and capacity building.

26. Will matched funding be provided? Provide details of all other funding sources that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional funding the project will lever in to carry out additional work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources that are confirmed.

The project team has been successful in securing £45,000 from the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) to provide the project team with an online environmental information system which will store monitoring information and provide spatial decision support for Guyanese stakeholders. Within the Post-project, partner organisations will provide a total of £54,894 as in-kind contributions covering staff time, institutional support and materials. 3 Earthwatch funded expeditions are planned as part of the Post-project and will provide seed funding for sustainable livelihood activities in the North Rupununi.

27. Please give details of any further funding resources sought from the host country partner institution(s) or others for this project that are not already detailed above. This will include donations in kind and un-costed support eg accommodation.

Host country partners have not sought funding for this project but have provided £17,820 as in-kind contributions covering staff time, accommodation and resources for training such as meeting rooms.

28. What was the amount of funding for the original Darwin Project?

	Total Project Costs £
Amount of original Darwin Initiative project funding	132520.05
+ Funding/Income from other sources	104040.43
= Total original project cost	236560.48

FCO NOTIFICATION

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise details of the Darwin Post-project and the resultant work in the UK or in the host country.

CERTIFICATION 2006/7

On behalf of the trustees/~~company~~ (delete as appropriate) Royal Holloway University of London

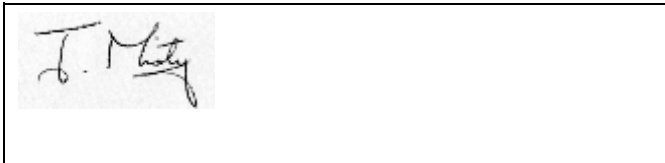
I apply for a grant of £41393.89 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2007 on the activities specified in the Logical Framework.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

I enclose a copy of the CVs for project principals and letters of support.

Name (block capitals)	Dr. Jayalaxshmi Mistry
Position in the organisation	Lecturer in Environmental Management in Developing Countries

Signed



Date:

10th January 2006

Please return this form by e-mail to ECTF at darwin-applications@ectf-ed.org.uk by **13 January 2006**. Please put the title of the proposed project into the subject line of the e-mail. As much of the supporting documentation as possible should be sent along with the e-mailed application. However, if you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). **In addition**, hard copies of all applications and supporting documents should be submitted to the Darwin Applications Management Unit, c/o ECTF, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PH **postmarked not later than 13 January 2006**.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites(details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.