

Darwin Initiative – Final Report

(To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders
(<http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/>) -

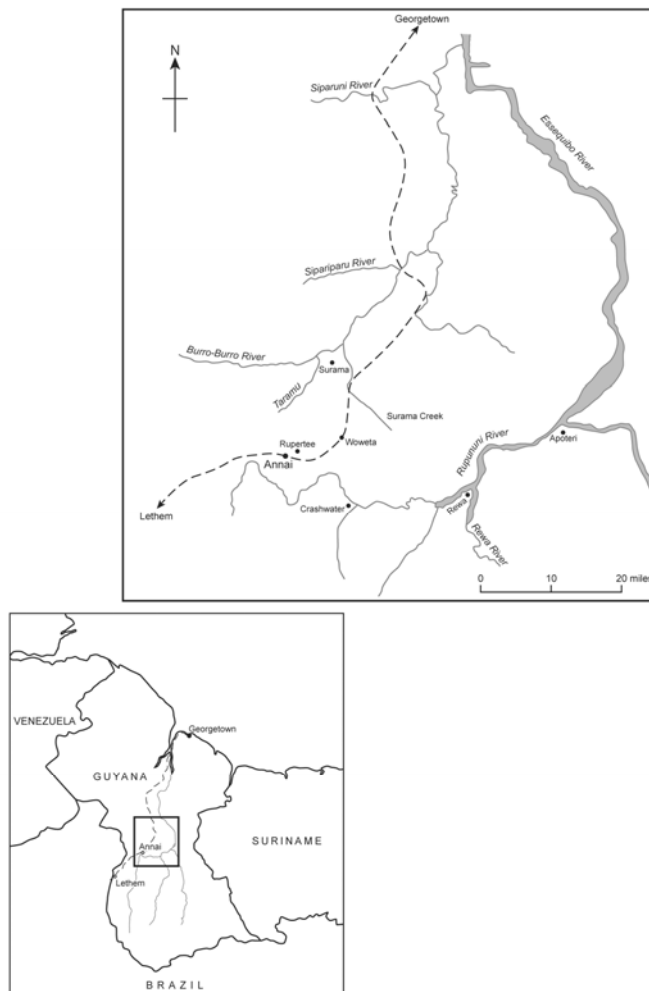
it is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Darwin project information

Project Reference	766
Project Title	The North Rupununi Adaptive Management Plan: assessing the impacts and building capacity
Host country(ies)	Guyana
UK Contract Holder Institution	Royal Holloway, University of London
UK Partner Institution(s)	Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust, The Open University
Host Country Partner Institution(s)	University of Guyana, Iwokrama International Centre
Darwin Grant Value	£105,871.71
Start/End dates of Project	October 2006 to April 2008
Project Leader Name	Dr Jayalaxshmi Mistry
Project Website	www.nrwetlands.org.gy
Report Author(s) and date	Dr Jayalaxshmi Mistry, Dr Andrea Berardi, Dr Matthew Simpson, Mr Phillip Da Silva, Mr Calvin Bernard, 30 th July 2008

1 Project Background

This project builds on a three year Darwin Initiative Main Project (ref. 162/12/019) that aimed to build capacity for effective biodiversity management in Guyana through training and the development of adaptive management plans and associated monitoring systems for the North Rupununi Region, Guyana. The North Rupununi is situated in southwest Guyana (see map below) and is comprised of a mosaic of periodically flooded savannas, wetlands and forest ecosystems. The region is known to have one of the highest freshwater fish diversity in the world, currently estimated at more than four hundred species (comparable wetlands in South America such as the Varzêa of Mamiraua and the Pantanal wetlands contain 400 and 200 species of fish respectively), which in turn support rich bird and mammal communities and endangered species such as the Black Caiman (*Melanosuchus niger*), Giant Otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*), Giant River Turtle (*Podocnemis expansa*) and recovering populations of the largest freshwater fish in the world, the Arapaima (*Arapaima gigas*). The Rupununi region is the homeland of the Makushi and Wapishana peoples who depend on natural resources for livelihoods activities including subsistence fishing and hunting, gathering, farming and more recently, ecotourism.



Map of North Rupununi, Guyana

One of the key outputs of the first project was the North Rupununi Adaptive Management Plan (NRAMP); a management plan built on the concept of the learning cycle and the ethics of participation, holism and sustainability. Although NRAMP has the potential to be adopted by a number of organisations, it became increasingly clear that the wider capacity to undertake biodiversity conservation within Guyana is limited by both human and financial resources. Therefore, the purpose of the present Post-Darwin project was to build capacity of stakeholders at both local and national level in implementing the NRAMP. This was carried out by: 1) significantly expanding the number of trained individuals in biodiversity monitoring and management; 2) 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 3) developing local financially sustainable livelihood schemes, such as eco-tourism, that support biodiversity monitoring and conservation of key wetland habitats important to the local communities.

The following identifies the successes of the project:

1. Community natural resource management course – proposed to train 6 staff but trained 42 staff. One partner organization will run this course in the future.
2. Five communities now have sustainable management plans for livelihood activities such as eco-tourism, fish harvesting, turtle egg harvesting etc.
2. Tourist guide – designed and 300 copies printed within project. Sales will fund re-prints and community conservation projects.
3. Community website (www.nrwetlands.org.gy) - 6 trained community staff will manage and maintain this important communication tool.

4. Ranger and environment officer training course – proposed to train 6 staff but trained 40 staff and the course is now offered by three partner organizations.
5. Primary school teacher and student packs – proposed to produce materials for 16 schools but with additional funding have produced and distributed material to every primary school in Guyana.
6. Postgraduate course on wetland biodiversity and natural resource management – will be run by University of Guyana each summer.
7. Methods manual - this provides guidance on how to undertake biophysical and social monitoring of wetland ecosystems to assess the health of the system.
8. North Rupununi Adaptive Management Process - The key ethics underpinning the approach are ecological sustainability and social justice. The approach treats people as part of the ecosystem and argues that a healthy society is just as important as a healthy natural system if conservation and sustainable development goals are to be achieved. The key elements of the approach are that it is *adaptive, participative, holistic, evidence based and practical*. The approach is fundamental to all the course material and provides the framework for existing and future management planning.
9. North Rupununi Adaptive Management Process Impact Assessment - this assesses the impact of the approach across Guyana and can be used as a baseline to assess the continued impact of the project in years to come.

2 Project support to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Through capacity building activities, public awareness work and promotion of local livelihood initiatives, the project addressed the themes of Biodiversity and Tourism, Public Education and Awareness and Sustainable Use and Biodiversity within the CBD (the specific articles are listed in Annex 3). These activities will also directly and indirectly support Guyana to meet its 2010 biodiversity targets in relation to the following focal areas: 1) protect the components of biodiversity (particularly goals of promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats, biomes and species); 2) promote sustainable use (particularly goals of production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity); 3) address threats to biodiversity (particularly goals of addressing challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution); 4) maintain goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being (particularly goals of maintaining capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods); 5) protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices (particularly goals of maintaining socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities); and ensure provision of adequate resources (particularly goals of improving financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention by Parties).

Through the training activities developed in the project, the capacity of the University of Guyana and the Iwokrama International Centre, as host country institutions, has been built to meet their CBD obligations. In the last NBAP, the EPA was identified as the key national focal point concerning the CBD with specific responsibilities to biodiversity protection and environmental regulation and monitoring. Within this project, the capacity of the EPA to fulfil these responsibilities has been increased through their direct participation in the development and implementation of biodiversity conservation training for their staff members.

3 Project Partnerships

The project partnership comprised all the key institutions involved in natural resource and biodiversity conservation management within Guyana and the North Rupununi region. Leading UK organizations in biodiversity conservation, natural resource management and environmental education provided expertise and technical support to the partnership. The project was developed in response to an evaluation undertaken by key Guyanese stakeholders within the original Darwin Initiative project. This identified the need for a more comprehensive approach to address human capacity needs within key organizations and that overall public awareness, regarding biodiversity conservation, needed to be raised. All partners contributed to

the project proposal development, had key responsibilities within the project and reviewed all outputs from the project.

The following organizations formed the partnership: The University of Guyana (Centre for the Study of Biological Diversity - CSBD); the North Rupununi District Development Board (NRDDB); the Iwokrama International Centre; the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Royal Holloway, University of London; the Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust; and The Open University. This collaboration, forged during the first Darwin Initiative project, faced some significant challenges but continued to develop and evolve throughout the lifetime of the project. Some important lessons were learnt by all partners regarding the management structures and communication required to deliver a project of this nature.

During the lifetime of the project some changes in organizational responsibilities occurred in response to changing personnel and management structures. Dr. Graham Watkins left the Iwokrama International Centre before the start of the project, and as a result the project partnership struggled to maintain successful line management of staff within key project partner organizations. At the commencement of the project it was obvious that Iwokrama International Centre was unable to deliver the project outputs with their project and financial management structure. As a result the key in-country implementing organization was switched to the University of Guyana, as agreed by the Darwin Secretariat. Iwokrama International Centre remained a partner on the project and continued to input into the development of project outputs and key decisions. The University of Guyana provided a significant improvement in terms of financial management but project and line management of staff remained a serious issue and often threatened the delivery of project outputs. This often manifested itself in activities occurring without adequate recording of information. It was difficult to assess whether activities had been completed on time without seeing full records and write ups. Ultimately the responsibility for producing this documentation was the line managers within the partner organizations.

To rectify this situation UK partner staff, in consultation with Guyanese partners, developed a strategy involving more frequent visits to Guyana to assist in management and implementation of the project. Drs Mistry and Berardi managed to secure a four month sabbatical (January – April 2007) from Royal Holloway and The Open University respectively, during which they assisted in project management, were able to deepen their understanding of the biodiversity conservation and natural resource management issues in Guyana and take part in extensive discussions with stakeholders on appropriate methods and approaches for sustainable development. Dr. Mistry visited Guyana in September 2007 and January 2008 whilst Dr. Simpson visited in November 2007 and March 2008 to keep the momentum of the project going. It should be stated that project staff were still undertaking project activities but without developed and enforced workplans they were often struggling to prioritise and deliver outputs. Hands on training of senior staff in project management, appraisal processes and line management was undertaken, during visits by UK staff, to promote the successful delivery of the project. Ultimately this strategy was successful, as all outputs were completed and project management capacity was further developed within partner organizations.

It is important to note that partner technical staff remained highly committed throughout the project and produced quality outputs that are a credit to them. This was often in the absence of clear management or guidance from senior staff within the partner organizations. The experience of this project has identified an important lesson for future Darwin Initiative projects that seek to work in regions or countries where project management capacity and support for technical staff is largely absent. Collaboration remained strong among all project partners and the commitment to achieving the project outputs was always high, however, the lack of management capacity in terms of protocols, structures or experience meant it was hard for more junior staff to achieve their individual work programmes. In the age of climate change, where individuals and organizations are trying to reduce their carbon footprints and where limited funding and existing work commitments do not allow UK staff to spend significant time periods in-country the experiences of this project have identified serious project delivery issues.

Attempts to use e-mail, phone calls and on-line audio visual conferencing certainly improved the communication and management situation but it is the experience of this project that these alone would not be sufficient to achieve success with a project of this nature. The only successful strategy for achieving this type of project is through significant contact time by UK

staff with project managers and junior staff. This is because capacity building is required, not only in technical aspects, but also in basic project and staff management. As organizations seek to reduce international air travel and funding or work commitments do not allow significant time to be spent in-country, it brings into question whether projects of this nature, within countries such as Guyana, can continue to be successful with fewer and shorter face to face visits.

During the first Darwin Initiative project, good links were made with other local organisations including Conservation International-Guyana, WWF-Guyana and the Karanambu Trust. These were continued and strengthened during the project and new collaborations were initiated with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Amerindian Affairs, and the Wildlife Division. The project has also collaborated with the Darwin Initiative butterfly farming project in the North Rupununi, led by the Iwokrama International Centre and the University of Warwick. This has been through the inclusion of butterfly trails in the development of tourist maps for the region, joint fieldwork logistics, plans for project news dissemination through the Darwin Wetlands Bulletin, and discussions between the two projects on including butterfly farming as a livelihood activity within the NRAMP.

The project partnership held regular meetings with the British High Commissioner and his staff throughout the project. The British High Commission offered continued support and identified potential partners and funding sources for the project. The High Commission also provided funding for the printing and distribution of the primary school wetland education material to every primary school in Guyana.

4 Project Achievements

4.1 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

The main impact of the project was to further build capacity within Guyana to undertake biodiversity conservation. The original Darwin Initiative 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 would result in effective conservation of these key habitats and species. This was achieved within the timeframe of the original project but this was very much a first step in providing Guyana with the comprehensive resources to undertake successful biodiversity conservation in the future. Stakeholder consultation during the original project recognised that the overall capacity of the country to effectively manage natural resources and undertake biodiversity conservation was low. This project sought 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.

This project also further refined the North Rupununi Adaptive Management Process, in light of feedback from stakeholders, to produce a more effective approach to natural resource management and biodiversity conservation. This management process provided the overall structural framework for all of the training courses, livelihood activities and management plans developed by the communities.

The project helped 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 established the means by which the capacity building being done under the original project be continuously replicated locally. Partner organizations such as the Environmental Protection Agency and Iwokrama International Centre are now in a position to offer the Ranger/Environmental Officer course for their own staff and for staff from external organizations. Bina Hill Institute, a training institute within the North Rupununi, also offers the Ranger/Environmental Officer course and the Community course to the people of the North Rupununi. A staff member, trained within the project, now works for the Bina Hill Institute delivering this course material. The University of

Guyana is also now in a position to offer a post-graduate course in natural resource and biodiversity conservation management.

Adaptive management plans for specific livelihood activities were developed by communities within the Community Course and are now being implemented by the communities of the North Rupununi. These include farming, eco-tourism, handicraft making, Giant River turtle egg harvesting, fisheries and Black Caiman management. These management plans will directly contribute to biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of resources across the North Rupununi.

The project has achieved major public awareness successes by: developing primary school teacher and student packs that have been distributed to every primary school across Guyana; holding public events and engaging the media to highlight biodiversity conservation issues; developing tourist materials illustrating the importance of biodiversity conservation to communities of the North Rupununi; and setting up a community website that publicises biodiversity conservation management, livelihood activities and provides access to all course material developed within the project.

A key social impact of the project is the acknowledgement by stakeholders and partner organizations that, in the context of Guyana, effective biodiversity conservation and natural resource management within the North Rupununi, should be delivered by local communities supported by government, national and international non-governmental organizations. Related to this impact the people of the North Rupununi are now applying the learning cycle approach to management (core principal within NRAMP) in both personal and community activities. Biodiversity conservation and adaptive, sustainable management of natural resources are now recognised by communities as key principles in any local development activities. The implementation of the plans and approaches, developed by the project, will lead to effective biodiversity conservation and natural resource management, delivered on the ground, by the communities who are so reliant on the environment they live within.

4.2 Outcomes: achievement of the project purpose and outcomes

Overall, the project achieved its purpose of contributing towards building the capacity of stakeholders, both at local and national levels, in implementing the North Rupununi Adaptive Management Process (NRAMP) in ways that are ecologically, socially and financially sustainable. The development and implementation of NRAMP training and educational courses were successful, and partner organisations have indicated their adoption of the approach, process and materials within their institutions. There has been increased awareness of wetland biodiversity conservation issues at local and national levels through the training/educational training and materials, regular media broadcasts, various stakeholder fora and community visits, and the community website. The local communities in particular have incorporated the NRAMP approach into their ecosystem and livelihood management systems, to support, for example, ecotourism, farming and handicraft making. The data collected for the NRAMP Impact Assessment has allowed us to understand the impact of the NRAMP in achieving its goals and the complexity of factors that constrain its success both at local and national level.

4.3 Outputs (and activities)

The project had six main outputs as laid out in the logical framework, and all of these were achieved as follows:

1) Community Wetland Monitoring and Sustainable Livelihoods course

This course was developed, implemented and published. 42 people in six communities completed the Community Course. This was led by the NRDDDB staff on the Project and supported by the Project Coordinator. A wetland habitat guide for tourists was produced, as well as a number of tourist maps for various communities. It was not possible to develop the Earthwatch expeditions as part of this project as the few individuals of PhD level within partner organizations did not have any spare capacity to manage and lead these expeditions.

2) Environmental Officer/Ranger Wetland Monitoring and Management course

The Ranger/Environmental Officer Course was developed, implemented and published. 15 people in three key organisations (the NRDDDB, Iwokrama and EPA) have completed the training to date. However, over 40 people will be trained by the end of July 2008, as the EPA are committed to training all their environmental officers by this point.

3) Primary School Teacher and Student Wetland Biodiversity packs

The Primary School Teacher and Student Pack was developed (in collaboration with the National Educational Development Unit of the Ministry of Education) and published. It is comprised of lesson plans and student activities for Grades 5 and 6 on four themes of wetlands, pollution, fire and biodiversity loss and extinction. Additional funding from the British High Commission in Guyana enabled the project to expand the dissemination of these packs from the initial 16 primary schools of the North Rupununi, to all 350 primary schools across Guyana.

4) University of Guyana Sustainable Management of Wetland Biodiversity postgraduate course

This course was developed, but has still to be implemented. This was due to serious personal problems of the host partner, Mr Calvin Bernard, of the University of Guyana during 2007. On monitoring the situation, Mr Phillip Da Silva, a senior member of the University was called upon to aid Mr Bernard in completing the output. Mr Da Silva is committed to delivering this course within the next academic year at the University and to use this course as the basis of developing a full Masters level course in Natural Resource Management.

5) NRAMP Impact Assessment Report

Data for this report was collected, analysed and published.

6) Publications, presentations and exhibitions

The project was promoted through numerous broadcasts on radio and television, in newspaper articles, in partner magazines, in the wetland bulletins and through scientific journal articles (see Section 4.4). The community website (www.nrwetlands.org.gy) was successfully launched and holds information for a range of audiences including tourists. The project partnership was not able to develop the wetland centre as a full visitor centre during the lifetime of the project - a number of mobile exhibits were created and have been used in Georgetown and within the Rupununi to publicise the project outputs. There are also plans to house the mobile exhibits at the international airport for a period. There is still a very strong commitment from the communities and tourist operators in the area to develop the wetland centre – the Guyana Trade and Investment Support (GTIS) have indicated a strong interest in the supporting the centre (responding to the growing bird-watching tourist marketing Guyana) as have WWF-Guianas.

4.4 Project standard measures and publications

Please see Annex 4 and 5.

4.5 Technical and Scientific achievements and co-operation

Technical and scientific achievements of the project could be characterised within two distinct categories: procedural developments, and individual capacity building. With regards to procedural developments, the associated ESRC funded ECOSENSUS project allowed us to implement a sophisticated online content management system for supporting virtual team working and sharing information/data between Guyanese and British team members. At a scientific level, the original field methods manual was significantly improved and updated, especially with regards to its integration within the much more comprehensive and theoretically coherent 2008 edition of the North Rupununi Adaptive Management Process (NRAMP). The System Viability Framework which underpins NRAMP (2008) is a major conceptual development with regards to socio-ecological natural resource management and will be at the centre of a number of academic journal papers and books currently planned. This framework was also invaluable in assessing the impact of the project as a whole (NRAMP Impact Assessment Report) and our contribution in particular (e.g. Mistry et al, *Area -in press*), and provides a new and significantly more effective project monitoring and evaluation procedure (see Section 6). Additional procedural developments have resulted from associated projects,

such as the British Academy funded "Amerindian Social Memory" research project (which developed the use of participatory video to record and disseminate marginalised voices) and the WWF-Guyana funded "Turtle Management" community project (which built on NRAMP's approach to support local integrated conservation and development initiatives). So far, we have achieved the following peer-reviewed publication of project outputs: Mistry et al, 2008 (*Biodiversity and Conservation – in press*); Mistry et al, 2008 (*Area - in press*), and are in the process of preparing three others (the systems viability approach for integrated conservation/development, measuring impact in integrated conservation/development projects, the distribution and conservation of black caiman in the North Rupununi).

With regards to individual capacity building achievements resulting from technical and scientific operation, Guyanese staff members have increasingly taken a greater role in producing project documentation and training. Some of this capacity building was supported by additional funding, including the ECOSENSUS project mentioned above, and an International Fellowship for Mr Calvin Bernard to join the Systems Department at the Open University for a period of three months in 2007 to build his capacity in course development.

4.6 Capacity building

Capacity building was one of the key purposes of this project. The capacity of host country partners has been supported primarily through training and human resources development. Guyanese project staff capacities have been greatly enhanced as they themselves designed, developed and implemented training courses and developed the schools educational material. Some of these staff have gone onto further biodiversity and capacity building work as a result of the project (see Section 4.7). The role of British staff was transformed from trainers to advisors, support workers and course auditors. The capacity of staff in partner institutions and in the local communities has also increased through undertaking these courses. In the latter, there are examples of communities developing their own management plans using the NRAMP (see Section 4.1).

A great number of lessons have been learnt from being a UK project partner and many of these are discussed in detail in Mistry *et al.* 2008 (*Area - in press*), as well as in the NRAMP Impact Assessment Report 2008. These have helped build the capacity of all UK principal investigators in areas such as project design, project management, communication and facilitation.

4.7 Sustainability and Legacy

Most of the project resources were in the form of computers and these will be incorporated into biodiversity conservation work of host partner organisations. Most of the project staff are now either in further biodiversity conservation/sustainable livelihoods related posts or going into full-time education: Indranee Roopsind, Community trainer at Bina Hill Institute, North Rupununi; Odacy Davis, Researcher at Conservation International Guyana; Orville Davis, Researcher at NRDDDB, North Rupununi; Lakeram Haynes undertaking Access Course in UK to later enter university; Jermaine Clark undertaking Masters degree in UK; Sean Mendonca undertaking further biodiversity training in UK (chosen to be a Darwin Scholar 08). Project staff are still keeping in regular touch and we hope to collaborate on future projects together. For example, Indranee Roopsind and Orville Davis successfully secured funds from WWF-Guianas to put together a case to the IUCN to lower the status of the Black Caiman. UK project partners will be working with them to analyse data and review material.

Most of these Guyanese staff members are 'champions' of the NRAMP approach (see NRAMP Impact Assessment 2008 for more details) and will be taking the NRAMP into their new positions. For example, Indranee Roopsind is working on incorporating the Community Course into core training activities at the Bina Hill Institute. Orville Davis will be using the NRAMP approach for assessing Black Caiman in his role as Researcher at the NRDDDB. We expect the training and educational outputs to endure as to date, the EPA has indicated that the Ranger/Environmental Officer course will form part of core institutional training for all its Environmental Officers. Iwokrama, Conservation International and the Bina Hill Institute have indicated that they would like to use all or parts of the Community and Ranger/Environmental Officer courses as training courses available in their institutions. The NRDDDB has indicated that it would like to use the NRAMP approach for implementing government initiated community-

based natural resource management (see NRAMP Impact Assessment 2008) in the villages of the North Rupununi. UK project partners are currently in discussions with Iwokrama, Conservation International and the NRDDDB on how best to take this forward. The school materials will be reviewed in October 2008 and we hope it will then be incorporated into the National Curriculum.

5 Lessons learned, dissemination and communication

The lessons from this project are discussed in detail in the NRAMP Impact Assessment Report 2008 and in Mistry et al. 2008 (*Area – in press*).

Project achievements have been disseminated in a number of ways. In March 2008, celebratory events were organised in Georgetown and in the North Rupununi. At the event in Georgetown, attended by Amerindian community members, activists, conservationists, NGO representatives, government officials and the general public, the British High Commissioner in Guyana, Mr Fraser Wheeler, together with project staff handed over project outputs to relevant organisations. This was followed by a panel discussion on the future of the North Rupununi (see Darwin Initiative website Project Focus for more details). In the North Rupununi, tioushaos and councillors from the sixteen villages of the North Rupununi, NRDDDB, Bina Hill Institute, individuals from local businesses, local activists attended the event. In addition, project staff visited all sixteen communities to present the project outcomes and hand over copies of key outputs to them.

At the community level, broadcasts were also made on the local radio station, Radio Paiwomak, and at the national level there were articles about the project achievements in the main newspapers and project staff appeared on television to promote the project. The website www.nrwetlands.org.gy also contains information about the project and its outputs.

To date, two scientific journal articles have been published and a further three are currently in progress (see Section 4.5 and Annex 5).

5.1 Darwin identity

In Guyana, the project was promoted through local and national television, newspaper and radio media where the name of the Darwin Initiative was associated with the project and the Darwin Initiative logo appeared on all print publications. The project was well recognised within Guyana as a distinct project funded by the Darwin Initiative.

The NRDDDB has its own radio network serving the Amerindian community of the North Rupununi on which regular project updates naming the Darwin Initiative were posted. The partner organisations such as Iwokrama International Centre also have an extensive international mailing list where the project was advertised in association with the Darwin Initiative logo.

In the UK, the project was advertised through an article in WWT's magazine (sent to 120,000 members). At Royal Holloway, the project was advertised through the On-Campus and Alumini News publications (sent to 29,000 alumini around the world). News of the project's progress was also produced through three press releases that WWT and Royal Holloway made through established media channels. The project was also advertised on the Royal Holloway, WWT and Open University websites. In all of these, the Darwin Initiative name was acknowledged.

The Darwin Initiative logo and name was produced on course material such as the Methods Manual, Community Course and Ranger/Environmental Officer Course, prominently displayed on the Rupununi community website, acknowledged within the school packs, postgraduate course and tourist guide outputs.

The final project events in Georgetown and the Rupununi prominently displayed the Darwin Initiative logo and the funding was acknowledged by the British High Commissioner and partner organizations during presentations. As a result of the high profile of this project and due to the relatively small population within the country, the key biodiversity conservation, natural resource management, academic and government bodies of Guyana are all familiar with the

Darwin Initiative and it is very well recognised as an important funding mechanism for supporting Guyana in its obligations under the CBD.

6 Monitoring and evaluation

The relatively straightforward nature of project outputs meant that the project design did not experience major changes. However, the particular nature of the Darwin Initiative's monitoring and evaluation system was inadequate in providing useful feedback to partners and stakeholders with regards to dealing with the highly complex project management issues that team members had to contend with regularly. The NRAMP Impact Assessment report outlines the System Viability Framework used to monitor and evaluate the project. Although simple to engage with, its clear demarcation of vital attributes which should be monitored and evaluated, and the flexibility in identifying appropriate indicators of these attributes, provided specific and practical guidelines for achieving project goals and outputs. Of major significance was the explicit consideration of the context within which the project operated, thus identifying points of leverage without wasting human and financial resources on initiatives which would have had minimal chances of success considering the circumstances. It is hoped that regular monitoring of the impact of the NRAMP can be carried out using the indicators developed for the report.

6.1 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

All reviews were distributed and discussed with partners and collaborators as well as project staff. We addressed the comments of the reviewer to the annual report in the last half year report submitted on the 31st October 2007. We have not received any further feedback since then.

7 Finance and administration

7.1 Project expenditure

Item	Expenditure	Balance
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7.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

The following funds and in-kind contributions were secured over the lifetime of the project:

7.3 Value of DI funding

Without the Darwin Initiative funding the comprehensive successes in capacity building and public awareness raising would not have been possible. Resources available to host country and UK partners are not sufficient to undertake these kinds of activities on the scale achieved within the project.

Job opportunities, within the field of biodiversity conservation, are limited within Guyana but the Darwin Initiative funding has enabled project staff to gain vital experience and develop their personal skills. These individuals would have been lost to the sector as they would have had to seek alternative employment. The skills learnt within the project has enabled many of them to secure more experienced roles within partner organizations, cement their positions within their current organization or be accepted on further education courses. They are now in a position to help train the next generation of conservation professionals and further build capacity within Guyana.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2007 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The conservation of biological diversity,</i> • <i>The sustainable use of its components, and</i> • <i>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</i> 		<p>The project is supporting the management of resources and species such as the Giant River Turtle, fisheries management and ecotourism initiatives in the region. Through capacity building with local Amerindian communities, education institutions, conservation non-governmental organizations and government agencies, the project has comprehensively enhanced the ability for biodiversity conservation in Guyana.</p>	<p><i>(do not fill not applicable)</i></p>
<p>Purpose: Build capacity of stakeholders at both local and national levels in implementing the North Rupununi Adaptive Management Process (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-</p>	<p>The NRAMP Impact Assessment has been completed indicating the success of the approach and identifying areas future areas for capacity building and development.</p> <p>Partner organizations will implement the NRAMP through the provision of training and through the development and implementation of management plans.</p> <p>Management plans for Giant River Turtle egg harvesting, fisheries, handicrafts, eco-tourism and Black Caiman developed and being implemented.</p> <p>All primary schools in Guyana have received education material, the community and ranger /</p>	

	tourism	<p>environmental officer courses are now being provided by three organizations and the University of Guyana will hold a post-graduate course.</p> <p>Livelihood activities, particularly ecotourism, have been supported through the production of resources such as the community website, tourist guide, tourist maps and exhibit stands. Utilising the NRAMP approach, these activities are being undertaken in a sustainable way.</p>	
Output 1. Community Wetland Monitoring and Sustainable Livelihoods course	<p>1a) Course documentation and materials</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>Course material has been completed, distributed to all partners and available on community website.</p> <p>42 people have been trained and Bina Hill Institute is now offering the course for future training.</p> <p>Wetland tourist habitat guides have been produced and are now available for sale to tourists within the North Rupununi. Profit from the sale of these guides will pay for re-prints and contribute to community conservation projects. Tourist maps are available on the community website.</p> <p>An agreement with Earthwatch has not been reached during the lifetime of the project.</p>	
<i>Activity 1.1.</i> Community NRAMP and livelihood activities consultations to assess local capacity and training needs		Community consultation occurred to assess capacity needs. January 2007 and August 2007. Management plans for livelihood activities such as fisheries, Giant River Turtle egg harvesting, eco-tourism, handicrafts and Black Caiman management developed by February 2008.	
<i>Activity 1.2.</i> Production of plan for development of course		Course plan developed February 2007.	
<i>Activity 1.3.</i> Commencement of course development and delivery of course		Course material developed March 2007 to October 2007. Course delivered October 2007 to February 2008.	
<i>Activity 1.4.</i> Production of the NRAMP 2007 (also for Output 2)		The NRAMP 2007 completed October 2007. The NRAMP 2008 completed in March 2008.	
<i>Activity 1.5.</i> Skills training for Project staff (also for Output 2)		Completed March 2007.	
<i>Activity 1.6.</i> Production of tourist maps for the area		Completed January 2008 and now available on community website.	

<i>Activity 1.7.</i> Production of plan for Earthwatch expeditions and proposal writing commencement		Plan developed but agreement with Earthwatch not taken up.
Output 2. Environmental Officers/Ranger Wetland Monitoring and Management course	2a) Course documentation and materials 2b) 6 trained trainers to implement training of biodiversity conservation NGOs and EPA staff	Course material has been produced and is available on the community website. Three partner organizations are now providing this course to their staff and external organizations. 40 staff have been trained using material from this course.
<i>Activity 2.1.</i> Assessment of current training courses within relevant organisations		Consultation with stakeholders occurred in January and February 2007.
<i>Activity 2.2.</i> Production of plan for development of course		Course plan developed February 2007.
<i>Activity 2.3.</i> Commencement of course development		Course material developed March 2007 to October 2007.
<i>Activity 2.4</i> Delivery of course		Course delivered October 2007 to February 2008.
Output 3. Primary School Teacher and Student Wetland Biodiversity packs	3) 16 local community school resource packs for teachers and students published	Teacher and student packs have been produced and delivered to every primary school in Guyana.
<i>Activity 3.1.</i> Assessment of national science curriculum, WWT schools material and follow-up interviews with teachers		Assessment of material and curriculum information occurred by December 2006.
<i>Activity 3.2.</i> Production of plan for development of schools pack		Plan developed in February 2007.
<i>Activity 3.3.</i> Participation in Rupununi Wildlife Festival focused on school children		The project held an event at the festival in March 2007.
<i>Activity 3.4.</i> Commencement of schools pack development		Work started on school packs in March 2007 and they were field tested in April/May 2007.
<i>Activity 3.5</i> Production and delivery of school packs		Production of school packs occurred from March 2007 to February 2008. Materials were delivered to schools between March 2008 and May 2008.
Output 4. University of Guyana Sustainable Management of Wetland Biodiversity postgraduate course	4) Course lecture material and resources produced	Course structure and material have been produced. Course is due to be delivered in August 2008.
<i>Activity 4.1.</i> Consultations with lecturers at the University of Guyana		This was completed in March 2007.
<i>Activity 4.2.</i> CPD assessment within relevant organisations		This was completed in April 2007.
<i>Activity 4.3.</i> Production of plan for development of postgraduate course		The course plan was developed by Calvin Bernard on a study tour to the UK in the summer of 2007.

<i>Activity 4.4</i> Development and delivery of the postgraduate course		The University of Guyana staff have been developing the material and are due to deliver the course in August 2008.
Output 5. NRAMP Impact Assessment Report	5a) Workshops completed 5b) Report peer reviewed and distributed to all stakeholders	Stakeholder Fora were held in January 2007 and January 2008 to provide information for the report. The PV staff are gathered views from the communities and the EPA Project Officer completed a comprehensive review of biodiversity conservation, natural resource management and sustainable development policies and regulations and their potential impact on the NRAMP. The NRAMP impact assessment report has been finalised and was distributed to all partners for comment.
<i>Activity 5.1.</i> Stakeholder Fora held (also for Output 6)		Stakeholder fora were held in January 2007, September 2007 and March 2008.
<i>Activity 5.2.</i> Participatory Video training undertaken by 18 attendees		PV training occurred in February 2007.
<i>Activity 5.3.</i> Four staff employed and carried out research on the impact of the NRAMP through PV		PV was undertaken in communities within the North Rupununi between January 2007 and January 2008.
<i>Activity 5.4.</i> Film on Stakeholder Fora produced		Film on each Stakeholder Fora was produced.
<i>Activity 5.5</i> NRAMP Impact Assessment report produced, reviewed and published		NRAMP Impact Assessment report including information from a comprehensive review of biodiversity conservation, natural resource management and sustainable development policies and regulations and their potential impact on the NRAMP was developed between January 2007 and February 2008. The report was circulated for comment in March and April 2008 before being published in April 2008.
Output 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	Regular radio, newspaper, TV and the quarterly wetland bulletins occurred during the project. 2 papers have been accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals and the community website has gone live.
<i>Activity 6.1.</i> Two press releases in Guyana and the UK		Three press releases have occurred within the UK and three within Guyana.
<i>Activity 6.2.</i> Two Guyanese national newspaper articles		Five articles have been reported within Guyanese national newspapers.
<i>Activity 6.3.</i> Two Guyanese TV broadcasts		Four TV interviews have been shown on Guyanese national TV.

<i>Activity 6.4.</i> Six local Guyanese radio broadcasts	20 local Guyanese radio broadcasts have occurred during the project.
<i>Activity 6.5.</i> 4 Darwin Wetlands Bulletins produced and distributed	Six wetland bulletins have been released during the project.
<i>Activity 6.6.</i> Plan and proposal for Darwin Wetland Centre submitted to local communities	Plan and proposal for Darwin Wetland Centre was submitted and approved by local communities. Wetland exhibit stands have been produced by the project.
<i>Activity 6.7.</i> Project website and online information management system launched	Community website has gone live and local community staff have been trained in managing the site.
<i>Activity 6.8.</i> Proposal for larger Darwin Wetland Centre completed and submitted to FCO via British High Commission in Guyana	Proposal for funding was sent to FCO but was not successful. Funding, from other sources, is still being sought for this project.
<i>Activity 6.9</i> Two papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	2 papers have been accepted for publication and a number of others are in development.

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

• 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</p>	<p>1) Trained staff remain in communities and train other community members to</p>

		sent to Darwin Initiative	undertake wetland monitoring and tourist guiding
	1b) 6 trained trainers to implement wider training within local communities	1b) Trainee evaluation questionnaire and attendance records	
	1c) Wetland habitat guides for tourists	1c) 2 copies of course material sent to Darwin Initiative	
	1d) 3 Earthwatch expeditions per year	1d) Expedition participant attendance records	
2) Wetland monitoring and management ranger and environment officer training course	2a) Course documentation and materials	2a) Feedback from documentation review	2a) Trained staff remain in institutions and train other staff members in wetland monitoring and management
	2b) 6 trained trainers to implement training of biodiversity conservation NGOs and EPA staff	2a) 2 copies of course material sent to Darwin Initiative	2b) Conservation organisations having a continued commitment to wetland management within the Rupununi
		2b) Trainee evaluation questionnaire and attendance records	
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	5a) Workshops completed	5a) List of attendees	5) All stakeholders attend and participate in workshops
	5b) Report peer reviewed and distributed to all stakeholders	5b) ECOSENSUS database updated	
		5c) 3D participatory model of Rupununi	
		5d) 2 copies of report sent to Darwin Initiative	
6) Publications, presentations and	6) 6 radio and 2 TV broadcasts; 4	6) Copies of all publications	6) Broadcasts and publications

exhibitions	newspaper articles; permanent wetland biodiversity exhibitions; 6 quarterly wetland stakeholder bulletins; 2 papers published in peer reviewed journals; Rupununi wetland website	and recordings sent to Darwin Initiative	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).		

Annex 3 Project contribution to Articles under the CBD

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use		Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring		Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation		Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
9. Ex-situ Conservation		Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources.
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity	20	Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.
11. Incentive Measures		Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
12. Research and Training	30	Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness	25	Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts		Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for re-dress of international damage.
15. Access to Genetic Resources		Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits.

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
16. Access to and Transfer of Technology		Countries shall ensure access to technologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity under fair and most favourable terms to the source countries (subject to patents and intellectual property rights) and ensure the private sector facilitates such assess and joint development of technologies.
17. Exchange of Information		Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
19. Bio-safety Protocol		Countries shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities and to ensure all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis, especially where they provide the genetic resources for such research.
Other Contribution	25	Smaller contributions (eg of 5%) or less should be summed and included here.
Total %	100%	Check % = total 100

Annex 4 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
Training Measures		
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis	
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained	
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	
3	Number of other qualifications obtained	
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification(ie not categories 1-4 above)	
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (ie not categories 1-5 above)	6 Guyanese trainers trained in community wetland course 6 Guyanese trainers trained in wetland monitoring and management ranger and environmental officer course 42 Guyanese people trained on community wetland course 40 Guyanese people trained on ranger/environmental officer course
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	Trainers trained in community wetland course - 1 week Trainers trained in ranger/environmental officer course - 1 week Community wetland course - 14 weeks Ranger/environmental officer course – 3 weeks
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	5: Community wetland course training material; Ranger/environmental officer course training material; Wetland primary school teacher pack; Wetland primary school student

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
		activity pack; Wetland natural resource management postgraduate course material.
Research Measures		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	45 weeks - UK staff in Guyana to undertake training, course development, capacity building activities and stakeholder engagement
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s)	1 - The NRAMP was adapted as part of an on-going iteration and presented as the NRAMP 2008
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	2 - Wetlands Methods Manual 2008 (adapted from previous version); adapted version of State of the North Rupununi Report (2006) produced
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	2 – in journals <i>Biodiversity and Conservation</i> and <i>Area</i>
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere	
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country	
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)	
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)	
Dissemination Measures		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	5 – stakeholder fora in Georgetown and in the North Rupununi
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	2 – Open University Systems Seminar Series; WWT Council and Members Meeting
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	5 – including <i>Stabroek News</i> , <i>Guyana Chronicle</i> and <i>Kaieteur News</i>
15b	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	
15c	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK	3
15d	Number of local press releases or publicity	3

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
	articles in UK	
16a	Number of issues of newsletters produced in the host country(s)	6 - Quarterly project bulletins
16b	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(s)	1000 people
16c	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	
17a	Number of dissemination networks established	
17b	Number of dissemination networks enhanced or extended	
18a	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s)	4 – on EPA programme on NCN channel
18b	Number of national TV programme/features in the UK	
18c	Number of local TV programme/features in host country	
18d	Number of local TV programme features in the UK	
19a	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)	
19b	Number of national radio interviews/features in the UK	
19c	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country (s)	20 – on Radio Paiwomak, local community radio station in the North Rupununi
19d	Number of local radio interviews/features in the UK	
Physical Measures		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	£15,580 - including course material, habitat and species guides, computers, exhibitions and eco-tourism resources
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisation established	
22	Number of permanent field plots established	
23	Value of additional resources raised for project	£25,000 Includes in-kind contributions of material and computers, the ECOSENSUS project, the British Academy project, the Open University International Fellowship and funding from the British High Commission in Guyana
Other Measures used by the project and not currently including in DI standard measures		

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
	Livelihood support material	1 – Wetlands tourist wildlife and community guide

Annex 5 Publications

Type *	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Bulletin	Darwin Wetlands Bulletins, Darwin Initiative Guyana Partnership, 2007-2008	Darwin Wetlands Project	www.nrwetlands.org.gy	Free
*Adaptive management plan	NRAMP 2008, Darwin Initiative Guyana Partnership, 2008	Darwin Wetlands Project	www.nrwetlands.org.gy	Free
*Manual	Wetlands Methods Manual 2008, Darwin Initiative Guyana Partnership, 2008	Darwin Wetlands Project	www.nrwetlands.org.gy	Free
Membership magazine, Waterlife	Water, water everywhere, Matthew Simpson, Jan 2007	Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust	Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust, Slimbridge, Glos. GL2 7BT	Free to members or £3.75
Book	"Making environmental decisions and learning from them" (Furniss, P., Morris, D., Berardi, A., Collins, K., Blackmore, C., Reynolds, M. and S. Simon, 2006)	Open University	The book will be available to the public on: http://www.ouw.co.uk/	£25 (final price still to be fixed)
*Training manual	Community Course 2008, Darwin Initiative Guyana Partnership, 2008	Darwin Wetlands Project	www.nrwetlands.org.gy	Free
*Training manual	Ranger / Environmental Officer Course 2008, Darwin Initiative Guyana Partnership, 2008	Darwin Wetlands Project	www.nrwetlands.org.gy	Free
*School Lesson	Wetlands	Darwin		Free

Plans	Education, Darwin Initiative Guyana Partnership, 2008	Wetlands Project	www.nrwetlands.org.gy	
*School Activity Booklet	School Activity Booklet: learning about my wetland environment, Darwin Initiative Guyana Partnership, 2008	Darwin Wetlands Project	www.nrwetlands.org.gy	Free
*Wetlands tourist wildlife and community guide	North Rupununi Wetlands, Darwin Initiative Guyana Partnership, 2008	Darwin Wetlands Project	Various tourist outlets in the North Rupununi and Georgetown, including the NRDDB, Rockview Lodge and Iwokrama International Centre	G\$1000
Tourist maps	Tourist maps for several communities in North Rupununi, 2008	Darwin Wetlands Project	www.nrwetlands.org.gy	Free
*Journal article	Birds as indicators of wetland status and change in the North Rupununi, Guyana, Mistry, Berardi and Simpson, 2008 (in press)	Biodiversity and Conservation	Journal website Pre-publication version available from	Will depend on whether user is subscribed to journal
*Journal article	Critical reflections on practice: the changing roles of three physical geographers carrying out research in a developing country, Mistry, Berardi and Simpson, 2008 (in press)	Area	Journal website Also available as Working Paper from http://www.gg.rhul.ac.uk/cedar/Papers.html	Will depend on whether user is subscribed to journal
*Report	NRAMP Impact Assessment Report, Darwin Initiative Guyana Partnership, 2008	Darwin Wetlands Project	www.nrwetlands.org.gy	Free

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