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# CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

**USAID Biodiversity Corridor Planning and  
Implementation Program  
(Corridor) Cooperative Agreement**

**June 15, 2000 Semi-Annual Progress Report**

**Conservation International**  
**Biodiversity Corridor Planning and Implementation program (Corridor)**

**June 15, 2000 Semi-Annual Progress Report**  
**FY00: October 1, 1999 – March 31, 2000**

**Biodiversity Corridor Planning and Implementation Program (Corridor)**  
**Cooperative Agreement No. LAG-A-00-99-00046-00**

**I. Summary of Activity Status and Progress**

**a. Introductory Paragraph.**

This report covers the first six-month period of FY00 from October 1, 1999 through March 31, 2000 for activities completed under the USAID Biodiversity Corridor Planning and Implementation Program (Corridor) Cooperative Agreement. For FY00, obligated funding for the Corridor Cooperative Agreement supported activities in Brazil, Guyana, and the Philippines.

Under the USAID/Global Bureau Leader with Associates Global Conservation Program, CI is implementing biodiversity corridors in three priority areas: the Kanuku Mountains and New River Triangle region of southern Guyana, the Sierra Madre mountain range in the northern region of Luzon, Philippines, and the Cerrado/Pantanal region of south-western Brazil. The activities proposed for the three regions concentrate on the initial steps of corridor implementation over a two-to-five-year period. The regions are starting at different stages in the biodiversity corridor implementation process; the Guyana corridor is beginning with the first steps, the Philippines corridor is building on some current knowledge, and the Brazil corridor is in the more advanced implementation phases. The long-term sustainability of these biodiversity corridors depends on the active involvement of local individuals and groups, who will carry out future corridor activities with guidance from CI and others.

During the first six-month period of the Corridor Cooperative Agreement, significant progress was made on all levels throughout each of the three countries. In general, most of our activities are on-track and in fact many have already been completed. Outputs have been focused on the establishment of a corridor support framework to provide stakeholders with the information and coordination required to plan and implement a biodiversity corridor. In all three countries, preliminary corridor assessment are well underway, with all the relevant biological, social and economic data being compiled and reviewed. The information will serve as the basis for a large, integrated corridor information system that will allow corridor planners to utilize a common information base for corridor planning and to identify gaps in corridor knowledge.

This analytical groundwork has led to more in-depth, multidisciplinary assessments being planned to look at corridor-wide threats to assess biodiversity priorities and determine economic factors that drive land use within the corridor. Under the Corridor Agreement program, local groups will oversee and guide the establishment of a biodiversity corridor. An integrated monitoring and evaluation process will enable partners and stakeholders to analyze the effectiveness of interventions as well as to keep track of threats and other trends influencing the success of the corridor approach.

Major accomplishments in each of the three countries for this reporting period include:

A recent decree by the Brazilian State Secretary for the Environment for the creation of the State Park of the Pantanal of the Rio Negro—a success largely leveraged with matching funds from CI's Tropical Wilderness Fund. The State Secretary for the Environment, in partnership with Conservation International will implement and manage this 78,302,97 ha Park, which, once added to neighboring CI established private protected areas (Fazendinha, Santa Sofia e Fazenda Rio Negro), will amount to 100,000 ha of legally protected areas in the most pristine portion of the Pantanal.

In Guyana, the major highlight over the past 6-months was the signing of a "Letter of Comfort" (See attachment Guyana-1) with the Government of Guyana for an exploratory conservation concession in the area between the Kanuku Mountains and the New River Triangle. Once accepted, by the

Government of Guyana, the proposed 1 million-acre concession will protect one of Guyana's most pristine areas of tropical wilderness areas, creating an important link in Guyana's tropical wilderness corridor. Final negotiations on the exploratory lease are now in progress.

Finally, in the Philippines in November 1999, CI Board member Oscar Lopez and CI-Philippines Director Perry Ong met with President Joseph Estrada to make a presentation on the Northern Sierra Madre region and the immediate need for presidential action on major threats, including mining and timber concessions and associated road development.

Accomplishments for the Corridor Cooperative Agreement overall include:

The facilitation and development by CI's Monitoring and Evaluation Program of the Corridor Learning System. Over the course of the past six months, a series of meetings have taken place to discuss the scope of the learning system. The results of these meetings have been synthesized into a paper entitled 'Learning System for CI's Corridor Initiative'. The paper was discussed at CI's Annual Planning Meeting with the participation of staff from all three USAID-funded as well as representatives of CI's technical support programs (a total of 18 people). The concept paper for the learning system has been finalized. This concept paper will be used to prepare the workshop for the cross-corridor learning in FY01. The concept for corridor-level monitoring and evaluation systems has been developed. This concept will guide corridor staff in the establishment of monitoring and evaluations systems.

In addition, planning for a Corridor Learning Workshop (scheduled for March 4 through 10, 2001) has begun. This learning event, which will be facilitated by CI's M&E Program aims to draw conclusions from the application of CI's approach to assist in the design and implementation of current and future biodiversity corridors. In addition to staff from the three corridors funded by USAID, this workshop will include staff from other corridors as well as outside experts.

Please refer to the "highlights" section which immediately follows as well as the "Key Short and Long-Term Program Objectives for the Site" and "Summary of Progress for Site" under "II. Detailed Description of Site Progress," for a more detailed description of major accomplishments for this reporting period in each of the three Corridor Cooperative Agreement countries.

***b. Highlights.***

**Brazil:**

- The Corridor Launching workshop has been held in Campo Grande. Organized in partnership with the State Secretary for the Environment and the Emas Foundation, over 50 representatives from Universities, NGOs, Government and landowners attended the workshop (please see attachment Brazil-1).
- CI-Pantanal and the Earthwatch Institute have established a partnership to research wildlife in the Pantanal by creating a research Station at the CI-Pantanal-managed Fazenda Rio Negro--a 7,700 ha ranch in the most pristine part of the Pantanal.
- CI-Pantanal has successfully negotiated with The State Secretary for the Environment to encourage the declaration of a new protected area. The State Secretary has signed a memorandum of technical collaboration for the creation and management of private reserves with CI and a decree generating tax incentives for the creation of private reserves during the Week of the Environment. The State Secretary for the Environment, on the same occasion, decreed the Creation of the State Park of the Pantanal of the Rio Negro—a success largely leveraged with matching funds from CI's Tropical Wilderness Fund. The State Secretary for the Environment, in partnership with Conservation International will implement and manage this 78,302,97 ha Park, which, once added to neighboring CI established private protected areas (Fazendinha, Santa Sofia e Fazenda Rio Negro), will amount to 100,000 ha of legally protected areas in the most pristine portion of the Pantanal.

- Conservation International, in partnership with IBAMA (The Brazilian Environmental Institute), Fire Brigades and Landowner Associations has implemented a campaign to reduce fire outbreaks. The first part of the campaign has concentrated on the distribution of educational folders and the promotion of a small seminar in Bonito town aimed at teaching landowners how to use fire safely. CI has also donated fire control tools to the trained Voluntary Fire Brigade to aid them in fire fighting.
- Economic, social, biological and spatial data on the corridor area is being compiled using a database created and managed by CI-Pantanal. Important data generated during CI's Rapid Assessment of Aquatic Ecosystems (AquaRAP), to be published in July this year, will greatly contribute to the information available. This report describes the findings of over 30 multidisciplinary scientists, who studied the aquatic flora and fauna of the headwater and the Rio Negro regions of the Pantanal. The map identified as Attachment Brazil-2 highlights the sampling areas studied during the 1998 AquaRAP. Information gathered at that time, guided the selection of biologically significant areas to be included in the creation of the new Rio Negro State Park.

#### **Guyana:**

- For Guyana, the major highlight was the signing of a "Letter of Comfort" (similar to an MOU) (See attachment Guyana-1) with the Government of Guyana for an exploratory conservation concession in the area between the Kanuku Mountains and the New River Triangle. Once accepted, by the Government of Guyana, the proposed 1 million acre concession will protect one of Guyana's most pristine areas of tropical wilderness areas, creating an important link in Guyana's tropical wilderness corridor. Final negotiations on the exploratory lease are now in progress. Most recently CI-Guyana representatives and CI Senior Economist, Dr. Richard Rice recently gave presentations to the Government of Guyana, opposition party (PNC) in Guyana, Guyana First (a political organization), and all Indigenous and human rights groups in Guyana. So far, the response was 100% positive. Given this, we expect to sign the exploratory lease by the end of July 2000. Next steps will entail gathering economic and biological data on the proposed concession area, negotiating the lease fees and royalty payments, and developing a long-term management plan.
- Another highlight was the completion of the first socio-economic survey of all 16 indigenous communities living in the Kanuku Mountain Region. The information gathered is presently being input into an ACCESS database format which can be downloaded into the Corridor Information System/GIS. A narrative report has also been completed (see attachment Guyana-2). This preliminary survey provided critical information on the communities living in the Kanuku mountains that was never before available. Information gathered will be used to develop a participatory consultation and discussion process on protected areas with local communities, as well as for developing conservation awareness and environmental education programs.
- An MOU was signed between CI and the Smithsonian Institution's Biodiversity of the Guianas Program. (see attachment Guyana-3). The MOU outlines the agreement between CI and SI to share data, and utilize the Biodiversity Centre at the University of Guyana for GIS expertise and database input. Training was also held at the Biodiversity Centre in Guyana in Database Management and GIS techniques. Database manager Naseem Nasir was trained. Topographic maps of the corridor region are presently being digitized by the Biodiversity Centre, utilizing new state-of-the-art software purchased through the USAID project.
- An MOU was signed in June 2000 between the Biodiversity Centre at the University of Guyana and CI-Guyana outlining the specific roles of each institution in gathering and databasing baseline biological and land-use information.

#### **Philippines:**

- In November, 1999 CI Board member Oscar Lopez and CI-Philippines Director Perry Ong met with President Joseph Estrada to make a presentation on the Northern Sierra Madre region and the

immediate need for presidential action on major threats, including mining and timber concessions and associated road development.

- CI's feasibility assessment for reforestation in the corridor included discussions with key government agencies and academic institutions and CI board member Oscar Lopez, all of whom showed considerable interest in reforestation opportunities.

Corridor communication initiatives at the local, national and international levels include:

- A poster competition titled "Save the Sierra Madre rainforests" has been scheduled for July and will target all six high schools in the three coastal municipalities.
- CI produced and distributed 3,000 calenders promoting conservation of the Sierra Madre.
- CNN International, in active collaboration with CI Philippines, produced and aired an episode on the Sierra Madre recently. (Please see Attachment Philippines-1)

**c. Table of Activity Status.**

Activity Number	Activity Title	Status*	Page number for more information
<b>Brazil</b>			
1.1.1	MOU with the State Secretary for the Environment being negotiated and signed	Completed	7-8
1.1.2	Corridor Launching Workshop in Campo Grande, Brazil	Completed	8-9
1.1.3	Identification and compilation of information on stakeholders	On-track	9-10
1.1.4	Review of compiled data	On-track	10-11
1.2.1	Purchase of computer equipment	On-track	12
1.2.2	Purchase of information system software (GIS, database)	Mixed performance	12-13
1.5.1	Local Coordinating Unit (LCU) identified	Completed	13-14
1.6.1	Analysis of possibilities for long-term financial mechanisms for the corridor	On-track	14-15
1.7.1	Development of primary awareness tools	On-track	15
2.2.1	Hiring of a Cerrado Coordinator to work in collaboration with the Emas Foundation	Completed	15-16
2.2.2	Support Improvements to the infrastructure of the Emas Foundation	Delayed	16-17
2.2.3	Hiring and Training of a Corridor Coordinator Assistant for the Pantanal,	Completed	17
2.2.4	Improvements to the CI Pantanal office infrastructure	Mixed performance	17-18
2.6.1	Implementation of the Rio Negro Research Station	On-track	18-19
2.6.2	Hiring of GIS Data Manager	Mixed performance	19-20
2.6.3	support landowners in the due process of creating Private Reserves.	On-track	20

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3.2.1	Implementation of firebreaks and fire management activities	On-track	20-21
3.2.2	Hiring of a Coordinator to organize and implement fire management training and awareness	On-track	21-22
<b>Guyana</b>			
1.1.1	Collect baseline data and sign MOU	On-track	23-24
1.1.2	Data entry into corridor information system	On-track	24-25
1.1.3	Assessment of existing biodiversity and protected areas legislation	On-track	25
1.1.4	Compile existing socioeconomic data on Kanuku Mountain communities	Complete	25-26
1.1.5	Conduct socioeconomic surveys and consultations with the indigenous communities	On-track – initial survey complete	26-27
1.1.6	Update and/or verify data on officially designated Amerindian lands	Delayed	27-28
1.1.7	Review existing indigenous land claims	Complete	28
1.1.8	Analyze national timber industry	Complete	28-29
1.2.1	Hire and train GIS data manager	Complete	29-30
1.3.1	Develop guidelines for a Corridor Monitoring and Evaluation System	Delayed	30
1.4.1	Hold meeting with Vanessa Mining officials to result in strategy	Completed	30-31
1.4.2	Complete socioeconomic surveys and consultations with Kanuku Mountain communities	Initial surveys Completed – consultations on-going	31-32
1.5.1	Identify corridor team	Completed	32-33
1.5.2	Hire and train corridor project manager	On-track	33
1.6.1	Conduct analysis of long-term financial mechanisms for protected areas and conservation concessions	On-track	33-34
1.7.1	Design and Initiate phase 4 of the National Conservation Awareness Campaign and Environmental Education Program	Completed	34-35
2.1.1	Draft and submit to the Government of Guyana a preliminary plan for the Kanuku Mountain region protected area	Completed –but not submitted	35-36
2.1.3	Complete and submit application for Essequibo region conservation concession to the Guyana Forestry Commission.	Completed	36
2.1.4	Negotiate and finalize the total area of conservation concession	On-track	36-37
2.6.1	Conduct analysis to determine the legal procedures for the establishment of Essequibo region conservation concession	Completed	37-38
2.7.1	Design and implement conservation awareness and environmental education campaign	Completed design – implementation in-progress	38

3.2.1	Expand conservation enterprise projects in communities in the Kanuku Mountain region	On-track	38-39
<b>Philippines</b>			
1.1.1	Gather baseline landcover and vegetation data	Mixed performance	40-41
1.1.2	Political-economic Assessment of proposed corridor region	Mixed performance	41-42
1.1.3	Map and collect regional development plans	On-track	42-43
1.1.4	Exploration of stakeholder incentives	Delayed	43
1.1.5	Gather and compile existing baseline biological data of Sierra Madre corridor	On-track	43-44
1.2.1	GIS specialist designs and operationalizes the integrated corridor information system database	Mixed performance	44-45
1.2.2	Negotiate MOA with PAWB-DENR, NORDECO and ESSC for access to data	Delayed	45
1.3.1	Identify team members for M&E training and develop guidelines for M&E plan	On-track	45-46
1.3.2	Establish protocol for contributing to Outlook Corridor Public Folder	Completed	46-47
1.4.1	Present Corridor Concept to stakeholders through presentations and meetings	Mixed Performance	47-48
1.5.1	Formation of formal corridor project team	Delayed	48
1.5.2	Address Corridor Project infrastructure needs	On-track	48-49
1.5.3	Re-establish on-site presence in the region	On-track	49
1.6.1	Explore debt-for-nature swap and other possible financial mechanisms for funding of the Corridor	On-track	49-50
1.7.1	Develop outreach strategy consisting of awareness and educational activities	Mixed performance	50-52
2.2.1	Strengthen enforcement capacity of NSMNP through creation of volunteer community forest guard program	Mixed performance	52-53
2.2.2	Propose mechanisms for strengthening the PASu	Mixed performance	53
2.3.1	Collect data on proposed roads, mining and logging in the NSMNP.	On-track	54
2.5.1	Work with park authority to strengthen on-site protection and enforcement through capacity-building	Mixed performance	54-55
2.8.1	Develop pilot reforestation project concept	Delayed	55

\*Status may include activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

## II. Detailed Description of Site Progress

### Brazil

#### *a. Key Short and Long-Term Program Objectives for the Site.*

CI-Pantanal, in partnership with the Emas Foundation, is contributing to the effective conservation of the Cerrado and the Pantanal biomes by promoting the creation of protected areas linking the Emas National Park, along the rivers Taquari, Sucuriú and Jauru. During this reporting period, one of the major achievements was the creation of Mato Grosso do Sul's first state park in the Pantanal. This initiative was encouraged and partly financed by CI. The park, added to CI's previously established private reserves amounts to a protected area of 100,000 ha within the corridor region.

#### *b. Summary of Progress for Site.*

Over the past 6 months, CI-Pantanal has concentrated on improving its existing infrastructure and launching the corridor program by holding a local workshop attended by stakeholders and representatives of NGOs, universities, research institutions and the government. Another major activity started during this period was the Fire Prevention Campaign, which is currently training volunteer fire brigades to combat the spread of uncontrolled fires. Although there has been a delay in signing a contract with the Emas Foundation, CI-Pantanal and the Emas Foundation have started compiling data collected during CI's AquaRAP expedition and Earthwatch's volunteer scheme at the Rio Negro Research Station for the creation of a database.

#### *c. Activity Description.*

##### Activity 1.1.1

CI Pantanal and the State Secretary for the Environment will sign a Memorandum of Understanding for collaboration in the establishment of the Corridor.

##### **Progress to Date:**

- The Memorandum of Understanding was signed as part of the state's commemorations for Environment Day. On this same occasion, the State Secretary for the Environment also decreed the Creation of the State Park of the Pantanal of the Rio Negro/Abobral (Please note that the name of the park has not yet been confirmed). This Protected Area is the first decreed park ever in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul—A state which contains over 75% of the Pantanal. CI-Pantanal initially proposed this new State Park to the State Secretary and has negotiated an arrangement in which the CI-Tropical Wilderness Protection Fund will provide 50% of the costs of land acquisition to encourage the State Secretary to move forward with this initiative.

The State Secretary for the Environment, in partnership with Conservation International, will implement and manage this 78,302,97 ha Park, which, once added to neighboring CI established private protected units (Fazendinha, Santa Sofia e Fazenda Rio Negro), will amount to 100,000 ha of legally protected areas in the most pristine portion of the Pantanal. This is a very exciting step in the linking of pristine protected areas. The State Secretary also signed an agreement with the IDB, which allocates 1.5 million dollars of Pantanal Program funds to the management of the Park over the next five years. (Please see attachments Brazil-3 and 4)

✧ Other activities held on Environment Day:

1. State Decree to create a scenic river in the Corridor area – 15,000 ha; this park is located along the Coxim river that used to be the route for the *Bandeirantes*<sup>1</sup> as they explored the interior of Brazil over 200 years ago. The proposed area links the Taquari basin to the Rio

<sup>1</sup> Bandeirantes – Explorers taking part of armed colonizing expeditions at the end of the XVI century in Brazil.

Negro basin by their watersheds connecting the two on the Serra de Maracaju mountain chain. This area is under severe threat due to agricultural encroachment, which leads to erosion and siltation of the Rio Verde basin. The motivation behind the establishment of the Scenic river is the protection of the gallery forests and the cultural importance of the Route of the Monções<sup>2</sup>.

2. State Decree creating scenic Parkway - Piraputanga Park, Aquidauana. Also located on the Maracaju Mountains, Piraputanga is a very mystical place. It was part of the rail route of the historically significant *Trem do Pantanal* (Pantanal's train). In terms of the area's flora, the vegetation of the Serra de Maracaju dates back to the Pleistocene era. The sandstone walls and cliffs are a tropical parallel to a small-scale Grand Canyon. Among other species the hyacinth macaw and the jaguars use the caves and fractures of the formation to breed and hide. (Please see attachment Brazil-5)
3. State Decree creating Botanical garden - created to be an environmental education center, the botanical garden is intended to be an "ex situ" conservation center for the Cerrado flora. The Center will be located near the State Capital – Campo Grande.
4. State Decree regulating green tax in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul; Called the Ecological ICMS, the green tax is a reward mechanism for those municipalities that contains legally protected areas. The idea is to offer tax incentives for municipalities, which establish protected areas.
5. CI-Pantanal, the Boticário Foundation, SEMA (State Secretary for the Environment), and other local partners are promoting the 2<sup>nd</sup> Brazilian Congress for Protected Areas. This event will take place in Campo Grande November 5-9, 2000 and will be partially funded by the CI-Center for Applied Biodiversity Science. Gustavo Fonseca of CI-WA will be a key speaker.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.1.1	Facilitation of collaborative actions (such as compiling land tenure and other data, and establishment of private reserves), between CI and the Mato Grosso do Sul State in issues concerning Corridor planning and implementation in that state.	Completed

\*Status may include activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, Delays, Shortfalls and Proposed Solutions:**

Nothing to report at this time.

**Activity 1.1.2**

CI Pantanal and the State Secretary for the Environment, with support from the CI DC technical team, will organize and conduct a Workshop in Campo Grande to establish the local core group, analyze and revise the proposed Corridor design, and establish an initial plan for identifying and completing the legal, biological, socioeconomic, land use and land tenure assessments needed for the proposed biodiversity corridor.

**Progress to Date:**

- The "First Dialogue for the Implementation of the Cerrado-Pantanal Biodiversity Corridor" workshop was held in Campo Grande. It was organized in partnership with the State Secretary for the Environment and the Emas Foundation. Over 50 representatives from Universities, NGOs, Government, research institutions and landowners attended the workshop (Please see attachment Brazil-1).

After a brief welcome by the State Secretary for the Environment – Mr. Egon Krakheche – the CI-Brazil

<sup>2</sup> Monções – River expeditions between the states of São Paulo and Mato Grosso.

team, partners from the Emas Foundation and the State Secretary for the Environment introduced the Corridor Program to the participants and explained how each of these institutions can cooperate to implement the Program. The participants specified existing activities in the corridor region, and listed information gaps, necessities and opportunities. Participants helped identify appropriate institutions (present and not) to provide missing information and suggested partnerships that would ably take advantage of identified opportunities. This process was undertaken by the four main focus groups: Conservation Biology, Politics, Conservation Units and Socioeconomics.

The data gathered during the workshop has been added into the Corridor Information System database. Listed below are some of the valuable insights and suggestions that were inspired by the workshop:

- ◆ Create an award for the best private conservation initiative within the Corridor area.
- ◆ Develop a series of popular texts to be distributed in all local schools in the Corridor region.
- ◆ Provide a certificate of participation to all volunteers who take part in the creation of the Corridor.
- ◆ Initiate implementation of other biodiversity corridors based on the map suggested by the 1998 priority-setting workshop for the Cerrado and Pantanal. For instance, the one suggested along the São Lourenço river in the State of Mato Grosso.
- ◆ Support community based initiatives.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.1.2	CI Pantanal and the State Secretary for the Environment, with support from the CI DC technical team, will organize and conduct a Workshop in Campo Grande to establish the local core group, analyze and revise the proposed Corridor design, and establish an initial plan for identifying and completing the legal, biological, socioeconomic, land use and land tenure assessments needed for the proposed biodiversity corridor.	Completed

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

Nothing to report at this time.

**Activity 1.1.3:**

The corridor team and counterparts will identify and compile available economic, social, biological and spatial data, as well as information on stakeholders, according to the plan developed in the workshop.

**Progress to-date:**

- Pantanal Corridor Coordinator Assistant, Mônica Harris, has begun to create the database using Microsoft Access. Currently the information entered includes: the results of the workshop, data on existing projects and bibliographic references available at CI-Pantanal's office.
- A list of institutions, which will be able to help CI-Pantanal and the Emas Foundation by providing relevant data, was compiled during the workshop. This relevant data will be added into the database as it is made available to CI-Brazil by partner institutions. We expect additional information will be obtained during the 2<sup>nd</sup> workshop to be held by the Emas Foundation July 13-14, 2000. Further information will be compiled with the help of the Cerrado Coordinator, Mário Barroso, and local institutions. The Cerrado and Pantanal field offices expect to obtain much of the information suggested during the workshop by December 2000.
- Important data generated during CI's Rapid Assessment of Aquatic Ecosystems (AquaRAP), to be published in July this year, will greatly contribute to the information available. This report describes

the findings of over 30 multidisciplinary scientists, who studied the aquatic flora and fauna of the headwater and the Rio Negro regions of the Pantanal. CI-WA is releasing the data collected during AquaRAP expedition using PRISMA as a tool to access the metadata system, the product will be published on a CD-ROM format.

- Another important achievement was the compilation of all the available environmental legislation of Mato Grosso do Sul. CI-Pantanal is supporting the publication of this material in a book format that will be distributed among all the Corridor stakeholders. This data will be entered into our database files.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.1.3	The corridor team and counterparts will identify and compile available economic, social, biological and spatial data, as well as information on stakeholders, according to the plan developed in the workshop.	On-track

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

- The delay in signing the subgrant agreement with the Emas Foundation mainly due to Brazilian legal formalities has caused a delay in the hiring of the Cerrado Coordinator. This, in turn, has caused a delay in the work the Cerrado portion of the information gathering.
- The bulk of effort has been devoted to formatting the database. Once it is fully functional, the input of information will be ongoing throughout the Corridor Program. We anticipate having the database entirely functional, if not completely full, by December 2000.

**Activity 1.1.4:**

Compiled data is reviewed. As more information becomes available (as a result of activity 1.1.3), the corridor team and coordinators will identify gaps in the corridor information, which will feed back into the plan (established in 1.1.2). The plan will be revisited to form the beginnings of a monitoring and evaluation (adaptive management) plan to be implemented for this project.

**Progress to-date:**

- Mônica Harris - Pantanal Corridor Coordinator Assistant- and Mário Barroso – Cerrado Corridor Coordinator are currently compiling data to create this database. As the information database is not populated sufficiently yet, no comprehensive review has taken place.
- Some information gaps for the corridor area were identified during the workshop by the work groups. Further gaps will become apparent as more data is gathered and entered into the database. By identifying gaps, CI and the Emas Foundation can work with local institutions to compile information needed to create successful conservation measures for the corridor region.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.1.4	Compiled data is reviewed. As more information becomes available (as a result of activity 1.1.3), the corridor team and coordinators will identify gaps in the corridor information, which will feed back into the plan (established in 1.1.2). The plan will be revisited to form the beginnings of a monitoring and evaluation (adaptive management)	On-track

	plan to be implemented for this project.	
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\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

- Due to the delay in signing the subgrant agreement with the Emas Foundation and this has caused a delay in information gathering and reviewing for the Cerrado portion of the Corridor.

**Activity 1.1.6:**

CI and its partner organization in Paraguay, Guyra, will integrate data from Rapid Assessment Projects and overflights, using satellite images (already acquired) to do land cover analyses and assess the degree of human alteration in the habitat in the region of Paraguayan Cerrado and APA river, to help identify priority areas for the corridor.

**Progress to Date:**

- In October-November 1999, Guyra Paraguay (GP)--an institution involved with conservation of the Cerrado, Pantanal and Atlantic Forest ecosystems in Paraguay--hosted a biological survey of the Cerrado-Paraguay, involving scientists from several different countries, including Paraguay, Argentina, Brazil, the U.S., and U.K. The results of this survey, funded by Birdlife International, have been compiled in a draft report that is due for publication in the second half of 2000.
- In November 1999, John Musinsky, Director of CI's Regional Analysis program, and Alberto Madroño, then Executive Director of GP, conducted a series of aerial photography and videography surveys to correspond with the biological surveys covering different habitats in the Cerrado-Paraguay. Two Landsat-7 ETM+ satellite images were subsequently purchased, also corresponding to the same dates as the overflights. GP compared field data collected during biological surveys with the photography and videography, and created *training sites* for use in performing a supervised/unsupervised classification of the satellite imagery. Fourteen vegetation/land cover types are currently being mapped in the study area. Once the vegetation mapping is complete, the data will be used to identify priorities for conservation within the Cerrado-Paraguay. We anticipate the preliminary classification will be complete by December 2000.
- Musinsky attended the Cerrado/Pantanal workshop as a representative of the CI biodiversity corridors technical team. Plans were drafted with CI-Brazil, EMBRAPA, and EMAS to produce landscape ecological characterizations of the Rio Negro, Taquari, and EMAS corridor areas using satellite imagery and aerial videography. Regional Analysis also hosted Frank Fragano, the new Executive Director of Guyra Paraguay (GP), to attend the workshop. Fragano presented GP's work in the Cerrado-Paraguay within the workshop forum. GP will continue to work with the Cerrado/Pantanal corridor team in an alliance whose goal is to coordinate activities between the two countries.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.1.6	CI and its partner organization in Paraguay, Guyra, will integrate data from Rapid Assessment Projects and overflights, using satellite images (already acquired) to do land cover analyses and assess the degree of human alteration in the habitat in the region of Paraguayan Cerrado and APA river, to help identify priority areas for the corridor.	Mixed performance

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

- There have been some delays in the processing of satellite imagery since this component of the project is only partially funded. We are currently looking into additional sources of funding.

**Activity 1.2.1:**

During the first month of implementation, CI Pantanal will purchase computer equipment to improve office operations and to facilitate creation of corridor database.

**Progress to-date:**

- Nothing to report at this time. Planned is the purchase of two computers and one printer for the CI-Pantanal office. They will be used to compile the database and for general office use.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.2.1	Corridor Information system operational	On-track

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

Nothing to report at this time.

**Activity 1.2.2:**

Simultaneously with acquiring computer hardware, CI Pantanal will purchase information system software (GIS, database) to support data management and remote sensing

**Progress to-date:**

- CI-Pantanal has purchased and installed the software Microsoft Office 2000 to develop the database and assist with other basic procedures.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.2.2	Corridor Information system operational	Mixed performance

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

- The mapping software will be bought during FY01 because it was not sufficiently budgeted for this year.

**Activity 1.3:**

Corridor learning system/adaptive management in place and operational.

**Progress to-date:**

- Although no activities under this "higher-level" activity were planned to be carried out in Brazil for this USAID fiscal year, it is important to mention that, nevertheless, progress has been made on a Corridors-wide level across all three countries. Several Brazil corridor-level staff have signed up

receive training in CI's Strategic Management Approach (SMA) in September 2000. These staff will be trained in articulating strategies, assembling project portfolios, setting up monitoring and evaluation plans, and conducting adaptive management.

- CI's Monitoring and Evaluation Program is facilitating the development of the Corridor Learning System. Over the course of the past six months, a series of meetings have taken place to discuss the scope of the learning system. The results of these meetings have been synthesized into a paper entitled 'Learning System for CI's Corridor Initiative'. The paper was discussed at CI's Annual Planning Meeting with the participation of staff from all three USAID-funded as well as representatives of CI's technical support programs (a total of 18 people). The concept paper for the learning system has been finalized. This concept paper will be used to prepare the workshop for the cross-corridor learning in FY01. The concept for corridor-level monitoring and evaluation systems has been developed. This concept will guide corridor staff in the establishment of monitoring and evaluations systems.
- Other meetings include: Three additional meetings with DC-based corridor staff have been held to design the corridor learning system; and three meetings were held with staff of CI's Center for Applied Biodiversity Science (CABS) to discuss the requirements of monitoring and evaluation systems for the corridors. The use of existing and new information collected in the corridors was discussed.
- Planning for a Corridor Learning Workshop (scheduled for March 4 through 10, 2001) has begun. This learning event, which will be facilitated by CI's M&E Program aims to draw conclusions from the application of CI's approach to assist in the design and implementation of current and future biodiversity corridors. In addition to staff from the three corridors funded by USAID, this workshop will include staff from other corridors as well as outside experts.

#### **Activity 1.5.1:**

CI Coordinators will identify key personnel and establish the Local Coordinating Unit (LCU), which will work, as an advisory council, in a concerted effort to develop, integrate and direct corridor related activities that will be conducted in the Cerrado and Pantanal regions. The LCU will be composed of 13 members: 12 stakeholders representatives of research institutions, universities, other NGOs, landowners and agriculture/cattle association; plus the State Secretary for the Environment of Mato Grosso do Sul.

#### **Progress to-date:**

- A Provisional Local Coordinating Unit was formed during the Corridor Launching Workshop. Due to the considerable workshop attendance by members of NGOs, Universities and stakeholders, seventeen members, instead of the expected 13, have volunteered to compose the provisional LCU— referred to as the "Monitor Group" by the CI-Brazil team. They are:
  1. Guilherme Mourão / EMBRAPA Pantanal – Brazilian Agricultural Research Center
  2. Adalberto Eberhard / ECOTRÓPICA – MT - NGO
  3. Gabriel Cardoso Borges / Emas National Park/IBAMA – Brazilian Institute for the Environment
  4. Renato Alves Moreira / Emas Foundation
  5. Eliana Martinez / ARCA – Brazilian NGO.
  6. Flávio Henrique Rodrigues / UNICAMP – Campinas University.
  7. Carolina Joana da Silva / UFMT – Federal University of Mato Grosso.
  8. Leonardo Hasenclever / Municipal Secretary of the Environment and Tourism of Corumbá.
  9. Gláucia Seixas – State Secretary of the Environment.
  10. Mário Barroso Ramos Neto – Emas National Park
  11. Sáuria L. R. Castro / UEMS – State University of Mato Grosso do Sul.
  12. Aluísio Rodrigues Cabral / Chapadão do Céu (GO) – Dept. of Health, Sanitation and Environment.
  13. Ary Silva / Emas Foundation.
  14. Kátia Smiljanic / FIMES – Municipal Foundation of Superior Integrated Teaching.

- 15. Heitor L. C. Coutinho / EMBRAPA (Solos) - Brazilian Agricultural Research Center – soils
- 16. Marcelo Lima / UnB – University of Brasilia
- 17. Rodney Mauro / EMBRAPA (Pantanal) - Brazilian Agricultural Research Center (Pantanal)

- CI-Pantanal and the Emas Foundation will work on the final membership of the LCU during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Corridor Workshop to be held in Mineiros, Emas National Park that will take place July 13-14, 2000. The final selection will attempt to compose a representative LCU with members from various institutions, regions and the diverse sectors of society.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.5.1	Local Coordinating Unit (LCU) established	Completed

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

Nothing to report at this time.

**Activity 1.6.1:**

During the Workshop organized by CI Pantanal and the State Secretary for the Environment, possibilities for long-term financial mechanisms for the corridor will be analyzed. Some potential alternatives include: strengthening regional "green" tourism; providing land owners and local residents with sustainable economic practices and land uses; stimulate implementation of green taxes; develop market connections for alternative certified products/goods from the corridor.

**Progress to-date:**

- During the workshop the socioeconomic group tackled possibilities for long-term financial mechanisms for the corridor region. Available financial mechanisms were listed for the different current economic activities in the corridor region. Some of the potential mechanisms suggested were:
  - (1) Credit line for sustainable agricultural activities.
  - (2) Create incentives to develop native and medicinal products.
  - (3) Ecobeef.
  - (4) Promote sustainable tourism.
- Other financial incentives that will benefit the Corridor program are:
  - ◆ The State Secretary for the Environment is expected to decree a "green tax" in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul during the June Week of the Environment. Locally called the Ecological ICMS, this mechanism will reward those municipalities that contain legally protected areas, thus creating incentives for the creation of legally established new protected areas in the Corridor region. The idea is to offer tax incentives for municipalities, which establish protected areas.
  - ◆ The State Secretary is also expected to sign an agreement with the IDB, which will allocate 1.5 million dollars of Pantanal Program funds to the management of the Park over the next five years. A French proposal for a Natural Park is in the process of raising funds from the French Government and the European Union to implement their proposed activities, which mostly involve the Rio Negro and Upper Nhecolândia Farmers Associations.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.6.1	Outline of potential financing mechanisms that meet corridor conservation objectives	On-track

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

Nothing to report at this time.

**Activity 1.7.1:**

CI International Communication Department, using the image bank CI-Brazil has on both regions of Cerrado and Pantanal, and under the advice of technical team and local core group, will develop primary awareness tools (video, folders, etc) to make stakeholders (such as local residents, land owners, decision makers) advocates. The 5 minute video and other informational material will present to stakeholders the corridor (concept) is and its purpose for conservation of biodiversity and improvement of the quality of life of locals, and the role each person/institution has to play to make it happen, especially regarding establishment of RPPNs and land use planning and procedures.

**Progress to-date:**

- The primary awareness tool is already being developed. CI's International Communication Department and the CI-Pantanal team have decided that the video will focus on what a citizen can and must do to participate on the corridor program. The development of the conceptual approach is being designed by the International Communications Department of CI-WA. Local people and stakeholders will be filmed and interviewed at the Fazenda Rio Negro and in areas around the Emas National Park between late June and September. The final product will be a 7 minute video, which explains to stakeholders the importance of implementing a corridor in the Pantanal. Haroldo and Flavia Castro – from the International Communications Department CI-WA, will produce the video. We expect to have the video finalized by September/October of 2000.
- Folders will be developed to address the importance of legal and private reserves to the Corridor Concept. We expect at least 5 thousand units to be distributed among farmers by December 2000.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.7.1	50 copies of Video and 5,000 copies of Folder describing the corridor concept and importance; increased stakeholder awareness	On-track

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

Nothing to report at this time.

**Activity 2.2.1:**

CI-Brazil will hire a Cerrado Coordinator to work in collaboration with the Emas Foundation to conduct data survey, information needs, data collection, and other Corridor related activities around the Emas National Park, one of the most important headwater areas for the Pantanal.

**Progress to-date:**

- Mario Barroso has been hired as the Cerrado Coordinator. Mario Barroso is a PhD in Ecology and has done extensive research in the Emas National Park in collaboration with the Emas Foundation. He has worked on the ongoing CI-financed Cumeeira Project since 1994. Mario is currently a teacher at FIMES (The Municipal Foundation for Higher Learning).

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
2.2.1	Coordinator in place	Completed

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

- The Contract with the Emas Foundation was delayed due to Brazilian bureaucracy. This delay has been overcome as Mario has been contracted and we anticipate all activities he is involved in to be on-track shortly.

**Activity 2.2.2:**

During the first five months of the implementation process, CI-Brazil and the Cerrado Coordinator will support improvements for the infrastructure of Emas Foundation office. The Foundation will help strengthen the Emas National Park by providing financial and technical support for activities such as: 1) planting native seedlings for recuperation of gallery forest to address soil erosion in the Park; 2) monitor the use of pesticides in private properties around the Emas National Park, mostly soy producers, to reduce pollution of the Park's headwaters by agrochemicals; 3) provide tractor fuel for the upkeep of firebreakers to control fire entering the Park from outside; 4) support research on the role natural fires have on the Cerrado ecosystem (e.g., causes and consequences of natural vs non-natural fires) to help elaborate a fire management plan for the Park.

**Progress to-date:**

- Twenty Emas staff attended the Corridor Workshop in Campo Grande. They were very involved in the planning and discussion of the Corridor work and this involvement has provided a strong foundation for future collaboration.
- The Emas Foundation has been creating a GIS laboratory by training Emas staff and purchasing equipment. CI-Brazil's GIS Database Manager, Alexandre Dinnouti, will be the primary trainer. CI-WA GIS Specialist, John Musinsky, will offer complementary training at a later date.
- Emas is working on plans to improve their existing office facilities.
- Emas has established a partnership with FIMES. The two parties plan to collaborate on data sharing and future research on soil in the region.
- The amount of the contract with Emas has been increased due to the fact that CI-Brazil will no longer be purchasing vehicles with USAID funds. They are now going to spend more on infrastructure development in general and GIS facilities in particular.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
2.2.2	Emas Foundation Office set up and functional, increased capacity in the area of human resources, technology, transportation, communication, and others; Emas Foundation plays a stronger role in strengthening Emas National Park and in the establishment of corridor areas in the Cerrado	Delayed

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

- The delay in finalizing the contract with the Emas Foundation has greatly slowed the implementation of their activities. They will soon be contracted and beginning to work on their activities.

**Activity 2.2.3:**

CI-Brazil will identify, hire and train Corridor Coordinator Assistant for the Pantanal, who will work closely with the technical team to compile existing data, collect new information as needed, and carry out other activities on the Pantanal region.

**Progress to-date:**

- Mônica Harris has been hired as the CI Corridor Coordinator Assistant for the Pantanal. Monica has a Masters of Science in Aquatic Resource Management from King's College, England. She has worked for CI previously in the Pantanal on two different projects: the AquaRAP of 1998 and the 1999 Who's Who in the Pantanal Project in partnership with The Nature Conservancy (USAID funded). She has been hired to work on the Corridor Project as of January 01, 2000. The Corridor Coordinator Assistant has organized the workshop in the Pantanal and has since been working on improving the CI-Pantanal Campo Grande office infrastructure and creating and compiling data for the Corridor database.
- The Pantanal Corridor Coordinator Assistant will attend a CI-Monitoring and Evaluation training in September, as part of the training previously planned as part of this activity.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
2.2.3	Coordinator on staff	Completed

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

Nothing to report at this time.

**Activity 2.2.4:**

During the first five months of implementation, the Pantanal Coordinator Assistant will work to improve the CI Pantanal office infrastructure. By strengthening the CI Pantanal office, we will increase our effectiveness in the region through activities such as: 1) providing technical collaboration to the State Secretary for Tourism to address unsustainable tourism in the region; 2) researching the feasibility of viable economic alternatives to land conversion to reduce deforestation in the Rio Negro region.

**Progress to-date:**

- Monica Harris, the Pantanal Coordinator Assistant has worked to improve the existing infrastructure of the CI-Pantanal office by arranging the purchase of two computers and software. These purchases will allow us to more effectively manage the database. Monica has also helped in the organization of the workshop and the production of reports.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
2.2.4	Pantanal Office set up and functional, and transportation and operations enhanced; CI Pantanal plays a stronger role in facilitating corridor-related activities in the Rio Negro region.	Mixed performance

\*Status may include activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

- This activity was delayed when it became clear that not enough money had been budgeted to purchase an American-made vehicle (as stipulated by USAID 22 CFR Part 226) with the funds programmed for this activity.

**Activity 2.6.1:**

CI Pantanal and the EarthWatch Institute will establish partnership to jointly implement the Rio Negro Research Station to collect (using EarthWatch's unique volunteer system) additional relevant (needs determined by the workshop and lack of available data) biological data for Rio Negro region, Natural Park, and other Corridor area.

**Progress to-date:**

- CI-Pantanal and the Earthwatch Institute have initiated a “program of cooperation on the conservation of global biodiversity hotspots”. Ford Motor Company has sponsored this newly formed partnership by funding a group of eight researchers to visit the Fazenda Rio Negro, CI's 7,700 ha ranch in the most pristine part of the Pantanal. From the 19<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> of January, 2000, the following volunteers and 4 Earthwatch and EMBRAPA scientists studied the local ecosystems:
  - ◆ Alexine Keuroghlian (Earthwatch scientist) – The effects of forest fragmentation on peccary behavior in the Pantanal.
  - ◆ Donald Eaton (Earthwatch scientist) – Monitor changes in Aquatic biodiversity in the Rio Negro Region and the level of disturbance in neighboring regions.
  - ◆ Dr Reginaldo Donatelli (Earthwatch scientist) – Birdlife diversity and dynamics.
  - ◆ Dr. Guilherme Mourão (EMBRAPA scientist) – Caiman study.
  - ◆ James Brantley (Volunteer) – New England Zoo.
  - ◆ Karen Benson (Volunteer) – Tamalpais High School in Mill Valley, California.
  - ◆ Art Hammon (Volunteer) – Californian Institute of Technology in Pasadena, California.
  - ◆ Roberto da Costa Lima (Volunteer) – Fundação Lowtons de Educação e Cultura, Campo Grande – MS.
  - ◆ Shauneen Giudice (Volunteer) – Delmar Junior – Senior High in Delmar, Delaware.
  - ◆ Francisco Tadeu Paroli (Volunteer) – Federal University in Mato Grosso, Brazil.
  - ◆ Randy Vail (Volunteer) – North Hollywood High School in North Hollywood, California.
  - ◆ Jose Carvalho (Volunteer) – Forestry Engineer for the State of São Paulo, Brazil.

Research to elect indicator species and cycles to understand evolutionary and behavioral patterns is very important to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the Cerrado/Pantanal Corridor. Every fragment of information collected by Earthwatch volunteers at the Fazenda Rio Negro Conservation Research Station will contribute towards this vital aim.

The goals of the first pilot research team were to:

- ◆ Implement the first study of wild peccaries in the Pantanal.
- ◆ Begin a study of the aquatic ecology of the Pantanal.
- ◆ Evaluate prospects for using the Earthwatch model to support research at Fazenda Rio Negro.
- ◆ Explore possibilities for future local and global education activities at Fazenda Rio Negro.
- ◆ Involve members of the public on an Earthwatch conservation research project.
- ◆ Test site logistics and field research support facilities.

During this workshop, only a lodge was used. CI-Pantanal plans to invest in the facilities at the Ranch to accommodate the researchers and their projects for future workshops. CI-Brazil intends for Rio Negro to possess the facilities and technical environment for it to be a useful base for scientists to

carry out their research (please see attachment Brazil-6). It is expected that the Rio Negro Research Station will be fully intact by September 2001.

Further actions to structure the research base at Fazenda Rio Negro will take place in August, when a team of Earthwatch researchers and volunteers will return to the Fazenda to carry out a 2<sup>nd</sup> data gathering expedition. Reginaldo Donatelli, Earthwatch researcher will be visiting the Fazenda at the end of July to sort out arrangements for the expedition. CI-Pantanal and Earthwatch are currently looking for additional resources to improve facilities at the Fazenda and to finance local research.

- CI-Pantanal with Dr. Guilherme Mourão and Earthwatch are organizing a research priority setting seminar for the Rio Negro Region of the Pantanal. That will have the same research protocols proposed by CABS (Center for Applied Biodiversity Science) and that will be used at the Corridor Program

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
2.6.1	Rio Negro Research Station established, new data compiled in the information system database	On-track

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

Nothing to report at this time.

**Activity 2.6.2:**

CI Pantanal will hire a GIS Data Manager to help produce maps of the Rio Negro region, (based on the RadarSat images and other available data) in order to produce legal reports and documents needed to establish areas as private reserves, such as accurate property surveillance and maps to facilitate land registration. CI-Brazil Computer Manager, Alexandre Dinnouti, will assist with the database design and with the establishment of the Satellite Imagery Management Service in the Pantanal office.

**Progress to-date:**

- Following the example of the USAID financed BiRD Project, managed by Keith Alger in Bahia (Brazil), CI-Pantanal's office is in the process of hiring an MSc student as a GIS Data Manager by contacting Universities. The selection process began last month and we are still processing de resumes.
- Maps of the Rio Negro region of the Pantanal have been produced by Consulflora, a private company that helped us with establishment of other RPPNs (Private Reserves) as we are not yet fully equipped to do so. CI-Pantanal will be fully equipped with GIS data processing equipment by September, 2000. The final product will be immediately available to the GIS data manager to work with when producing documents required to establish private reserves.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
2.6.2	Map production, which will facilitate the establishment of Private Reserves by the end of the first (implementation) year.	Mixed performance

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

- The professional profile needed for the position is not easy to find in Campo Grande, so we are asking for Universities in other States such as São Paulo to try to find the right profile.

**Activity 2.6.3:**

In collaboration with CI Pantanal, the State Secretary for the Environment (Mato Grosso do Sul) will support landowners in the due process of creating Private Reserves.

**Progress to-date:**

- The State Secretary for the Environment (SEMA) has signed a memorandum of technical collaboration for the creation and management of protected areas in June. Reinaldo Lourival has also received a credential from SEMA to be an authorized technician responsible (RT) for signing the reports that are part of the documents required to apply for the state private reserves.
- The State Secretary for the Environment has also signed a decree generating tax incentives for the creation of private reserves.
- The State Secretary for the Environment has, on the same occasion, decreed the Creation of the State Park of the Pantanal of the Rio Negro—a success largely leveraged with matching funds from CI-Pantanal. The State Secretary for the Environment, in partnership with Conservation International will implement and manage this 78,000 ha Park, which, once added to neighboring three CI established private protected areas (Fazendinha, Santa Sofia e Fazenda Rio Negro), amounts to 100,000 ha of legally protected areas in the most pristine portion of the Pantanal.
- Another important initiative developed in partnership between the government and the farmers is the creation of the landowners associations that might form the Natural Park (a bilateral action with the French government).

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
2.6.3	Legal process to register land as Private Reserve facilitated; three (3) Protected areas established in the Corridor region by the end of the first year	On-track

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

- The negotiation process to create private protected areas is a difficult task. Building up the trust of the local landowners is a time-intensive process and CI-Brazil has to be patient and tactful in negotiating with landowners.
- Since we don't have the GIS service in place we can not start offering that service to landowners.

**Activity 3.2.1:**

Between March and September, CI Pantanal, together with the Land Owners Association of Rio Negro, will implement firebreaks and fire management activities to reduce uncontrolled fires in Private reserves around the Rio Negro Ranch.

**Progress to-date:**

- Conservation International in partnership with IBAMA (Brazilian Environment Protection Institute), Fire Brigades and Landowner Associations has started a campaign to reduce fire outbreaks. The first part of

the campaign has concentrated on distributing educational folders and promoting a small seminar in Bonito town, to teach landowners how to use fire safely. CI has also donated fire control tools to the trained Voluntary Fire Brigade to aid fire fighting (see attachments Brazil-7 and 8).

- CI has developed a 30 second radio advertisement, to be played about 15 times a day, warning landowners of the dangers of using uncontrolled fire. This is currently being played on the following local radio stations:
  - ◆ Radio PAN Aquidauana FM – Reaching 29 cities.
  - ◆ Radio Transamérica FM – Reaching 16 cities.
  - ◆ Radio EMPAER FM – Reaching 21 cities.
- From the 28<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> of June, CI will be promoting a 2<sup>nd</sup> seminar to be held at the Fazenda Rio Negro, which will be attended by around 40 local landowners and institutions. Lectures include speakers from institutions such as:
  - ◆ EMBRAPA (Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation) – Alternative techniques to substitute the use of fire in agriculture.
  - ◆ IBAMA (Brazilian Environment Protection Institute) – Procedures for employing controlled fires.
  - ◆ Environment Police - Legislation regarding the use of fire and legal procedures.
  - ◆ Fire Brigade – First aid and techniques to prevent and control the spread of fires; Firebreaks will be implemented at the Fazenda Rio Negro, during the second seminar with the help of the fire brigade and other partners.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
3.2.1	Fewer (smaller) forested areas burned, fire brakes established and public awareness campaign implemented	On-track

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

Nothing to report at this time.

**Activity 3.2.2:**

Between March and September, with help from the local Fire Brigade, CI Pantanal will hire a Coordinator to organize and implement fire management training and awareness activities in order to control fires in the Bodoquena region, with a focus in the city of Bonito. Fire training and fire control activities include raising awareness of land owners and land workers about the dangers of unsupervised burns, teaching them how to effectively use firebreaks and other control mechanisms and promoting alternative practices which do not require burning.

**Progress to-date:**

- Erika Guimarães, has been hired as the Fire Coordinator. Erika has a masters degree in Botany from the University of Sao Paulo. She has been contracted as of February 1, 2000. She has since organized and coordinated a seminar in the town of Bonito to inform landowners about the risks of using uncontrolled fires. She has also purchased fire-preventing tools and taught the participants of the seminar how to employ these in the case of fire outbreaks. Erika Guimarães is currently working on the seminar that will take place at Fazenda Rio Negro from the 9<sup>th</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup> of July. She has also helped create the advertisement to be played on radio stations.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark	Benchmark/Output	Status*
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Number		
3.2.2	Fire Coordinator at work, fewer (smaller) forested areas burned, public awareness campaign implemented, fire brigade trained and operational, tour operators and guides trained in fire fighting and controlled burns	On-track

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

Nothing to report at this time.

**Guyana**

***a. Key Short and Long-Term Program Objectives for the Site.***

CI's long-term strategic vision for the Guianas Region is to conserve a major tropical wilderness corridor that spans the southern portion of Guyana and Suriname and potentially connects to similar "corridors" throughout the Guayana Shield. In addition to this, there would be a high level of conservation awareness at all strata and sections of society as well as incentives to ensure a long-term commitment to conservation across the Guayana Shield.

The ecological, cultural and spiritual value of this major tropical wilderness area cannot be estimated. This area is over 90% intact, has a low human population pressure and its inaccessibility offers great opportunities for conservation. The Guayana Shield houses one of the last remaining tropical wilderness areas in the world and serves as one of the last places on Earth where indigenous people can maintain traditional lifestyles. Tropical wilderness areas stand as one of the world's last great undisturbed frontiers. The tragedy of their loss is that they are being opened up for development – by logging, mining and other development projects – with little regard for their inherent value to mankind and little understanding of the communities of species that make up these functioning ecosystems.

To our advantage we have a window of opportunity in which the opportunity cost of conservation is at an all time low. The current economic downturn in Asia resulted in a reduced demand for plywood and other timber products and downward pressure on international timber prices. For timber producing countries where there is little existing infrastructure and transport costs are high, logging pressure has been temporarily reduced and conservation is better able to compete in terms of simple financial payoff to governments. Thus, now is the time for large-scale conservation action.

By working directly in the region, and influencing the conservation work in other sites supported by other conservation groups, CI will promote the conservation of major tropical wilderness areas across the Guayana Shield. Already in the Suriname and Guyana, CI has built conservation commitment and involvement among local communities, decision-makers, the private sector, and the public at large. By working with these stakeholders, CI is working to develop local capacity, political and public will, and economic incentives to ensure long-term conservation of a major Guayana Shield Tropical Wilderness Area.

***b. Summary of Progress for Site***

CI has made significant progress through the USAID Corridor Cooperative Agreement towards the establishment of a conservation corridor that spans southern Guyana. Over the last year we have negotiated an exploratory lease for a conservation concession in one of the key areas critical to our Guyana corridor. Further we have increased awareness on the importance of the Kanuku Mountain/Rewa River Region in southern Guyana. Further, we have received confirmation from the Government that they are interested in a protected area in this region, and that CI should take the lead on making this protected area a reality. However, key to our success is the integration of indigenous people. This is one of CI's strong points globally and regionally. With this in mind, we have completed a series of socio-economic surveys of the communities around the Kanuku Mountains, and developed a long-term consultation and education/awareness strategy.

**c. Activity Description**

**Activity 1.1.1:**

During Months 3-5 of the project, a hired biologist consultant will gather and compile the existing baseline biological data of the Eastern Kanuku Mountain/Rewa River Region. The current data is stored at the Smithsonian Institution Biodiversity Center in Guyana. CI-Guyana will sign a MOU with the Smithsonian to share all current and future data collected for the region. The data will be organized and stored in a format compatible with the integrated corridor information system. (Kanuku Mountain and Upper Essequibo Regions)

**Progress to-date:**

- CI and the Smithsonian Institution have signed a formal MOU outlining collaboration in data-gathering and data-sharing of critical biological data for the Corridor region in Guyana. (See attachment Guyana-3) All existing biological information is scheduled to be gathered and databased by August 31, 2000. Gaps are expected in the data, as most collections have been done at easy access points, around airstrips, roads, communities, etc. From information gathered, CI will identify the region most important for further biological survey work. Most likely a RAP will be scheduled for 2001.
- Through the MOU, the Smithsonian Institution will contact the Royal Ontario Museum in Canada and integrate their mammal data onto the Corridor database system.
- The Smithsonian Institutions Biodiversity of the Guianas Program (BDG) will identify a student at the University of Guyana to database plant specimens housed at the National Herbarium in Guyana – this information will be included in the corridor database and the overall BDG Program database. The BDG Program will identify a Guyanese Student to come to Washington D.C. and assist in databasing Guyanese specimens deemed necessary for the completion of the project. USAID/RFA funds will be utilized to support this work, budget and student to be defined by July 2000.
- CI Director for Rapid Biological Assessment Program (RAP), LeeAnne Alonso has contacted the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands to access their database on plants from the Kanuku Mountains-Rewa River Region and the Essequibo conservation concession area. We hope to develop a formal data-sharing MOU between CI and Utrecht to be developed in the next 6 months.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Benchmark/Output</b>	<b>Status*</b>
2.1.1	Plan drafted and submitted by February 2000	Complete
2.1.3	Application completed and submitted by January 2000	Complete
2.1.4	Negotiations finalized by March 2000	In progres
2.6.1	Analysis completed by February 2000	Complete
2.7.1	Campaign developed and implementation begun by April 2000	Designed, implementati on in progress
3.2.1	Training provided to at least 18 artisans in marketing, business administration and accounting	On-track

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

- Although the start-up of this portion of the project took longer than originally anticipated. Data gathering and compilation is now On-track and expected to be complete by the end of August 2000.

- Some delay was caused by basic difficulties of conflicting travel schedules of Smithsonian Staff and CI staff , leaving the MOU to be signed only in March 2000.

**Activity 1.1.2:**

During Months 4-5 of the project, CI's GIS Specialist will compile the existing baseline landcover and vegetation data for the Eastern Kanuku Mountain/Rewa River Region. The data will be organized and stored in a format compatible with the integrated corridor information system . (Kanuku Mountain and Upper Essequibo Regions)

**Progress to-date:**

- John Musinsky, Director of CI's Regional Analysis program, has been working to develop the Corridor Information System and to gather existing baseline land-cover data for the Kanuku Mountain-Rewa River region, as well as the proposed conservation concession region. In February 2000, John Musinsky visited Guyana and met with the Biodiversity Centre staff at the University of Guyana. The Centre is funded by the Smithsonian Institution. CI has signed an MOU with the Biodiversity Centre and contracted GIS expert Naseem Nasir and a technical assistant to compile and digitize existing maps for the corridor at an appropriate scale for corridor planning and management. Map themes include biophysical data (vegetation and soil types, topography, rivers and watersheds, and mineral resources); infrastructure (roads, towns, dams, mines, planned infrastructure projects); economic production areas (agriculture, traditional land uses; concessions); and social/political data (land titles/tenure, administrative boundaries). A digital elevation model (DEM) will be constructed from digitized contour lines. The DEM is a key data source for habitat mapping, topographic normalization of shadows in the image classification process, and corridor design.
- All information from the Corridor project will be housed both at the Biodiversity Centre in Guyana and duplicated at the CI-Guyana and Washington offices. The data will be compiled using software formats and internationally-accepted data standards compatible with in-country databases as well as the information systems of the other biodiversity corridors. This will allow co-registration of data sets and exchange of data.
- An ArcView Internet Map Server is being established in Washington DC that will integrate all corridor databases into a single, comprehensive global corridor information system accessible by in-country partners and stakeholders via the Internet. Given the inconsistency of Internet access in developing countries, the Internet Map Server will be complemented by the corridor information released periodically on CD-ROM.
- A vegetation map that can be converted into a potential habitat map using biological field data and biodiversity indicators (e.g., topography and climate) is essential for corridor design and management. Since a high-quality vegetation map does not exist for the Kanuku Mountains region, CI has purchased a set of recent Landsat™ satellite imagery from which a vegetation map will be created using supervised and unsupervised image classification techniques. Existing biological databases will be reviewed for their usefulness in providing ground-truth data for the image classification. If additional ground-truth data is required, CI may conduct an aerial videography survey over the Kanuku Mountains and proposed conservation concession to obtain wide-area high-resolution canopy-type information. The vegetation map will be included in the spatial (GIS) component of the corridor information system and used for a variety of purposes, including the identification of biologically critical areas, and assessment of economic value of timber in the conservation concession.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Activity	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.1.2	Landcover and vegetation data compiled by March 2000	Complete

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

- From a technical standpoint, we may encounter some problems with cloud cover in the satellite imagery. While we are purchasing imagery for multiple dates that can be used to create a mosaic of cloud-free land coverage, gaps due to cloud cover may still exist in the baseline data.
- The Internet Map Server will require at least six months to assemble, mainly because CI is moving to a new building and the IT team will not install a new Web server until after the move. A more powerful Web server, as well as a more secure operating environment, are required to run the IMS software and share the map databases with clients outside of the CI-Washington office.

**Activity 1.1.3:**

During Months 2-4 of the project, a Guyanese legal consultant will assess Guyana's existing biodiversity and protected areas legislation to determine the potential avenues for establishing a protected area under existing legislation. This information will be compiled into a formal report with recommendations. (Kanuku Mountain and Upper Essequibo Regions)

**Progress to-date:**

- Australian Lawyer, John Scanlon was hired to complete this analysis in April 2000. Mr. Scanlon was the lawyer originally hired by the World Bank when the National Protected Areas System project was anticipated by Worldbank-GEF. He has had significant time and experience working in Guyana. (See attachment Guyana-4)
- Based on the analysis, the recommendation for establishing the Kanuku Mountain-Rewa River watershed protected area would be through Presidential decree - developing a new Kanuku Act – like the Kaieteur Act for the only protected area in the country or the Iwokrama Act – which established the IWOKRAMA rainforest project.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Activity	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.1.3	Legal Analysis complete, recommendations made by February 2000	Complete

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

- We would like to gather more detailed information on Trust Funds and the establishment of non-profit Foundations in Guyana as this is the most likely financing mechanism we will develop to support both the protected area and conservation concession in perpetuity. We are presently searching in Guyana for local legal council that can advise us on these issues.

**Activity 1.1.4:**

During Months 2-4 of the project a Guyanese anthropologist consultant will compile all existing socioeconomic data on Kanuku Mountain communities using existing research and published documents to identify information gaps to determine the informational and regional focus of spot socioeconomic surveys to be conducted. (Kanuku Mountain Region)

**Progress to-date:**

- Guyanese Anthropologist Gordon Forte was contracted in December 1999 to both pull together existing socio-economic information on the communities living in the Kanuku Mountain Region and also to conduct the preliminary socio-economic survey. Three other regional experts were hired to

assist Mr. Forte. Mr. Forte conducted a literature review during the past several months on all available socio-economic aspects of natural resource use, traditional resource use, and current and potential resource use in the area envisaged for the protected area. The result of the research revealed that very little data existed and what did exist prior to the survey was outdated. It was also agreed that the socioeconomic survey would focus on the 12 main communities located around the Kanuku Mountains. However as the socio-economic surveys took place it became apparent that the scope of communities would have to be expanded and in the end included 22 communities.

As a result of the research, gaps in information were identified and the consultant developed a questionnaire that would focus on filling these gaps. The questionnaire and surveys were also developed in such a way that the communities themselves participated in reviewing them and redrafting the questionnaire.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Activity	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.1.4	Data compiled by February 2000	Complete

\*Status may include activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

Nothing to report at this time.

**Activity 1.1.5:**

During Months 4-7 of the project, with oversight from CI-Washington's Resource Economics Program, the Guyanese anthropologist consultant and a team of indigenous representatives to be identified will conduct socioeconomic surveys and engage in consultations with the indigenous communities surrounding the Kanuku Mountains. (Kanuku Mountain Region)

**Progress to-date:**

- Guyanese Anthropologist Gordon Forte, was contracted to conduct the survey and compile the socio-economic information on the communities living in the Kanuku Mountain Region. Mr. Forte, as the team leader, operated with three other technicians and members of each of the respective communities. The survey was conducted over a two month period in January and February with over 22 communities involved and was divided into three parts: a) the preparatory phase which focused on introducing the communities to the plan and assisting with the necessary preparation for the survey. This included consulting with the existing leadership structures, b) the survey phase focused on conducting formal and informal meetings and consultations with groups in each community to gather the required information, and c) the review phase focused on reviewing and proofing the information collected during the survey. (See attachment Guyana-2)
- During the survey period, initial consultations with the communities began. It was at this time that concern was expressed by many communities and community members that a protected area would mean losing the rights to their lands. However, after learning the details of the proposed plan and process that CI wishes to develop with the communities with their full participation, some tension was eased. However, the communities do wish to participate fully from the beginning and to continue to learn more through the consultation process. The next phase of consultations with communities is being planned.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Activity	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.1.5	Data compiled by May 2000	Complete, report being

	finalized
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\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

- Although a large portion of the community supported the survey exercise and the call for additional consultations to both inform them about the proposed protected area plan and their involvement, some community members resented the plan. This occurred because of reasons ranging from political to threats of losing traditional lands. Generally resentment occurred because of the absence of direct communication between CI and the groups and/or individuals.

Our strategy to address the problems is to consult with all of the communities and groups transparently explaining the proposed plan and seeking their full involvement in its development and implementation. It also includes the development and implementation of an awareness and education program which would provide the people with information about the implications and benefits of a protected area, in their region so that they can make an educated decision. This will include, but is not limited to, conducting meetings in each village, meeting with interest groups which influence the local communities, local and regional sector groups (religions, political and development).

- Although we had included some latitude time in the initial plan there was some delay during the survey. These include: a) the number of communities to be surveyed changed from 12 to over 16 including satellite communities, and b) sometimes agreement in communities required more time. The delay has had the positive effect of facilitating more involved activities between CI, the regional administration, and the communities. As the consultations develop into a fully functional program working with informed leaders we expect that opposition to the plan/program will be minimized and result in more time and energy (resources) focused on implementation. In the initial plan we had agreed to consult with leaders of the various communities, as one group, as the follow-up step after the survey. However, from the discussion during the pre-consultation meeting it was decided that it was necessary for us to consult with each community separately before convening a second meeting with the group.

**Activity 1.1.6:**

During Months 2-4 of the project, CI-Washington's GIS Specialist will update and/or verify the existing digital data on officially designated Amerindian lands in Guyana using existing GIS software. The data will be organized and stored in a format compatible with the integrated corridor information system . (Kanuku Mountain and Upper Essequibo Regions)

**Progress to-date:**

- Biodiversity Centre GIS technician Naseem Nasir has integrated all existing information in the Biodiversity Centre's database on designated Amerindian Lands in Guyana. This information was gathered in 1995 under the World Bank Project for the establishment of a National Protected Areas System. Although this data shows legally designated Amerindian lands in Guyana it has since been outdated. Since Amerindian Lands were designated in 1969, a number of new communities have been established throughout the country and other existing communities have grown in size.
- Based on this data, CI-Guyana will begin to plan a strategy with the communities for mapping natural resource use by the communities in the Kanuku Mountain region. This mapping exercise will provide a clearer picture of present day land-use and provide a basis for proposed protected area

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Activity	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.1.6	Data compiled by November 1999	On-track

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

- The main problem is with the accuracy of the data on Amerindian land use. All existing maps were published in 1969. Since then, the actual land utilized by Amerindian communities has changed significantly.

**Activity 1.1.7:**

During Months 1-4 of the project, the hired legal consultant will review and update the 1997 World Bank document, "Review of Land and Resource Rights in Guyana." The consultant will review the existing indigenous land claims in Guyana and compare them with the data on officially designated Amerindian lands and titled lands. (Kanuku Mountain and Upper Essequibo Regions)

**Progress to-date:**

- The original legal advisor for this project – Melinda Jenkie, is no longer available, although she is the author hired to write the original version. We are presently searching for an advisor to assist us in reviewing and updating this paper.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Activity	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.1.7	Analysis completed by February 2000	Delayed

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

- Due to unavailability of the author of the original paper, this initiative has not been completed. We are presently searching for another candidate to complete this project.

**Activity 1.1.8:**

In Month 4 of the project, CI-Washington's Conservation Economics team will perform an analysis of national timber industry to determine the economic viability of large-scale timber extraction in Guyana. (Upper Essequibo Region)

**Progress to-date:**

- State forests cover nearly two-thirds of Guyana's total area, or 83 percent of the country's forested land. Given that over 40 percent of State forests have been allocated to timber concessions, the importance of examining the economic viability of the timber industry in Guyana is clear. Using regional and local economic data, CI economists developed a computer model to estimate the costs of logging in Guyana and the revenues that loggers generate. Initially, CI is using the model to evaluate logging in the area of the proposed conservation concession. A comparison of the cost and revenue estimates indicates that commercial logging in the proposed conservation concession area would be highly unprofitable.

These results will be used for negotiation with the Government of Guyana over payment for the proposed concession. Negotiations for payment for the proposed concession will take place after the exploratory phase is complete, and the management plan is developed. We expect the exploratory phase to be completed by October 2000. Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) economists have reviewed the timber industry model, and the GFC has agreed that large-scale timber extraction is not a viable option for the concession area. CI expects the GFC to grant an exploratory concession to CI in the near future. CI is currently preparing a Forest Management Plan for the conservation concession and will hire a local consultant to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment. The

timber industry model also functions at a national level, and CI will continue to use it in planning future conservation efforts in Guyana.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Activity	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.1.8	Analysis completed by January 2000	Complete

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

- The analysis has proceeded as scheduled.

**Activity 1.2.1:**

In Months 1-4 of the project CI's Conservation Planner and GIS Data Manager will train a newly hired Guyana GIS data manager to design and operationalize the integrated corridor information system database. In Months 4-12 of the project, a newly hired Guyanese GIS data manager will begin entering corridor assessment data (biological, socioeconomic, legal, maps) into the corridor information system.

**Progress to-date:**

- In February, Daniel Juhn, GIS Analyst, was hired within the Regional Analysis program. Much of Juhn's time will be dedicated to the Global Forest Watch-Guianas project, and Kanuku Mountains Biodiversity Corridor. Between June and September, 2000, Juhn will conduct the initial vegetation classification for the Kanuku Mountains region, including the conservation concession to the east. Aerial videography data may be acquired over the Kanuku Mountains region by the Conservation Planner (John Musinsky, Director, Regional Analysis) and Juhn as a source of ground-truth data for training the classification process. Musinsky has worked with Naseem Nasir to compile digital GIS data for the corridor (see activity 1.1.2).
- Musinsky is working with Vineet Katariya on developing an Internet Map Server for distributing the GIS data with linked documents as part of the corridor information management system. Since it will require several months to set-up a more fully-functional corridor information system, in the interim Theresa Drake has created a series of publicly-accessible Outlook e-mail folders for storing documents related to the corridor project. Peter Kristensen, Director of Monitoring and Evaluation, is planning to hire a Learning System Coordinator who will work with the information management team on compiling and distributing relevant data and documents among U.S.-based and in-country corridor participants and counterparts.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Activity	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.2.1	Corridor information system operational by December 2000, Data being entered into corridor information system by January 2000	On-track

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

- Unfortunately, a fully-functional information system will require a major upgrade to CI's Internet infrastructure. A more secure Internet system with a more robust firewall and Web database server will be put in place by CI's IT department during FY01, but they are waiting for the institution to complete its move to new offices by December 2000 before they purchase and install the new equipment. A long list of technical reasons have been given for this delay. In the meantime, the corridor technical team will continue to work with the different in-country corridor staff from Guyana,

Brazil, and the Philippines, to refine the design of the corridor information system, and share documents in a more traditional format (e-mail) until the information system is in place.

**Activity 1.3.1:**

In Months 4-5 of the project, CI-Washington's Technical Team will develop guidelines for a Corridor Monitoring and Evaluation System. (Kanuku Mountain and Upper Essequibo Regions)

**Progress to-date:**

- CI's Monitoring and Evaluation Program is facilitating the development of the Corridor Learning System. Over the course of the past six months, a series of meetings have taken place to discuss the scope of the learning system. The results of these meetings have been synthesized into a paper entitled 'Learning System for CI's Corridor Initiative'. The paper was discussed at CI's Annual Planning Meeting with the participation of staff from all three USAID-funded as well as representatives of CI's technical support programs (a total of 18 people).
- One staff-member from CI-Guyana received training in CI's Strategic Management Approach (SMA) in February 2000. This was a training in articulating strategies, assembling project portfolios, setting up monitoring and evaluation plans, and conducting adaptive management.
- Three meetings were held with staff of CI's Center for Applied Biodiversity Science (CABS) to discuss the requirements of monitoring and evaluation systems for the corridors. The use of existing and new information collected in the corridors was discussed.
- Planning for a Corridor Learning Workshop (scheduled for March 4 through 10, 2001) has begun. This learning event, which will be facilitated by CI's M&E Program aims to draw conclusions from the application of CI's approach to assist in the design and implementation of current and future biodiversity corridors. In addition to staff from the three corridors funded by USAID, this workshop will include staff from other corridors as well as outside experts.
- The concept paper for the learning system has been finalized. This concept paper will be used to prepare the workshop for the cross-corridor learning in FY01.
- The concept for corridor-level monitoring and evaluation systems has been developed. This concept will guide corridor staff in the establishment of monitoring and evaluations systems.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Activity	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.3.1	Corridor guidelines developed and disseminated by February 2000	Delayed

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

- There have been substantial delays in the process of developing a Corridor Learning System due to incompatible travel schedules and difficulty in assembling meetings. This has made it difficult to establish the Monitoring and Evaluation systems for each corridor. The M&E team anticipates providing guidelines to the various corridors shortly.

**Activity 1.4.1:**

In Month 1 of the project, CI's Vice President for Business and Policy will meet with Vanessa Mining officials to discuss the exploration claim in the Kanuku region and will develop a strategy for working with mining companies in the region. In Months 2-12, CI staff will continue to consult with corporate stakeholders. (Kanuku Mountain Region)

**Progress to-date:**

- In October 1999 CI Vice President for Corporate Relations Glenn Prickett and CI-Guyana met with Vanessa Mining Company’s Guyana Representative Mr. Marshall Mintz (for minutes of meeting – see attachment Guyana-5). During this meeting CI discussed plans for creating a protected area in the Kanuku Mountain Region and asked pointed questions about Vanessa’s intentions in Guyana and in the Kanukus specifically. According to Mr. Mintz, Vanessa has an exploratory permit that allows them until October 2000 to decide which areas in Guyana they are most interested in for actual mining. Based on initial surveys and analysis, he did not feel it was likely that Vanessa would be interested in mining in the Kanukus per se, or in the area on the border of Suriname just north of the proposed Essequibo conservation concession. The most likely area they would be requesting from the Government of Guyana for long-term mining is the Marudi Mountain area, south of the Kanukus, where gold mining has already taken place for many years.

If a mining permit is requested, Vanessa would be required to complete an Environmental Impact Assessment. Mr. Mintz asked if CI would be interested in participating in this assessment or in reviewing the assessment. CI VP Glen Prickett suggested that we would be interested in reviewing the EIA if they did apply for a mining permit, and we also would be interested in assisting in choosing the company that would do the EIA. Mr. Mintz was amenable to this idea.

CI-Guyana representative Neville Waldron asked about the request to explore on Amerindian lands in the Kanuku Mountains, particularly Moco Moco (near Nappi Village). Mr. Mintz said that they were working on an agreement with the community leaders to get permission to carry out exploration in this area, however he felt it unlikely that significant gold would be found in that area to warrant an actual mine.

Since this meeting, the Vanessa Mining Company has signed an agreement to explore on Amerindian Lands in the village of Moco Moco – CI is in contact with Vanessa Mining Company and with the communities in the Kanuku Mountain Region. We will continue to monitor their activities in the region.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Activity	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.4.1	Initial consultations begun by November 1999	Complete

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

- There have been no unanticipated problems, delays, or shortfalls for this activity. However, if a mining permit is requested in the Kanuku Mountain Region, CI has positioned itself with the communities, the corporation, and the GOG to play a role in any negotiations and EIA. Although mining would hardly be ideal, institutionally we do believe that large scale mining by international companies is controllable, and companies can be held accountable for actions not in keeping with environmental health and welfare of local communities.

**Activity 1.4.2:**

In Months 4-12 of the project the hired Guyanese Anthropologist and the assembled team will undertake socioeconomic surveys and consultations with the communities surrounding the Kanuku Mountain region. (Kanuku Mountain Region)

**Progress to-date:**

- In addition to consulting with each of the communities and satellite communities during the survey a pre-consultation workshop was held in Lethem, the largest town in southern Guyana. The workshop involved CI, the regional administration (represented by the regional chairman and his deputy), the regional agriculture administrative officer, Captains and Councilors of each of the communities around the Kanuku mountains, youth leaders of the communities, womens group leaders of the region, and other NGOs which focus on regional development, and others.

The participants agreed in principal that the project is a positive step towards Amerindian development and expressed the need for consultation at the community and group levels, including ongoing meetings with each village and also with the existing regional conference of Touchaus (village Captains). It was agreed that there would be two or three more meetings between the parties (CI, the regional administration, and leaders of the communities) before an umbrella group representing the region on development issues was established.

In addition to the above mentioned participants the consultation will be open to Amerindian interest groups leaders, representatives of Amerindians groups from other parts of the country, and representatives from other development agencies. Composition of the consultation team will include the leaders of the communities, the regional administration, and the present leadership council. CI will participate as an observer along with members from the NGO community and Amerindian interest groups. (The unanticipated problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions are already highlighted in "Activity 1.1.5".)

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Activity	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.4.2	Begin community consultations by May 2000	On-track

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

Nothing to report at this time.

**Activity 1.5.1:**

In Months 3-4, CI's Washington and Guyana staff will Identify CI and partner representatives for the corridor team.

**Progress to-date:**

- A corridor team for Guyana has been formed and includes CI-Guyana staff, Guyanese anthropologist Gordon Forte, CI Biologist Leeanne Alonso, GIS expert John Musinsky, Resource Economist Richard Rice, Resource Economist Jim Cannon, Guyanese GIS expert Naseem Nasir, CI Conservation Awareness Expert Haroldo Castro, and CI M&E specialist Peter Kristensen. Other collaborators include the communities and community leaders from areas the Kanuku Mountains, the Iwokrama Rainforest Project, Smithsonian Institution, the Biodiversity Centre at the National University of Guyana, the Regional Government in Region 9 of Guyana, and the National Government of Guyana.
- We are presently searching for a corridor Project Manager in Guyana, as well as for additional anthropologists and community members to assist in designing and implementing conservation awareness and education programs, consultations, and community resource mapping projects.
- A meeting of the Corridor team will take place in Guyana the beginning of September 2000. During this time the second year workplan will also be developed for the Corridor project.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Activity	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.5.1	Corridor team assembled by January 2000	Complete

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

#### Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:

Nothing to report at this time.

#### Activity 1.5.2:

In Month 4 of the project, CI-Guyana will hire and train a corridor project manager responsible for coordinating all corridor-related activities in the field.

#### Progress to-date:

- Corridor Project Manager Philip DaSilva was hired in January 2000. Unfortunately, soon after, Mr. DaSilva (Assistant Dean of Environmental Science Program at University of Guyana) was diagnosed with severe glaucoma. CI Guyana is presently interviewing potential candidates for this position. We hope to have a Corridor project Manager hired by the end of June 2000. Terms of Reference for this position are attached (see attachment Guyana-6).

#### Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:

Activity	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.5.2	Manager hired by January 2000	Complete

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

#### Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:

Nothing to report at this time.

#### Activity 1.6.1:

In months 4-12 of the project, CI's Conservation Finance Specialist will conduct an analysis of long-term financial mechanisms for protected areas and conservation concessions. A Guyanese legal consultant will review the current national legislation pertaining to trust funds in Guyana. The results will be compiled and recommendations made for potential financing mechanisms. (Kanuku Mountain and Upper Essequibo Regions)

#### Progress to-date:

- Some initial information on trust funds in Guyana was provided in the report by Australian Lawyer John Scanlon. Information provided at this time, however, is vague. Details will be gathered on trust funds, foundations and other potential financial mechanisms in the fall of 2000. Financial expert Marianne Guerin-McManus – CI's Director of Conservation Finance will take the lead on this project. As the Conservation concession is on the fast track, initial focus will be on developing the long-term financing mechanism for this. Ms. Guerin-McManus will work with Resource Economist Dr. Richard Rice and Guyanese legal council to develop this mechanism. Further, information is presently being gathered by CI-Guyana staff on the Guyana EPAs new Trust Fund in Guyana.

#### Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:

Activity	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.6.1	Analysis completed and recommendations provided by October 2000	Complete

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

Nothing to report at this time.

**Activity 1.7.1:**

In Months 2-12 of the project, CI's Senior Director for International Communications in conjunction with CI-Guyana's Communication and Education Coordinators will design and begin implementation of Phase 4 of the ongoing National Conservation Awareness Campaign and Environmental Education Program.

**Progress to-date:**

- Strategy for public education: Sandy Griffith, Project Manager for CI-Guyana, has developed the strategy for public education on protected areas. This strategy will be implemented and developed over the course of the next three years. The strategy has eight (8) basic elements:
  1. Training workshops for corridor staff, CI-Guyana, and identified government and non-government organizations on protected areas design and management
  2. Promoting the integration of biodiversity conservation into the national schools curricula through representation on the National Education advisory committee
  3. Development of a quarterly newspaper pull-out focusing on protected areas, what they are, why they are important etc.
  4. Development of a booklet showcasing Guyana's biodiversity, importance of biodiversity conservation, etc. and distribution throughout schoolsystems along the coast and in Region 9.
  5. Creation of an environmental education library and center for school aged children in Georgetown, Guyana
  6. Training workshops on conservation and education for Government technocrats
  7. Training workshops and development of educational materials for teachers in Kanuku Mountain Region on biodiversity conservation, protected areas, etc.
  8. Development and Coordination of 1 day of Symposium 2001 organized by the Smithsonian Institution to be held in Guyana in March 2001. CI will focus on presentations on biodiversity conservation and projects in the Guayana Shield
  9. World Environment day activities 2001

(See also Activity 2.7)

- Conservation Awareness Campaign: Sandra Seeraj, CI-Guyana Media Specialist, has developed a conservation awareness campaign with CI's larger International Communications program based in D.C. and the Guianas Regional Program. The awareness plan has been designed to cater separately but simultaneously to audiences at the national and regional levels. The highlights are as follows:

**MEDIA (Print, Radio, and Television) and JOURNALISTS**

- A1. Conduct site visits and renew contact with local media to reaffirm relationship
- A2. Coordinate Biodiversity Reporting Award: An Environmental Journalism Contest
- A3. Serve as local liaison for journalist training and capacity building workshop with ICFJ
- A4. Conduct major ongoing media outreach
- A5. Conservation Concession Media Campaign

**GENERAL PUBLIC – National Level – Phase III of Guyana's Natural Heritage Campaign**

- B1. Produce and distribute radio and television spots (PSAs)
- B2. Produce and distribute promotional products centred around the Kanuku mountains
- B3. Produce poster series about Kanukus and Shell Beach
- B4. Update and utilise photography exhibit/display
- B5. Hold biodiversity quiz or contest
- B6. Investigate communications opportunities on the Internet

B7. Create CI Informational packages

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT (High Level)

- C1. Produce high-quality promotional product(s)
- C2. Conduct site visit or field trip with officials to Protected Area in another country

TEACHER’S and YOUTH (NATIONAL and COMMUNITY)

- D1. Support workshops for teachers
- D2. Host Art or drawing competition for children in the Kanukus region
- D3. Conduct summer camp for children

VILLAGE LEADERS

- E1. Community communications planning and strategy design
- E2. Community introductory visits and workshops

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES

- F1. Publicity at sport event (rodeo)
- F2. Slide shows
- F3. Travelling photography exhibit

These activities will be undertaken between March 2000 and June 2001. (See attachment Guyana-7)

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Activity	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.7.1	Phase 4 designed by February 2000	Complete

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

Nothing to report at this time.

**Activity 2.1.1:**

In Months 3-4 of the project, CI-Guyana's Corridor team will use the relevant data collected in the initial corridor assessment to draft and submit a preliminary plan for the Kanuku Mountain region protected area to the Government of Guyana. (Kanuku Mountain Region)

**Progress to-date:**

- A preliminary proposal to the Government of Guyana for the establishment of a Kanuku Mountain-Rewa River Watershed protected area has been completed (see attachment Guyana-8). However, due to the present political difficulties surrounding Amerindian land tenure in Guyana, we have chosen not to submit the proposal until the community consultation process has begun and formal discussions on the proposal have been had with communities affected by the protected area. Communication with GOG officials, however, has been ongoing and verbal proposals for a Kanuku Mountain-Rewa River watershed trust fund and community development trust fund have been discussed.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Activity	Benchmark/Output	Status*
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2.1.1	Plan drafted and submitted by February 2000	Completed
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\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

- Although the Government of Guyana has expressed interest in the establishment of a Kanuku Mountain protected area, and in protected areas as a whole, it is imperative that the communities which rely on the region for their survival participate fully in the design, development and establishment of any protected area. Therefore we have withheld the formal proposal until proper consultation and input is had from the communities living in and around the Kanuku Mountain Rewa River watershed. At this time we cannot estimate when the area might legally be established as a protected area.

**Activity 2.1.3:**

In Month 4 of the project, CI's Senior Resource Economist, a Resource Economist consultant, CI's Manager for the Tropical Wilderness Protection Fund and a Guyanese legal consultant will complete the application process for Essequibo region conservation concession and submit the application to the Guyana Forestry Commission. (Upper Essequibo Region)

**Progress to-date:**

- An application for an exploratory lease in the upper Essequibo River region was completed in April 2000 by a team of resource economists led by expert Dr. Richard Rice. The team included Dick Rice, Jared Hardner, Dr. Ted Gullision, and Aaron Bruner. The Exploratory Lease application was submitted formally by CI-Guyana to the Guyana Forestry Commission in May 2000. In June 2000, the Government of Guyana met and cabinet voted to grant the exploratory lease. However there is some debate on appropriate timing of the signing of the exploratory lease.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Activity	Benchmark/Output	Status*
2.1.3	Application completed and submitted by January 2000	Complete

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

- There have not been any delays in completing the exploratory lease application to the Government of Guyana. However, given busy schedules of the authorities authorized to sign the lease, the actual signing of the lease has been delayed.
- Presently CI-Guyana is working on an information campaign that will provide information to the general public, the media, the opposition party, and hinterland communities to explain what a conservation concession is, and what it would mean for Guyana.
- Further meetings with the GOG are scheduled for the week of June 7, 2000.

**Activity 2.1.4:**

In Months 5-6 of the project, CI's Senior Resource Economist, a Resource Economist Consultant, CI's Manager for the Tropical Wilderness Protection Fund and CI-Guyana staff will negotiate and finalize the total area of conservation concession through formal and informal discussions with the Guyana Forestry Commission. (Upper Essequibo Region)

**Progress to-date:**

- Numerous formal and informal discussions have taken place with the President of Guyana, the Guyana Forestry Commission, and Head of the Environment, Navin Chandarpal and CI Washington and CI Guyana staff. CI's Guyanese legal advisor, Mr. Khemraj Ramjattam, has taken the lead on developing the negotiation process. The area for which an exploratory permit is sought is 1 million acres (405,000 hectares) of State Forest in the Upper Essequibo Watershed. It is located to the south of all existing timber concessions, and is bordered by the Rewa River in the West and the New River in the East. Along the North-Eastern boundary, it would be bordered by an exploratory mining concession held by the Vannessa Company. The area would encompass land in two administrative regions: Region 6 (E. Berbice-Corentyne), and Region 9 (Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo). (See attachment Guyana-9).

The area contains pristine, relatively inaccessible lowland tropical forest of high value for conservation. According to surveys done by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the area's forest is among the most diverse in the country. Its protection would help to conserve a wide range of species, including large mammals, that cannot be found in more impacted areas. Furthermore, the area covers a major portion of the headwaters of the Essequibo River, Guyana's largest water source. The protection of this watershed is critical for the maintenance of habitats downstream, as well as for human activities dependant on water from the Essequibo. (Sources of data: Conservation International Foundation (Guyana) Incorporated; ter Steege, FAO). (see attached map)

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Activity	Benchmark/Output	Status*
2.1.4	Negotiations finalized by March 2000	Negotiations in progress – to be signed July 2000

\*Status may include activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

- As is the case in any negotiation, the Government of Guyana has taken great care in reviewing CI's proposal for a conservation concession. Numerous advisors were called in, and cabinet has met -all of which has caused delays in timing, but delays that will work in our benefit as members of the Government and other organizations in Guyana will have had time to truly review and understand the proposal.
- With elections in Guyana coming up in December 2000, there is always a need to re-strategize our approach. As mentioned previously, CI has designed an outreach campaign that will allow the public, media and other organizations in Guyana to understand the conservation concession concept. (See attachments Guyana-10, 11, and 12)

**Activity 2.6.1:**

In Months 1-4 of the project, hired U.S. and Guyanese legal consultants will conduct an analysis to determine the legal procedures for the establishment of Essequibo region conservation concession. (Upper Essequibo Region)

**Progress to-date:**

- Mr. Khemraj Ramjattam was hired in December 1999 as CI's attorney and legal advisor in the development and negotiation of the conservation concession. Since this time Mr. Ramjattam has led CI through the legal application process of the Guyana Forestry Commission and has assisted us in designing the negotiation process with the Government of Guyana. We expect to have the long-term lease (25 years) signed by December 2000.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Activity	Benchmark/Output	Status*
2.6.1	Analysis completed by February 2000	Complete

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

- The only potential delay anticipated at this stage is the final negotiation process. As elections come closer (they are scheduled for December 2000) new initiatives and decisions can often get delayed until after the election process is over.

**Activity 2.7.1:**

In Months 4-12 of the project, CI's Senior Director for International Communications in conjunction with CI-Guyana's Communication and Education Coordinators will design and implement a conservation awareness and environmental education campaign for the communities within the Kanuku Mountain region. (Kanuku Mountain Region)

**Progress to-date:**

- Sandy Griffith, Projects Manager, and Media Specialist Sandra Seeraj – both with CI-Guyana - have developed the strategy for public education and environmental awareness on protected areas for Guyana. This strategy, which will be implemented and developed over the course of the next three years, includes:
  1. Training in protected areas design and management
  2. Development and distribution of informational materials on protected areas – aimed at community level
  3. Host a series of community meetings and discussions on protected areas
  4. Development and hosting of a series of meetings and discussions on protected areas for regional decisionmakers
  5. Creation and promotion of community school-based conservation clubs

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Activity	Benchmark/Output	Status*
2.7.1	Campaign developed and implementation begun by April 2000	Design complete, implementation in progress

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

Nothing to report at this time.

**Activity 3.2.1:**

Expand conservation enterprise projects in communities around the Kanuku Mountain region.

**Progress to-date:**

- For the past year, CI has been focusing enterprise development on increasing the sustainable harvest and marketing of balata (a natural latex harvested from the bulletwood tree) figures both nationally in Guyana and internationally in the United States. Emphasis has been placed on increasing the market in the United States, and on developing new product lines. License agreements with two international craft distributors in the US (One World Projects, Inc. and Forests of the World, Llc.) have been signed and the product continues to sell at wholesale level to zoos, museum shops, and specialty stores, among others. Distributors have played an important role in product development, working directly with the CI Guyana enterprise coordinator and the artisans, to design customized balata crafts for US market needs. As a result, artisans have expanded their product line from animal figures and village scenes to include balata gift boxes, "gubis", purses, and even chess sets. The CI Guyana office is also in communication with European companies like the Body Shop, that have requested customized balata designs.
- Most recently CI hired an enterprise development specialist, Ms. Susan Stone, who will be based in Nappi in August 2000 for one year. During this time additional training will be provided to the artisan group in business administration, marketing, meeting production, packaging, shipping and product development. Further, site visits to other communities to examine other possible non-timber forest products and potential for boosting ecotourism in the region will be conducted.
- In June 2000 Melissa Hand, an internationally known product designer with expertise in rubber crafts, will visit the project site and meet with the artisans to develop potential new products and provide recommendations on current production and storage techniques. The main US importer of balata figures, Phil Smith of One World Projects, will join this trip to meet with the artisans, CI-Guyana and the designer to further expand the project, and share his US market experience with the artisans.
- Ecotourism expert Lindan Toole and Chuck Hutchinson visited Guyana for the Caribbean Tourism conference in May 2000. They gave a presentation on recent tourism charettes CI organized in Suriname in April 2000 - this charette or design process that integrates all sectors in tourism was such a success, that there is interest in promoting this process in Guyana. In the upcoming year CI will be developing a proposal to examine ecotourism potential in Guyana with specific emphasis on analyzing community based tourism options in the Kanuku Mountain region. Also, we will begin to promote cross country tourism packages between Suriname and Guyana.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Activity	Benchmark/Output	Status*
3.2.1	Training provided to at least 18 artisans in marketing, business administration and accounting	On-track

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, delays, shortfalls and proposed solutions:**

- Finding the proper person to be based in Nappi has been a time consuming process over the last months. Now that we have found an enterprise specialist, the program should move forward with the idea that the community will ultimately take on the business by themselves.

**Philippines**

**a. Key Short and Long-Term Program Objectives for the Site.**

The proposed Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor aims to connect the Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park to ecologically related forest remnants in the northern Cagayan province, to the continuation of the Sierra madre range in Aurora province, to the eastern edge of Quirino province and into the forest that remains in Quezon province. The corridor typifies 70-80% of Philippines habitat, and encompasses about 50% of Philippines biodiversity. This area also contains approximately 25% of the Philippines remaining original

old growth lowland forest estimated at 870,000 hectares. This project seeks to include biodiversity as a value in the development planning process in the country or region.

The Year One activities have focused on networking, promoting the corridor concept with various stakeholders and the gathering of baseline information within the proposed corridor. This baseline data includes biological, socio-economic, land cover and land use data and regional development plans. This data compilation will provide an overview of the current status of the whole corridor and identify research gaps. The majority of biological data compiled shows that most of the information available, particularly for plants, dates back to the early 1900s, with the majority of information available for the NSMNP. The most up to date data for the corridor exists for the Northern Sierra Madre Corridor.

At the national level, initial presentation of the corridor concept to various government and non-government agencies has gained positive results. The Foundation for Philippine Environment (FPE) has proposed to work with CI Philippines in the Cagayan Corridor. An MOA is currently being formulated. A presentation made to the President of the Philippines resulted in the drafting of an Administrative Order, forming the Presidential Commission on the Sierra Madre. This Commission is currently in negotiation with the Office of the President.

At the Corridor level, initial corridor-wide consultation has also gained ground. A Cagayan-wide stakeholders meeting will be convened in the first week of June by the Cagayan Valley Partners in People Development (CAVAPPED), one of the NGOs involved in the initial consultation. CI Philippines is invited to present the corridor concept at the meeting. Among the participants invited are the Local Government Units (LGU), Barangay officials, Government agencies, NGOs, indigenous people, Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC) holders, Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) cooperatives, religious groups and the Academe. In addition, the corridor concept will also be presented during the Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park-Protected Area Management Board (NSMNP-PAMB) meeting on June 23, 2000 for endorsement.

At the community level, Volunteer Community Forest Guards (Bantay Kalikasan Brigade, or BKB) have been created by the Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Project (CPPAP), the World Bank GEF project funding protected areas management in 10 sites and managed by the NGOs for Integrated Protected Areas, Inc (NIPA, Inc). Currently, there are 13 BKBs established in Palanan. The Forest Guards function as intelligence for the Protected Areas Superintendent (PASu) and report illegal activities within their barangay, or local district, to the authorities. Consultations with the five target barangays have been conducted. CI Philippines is currently working with CPPAP and PASu to support the operations of the BKBs. Mechanisms for the creation of additional BKBs as well as sustainability will need to be discussed with the PASu and other stakeholders, as additional communities are requesting the formation of BKBs in their areas, based on the initial results of the community consultations conducted to date.

***b. Summary of Progress for Site.***

Nothing to report at this time.

***c. Activity Description.***

**Activity title: Activity 1.1.1**

CI-P will compile the existing baseline landcover and vegetation data for the Sierra Madre region. In particular, existing land use records from various line agencies (DENR, DA, LGUs, Logging, mining firms etc) in populated areas inside NSMNP (Palanan, Divilacan)

**Progress to Date:**

- Letters to concerned agencies have been distributed. Map of Exploration Permit Application (EPA), Financial Technical Assistance Agreement (FTAA) & Mineral Production Sharing Agreement was acquired in diskette form but in a different format (Map Info). Maps available in other agencies need to be purchased or blue prints may be acquired.

- CI’s findings were that the development of the land use plan for Divilacan was contracted to a private organization, Spatial Tech Inc/Rurban Planners Inc. They have a different zoning plan as to the proposed NSMNP management zones. No maps were available except for the description of the land use for Divilacan. Given the current lack of mapping capability of CI in the Philippines, maps may not be produced by September, however a report on the current status of data gathering can be submitted. The data is being gathered by the Sierra Madre coordinator.
- No land use plan is available for Palanan as of this time. There is very limited availability of local maps. CI continues to work with government agency and NGO partners to acquire further data.
- Preparation for ground-truthing is on-going. The reconnaissance will be conducted at the end of May 2000 or first week of June 2000. The actual field survey will be conducted June 24 to July 15, 2000 in San Mariano. The site is based on the extent of threats and loss of forest cover, and illegal activities such as timber poaching, is rampant in the area. The TLA logging road is constantly monitored by the NSMNP Park Rangers and the Biodiversity Monitoring System developed by NORDECO has been set up.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.1.1.1	Local mapping, institutions contacted and initial land-cover data compiled by CI staff by September 2000.	Mixed performance
1.1.1.2	Baseline information for Land-use change analysis compiled by September 2000.	Mixed performance
1.1.1.3	Ground truthing carried out in TLA areas and logging road in Dinapigue, Isabela by June 2000.	Cancelled

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, Delays, Shortfalls and Proposed Solutions:**

- Currently, no maps have been produced in digital form. It was suggested, to try to contract production of a base map for CI Philippines using the National Mapping Resource Authority (NAMRIA) maps so we will not be dependent on ESSC or PAWB (Protected Areas Wildlife Bureau). This will allow us flexibility in producing maps needed for our reports or presentations since we have already the ARC View program. The MOA with these organizations is currently focusing on the Conservation Priority Setting Workshop (CPSW) and it is not clear whether the digital maps that ESSC or PAWB have can be used for the corridor project. Once we have a secured MOA for use of this information in the corridor project, we will be able to use them for work in the SMBCC.
- The maps may be delayed since the MOA between ESSC and PAWB has not yet been signed. This is with the assumption that we can use the digital data produced by ESSC and PAWB for the corridor project. We will be presenting the corridor project during the Protected Areas Management Board (PAMB) meeting for the community endorsement; this could facilitate the gathering of data for the park and allow access to data from various stakeholders.
- The ground truthing survey depends on the approval of the Park Superintendent and the community. We have already submitted a request to conduct a ground truthing study in the area to the Park Superintendent and will be discussing the objective of the study with the community during the reconnaissance trip. A letter has also been submitted to the PAWB for the said activity. Negotiations and discussion with PAWB, PASu and CPPAP is on-going.

**Activity title: Activity 1.1.2**

CI will conduct an initial assessment of the political economy of the proposed corridor region, spanning municipality and LGU levels as well as the national level. This assessment will be implemented through a consultancy, with outreach and discussion among a number of stakeholders. On a more detailed level, assessments will be conducted looking at the political economy and forces affecting the protected area within barangays of core areas, and will also include an analysis of land-tenure rights.

**Progress to-date:**

- No assessment has been done yet. Consultation and identification of stakeholders are not yet complete. Locations of Timber License Agreements are dot mapped, and a map of mining claims (EPA, FTAA, MPSA) was acquired, including the listings of companies applying, size of the area and minerals. A diskette with the map was acquired.
- An initial mapping of the barangays and list of local government units within the area has been compiled. This includes a scanned map and list of NGOs and their area of influence.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.1.2.1	Political economy mapped by Sept 2000	Mixed performance
1.1.2.2	Detailed assessment of core areas completed by August 2000	Mixed performance

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, Delays, Shortfalls and Proposed Solutions:**

- Time constraints and lack of personnel have inhibited progress on this activity. The SMBC program manager, an additional coordinator to cover other regions within the corridor, and a resource economist are still being recruited. CI's Director of Resource Economic Program (REP) will be visiting the Philippines in the next few months to catalyze hiring of the resource economist and design of related assessments. Additional discussions and meetings with stakeholders need to be conducted.

**Activity title: Activity 1.1.3**

Regional development plans, including both planned and projected infrastructure, will be collected and mapped through networking and working with relevant government agencies.

**Progress to-date:**

- The Regional Development Plan (1999-2004) and Tourism Master Plan have been acquired from the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and Department of Tourism. Information on infrastructure projects such as the Umiray- Angat trans-basin project of ADB and the proposed Pacific Coast project has been acquired. Unfortunately, the maps available are not to scale. So far in the regional development plan, there is no indication of the existing protected areas in the corridor. Instead roads, ports and special economic zones are being proposed in areas with good forest cover. The tourism master plan deals mostly with identifying potential areas for tourism including the Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park (NSMNP) and other Integrated Protected Areas System (IPAS) sites. It also includes data on population, land classification per region, Existing and Proposed land use based on the Regional Physical Framework Plan, Region 2 (1991-2020). Data Source: National Economic Development Authority (NEDA). The data are currently being gathered and the NSMNP Coordinator will follow-up and map out the results of the data compilation.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.1.3.1	Detailed assessment of core areas completed by August 2000.	On-track

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, Delays, Shortfalls and Proposed Solutions:**

- Not all of the maps are to scale. There is a need to follow up and identify the sources of these maps and request digitized copies. This may entail contracts or an MOA for their use or purchase. Time constraints due to insufficient staff have caused delays with this activity. Recruitment for additional personnel is on going.

**Activity title: Activity 1.1.4**

Exploration of stakeholder incentives will be done, based on information collection and discussion with key stakeholders within NGOs, local government, regional and national offices of DENR, and the business community. In addition, opportunities to address these incentives will be explored, and concepts for challenging destructive enterprise/Industries, such as conflicts over land use claims and mining, through exploring deal-making opportunities at NSMNP and corridor levels developed. Hold discussions with DENR and relevant agencies.

**Progress to-date:**

- Gathering of information on land use (logging, mining) and other land management units (Certificate of Ancestral domain Claim (CADC)). Community Based Forest Management (CBFMs) has been acquired for Region 2. This will be used to facilitate the discussion between DENR and the community in the area.
- Results of the stakeholders consultation and workshop are being processed by CAVAPED, the main convener of the workshop. A proceeding is expected to come out three weeks after the workshop.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.1.4.1	Stakeholder incentives explored and initial strategies developed by September 2000	Delayed

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, Delays, Shortfalls and Proposed Solutions:**

- High quality, appropriately skilled and experienced personnel have been difficult to recruit for the resource economist position. However as mentioned in section 1.1.2, CI's REP Director will be visiting the Philippines in the next few months to catalyze hiring of the resource economist and design of incentives analysis.

**Activity title: Activity 1.1.5**

CI-P will gather and compile the existing baseline biological data of the Sierra Madre corridor area to establish the most up-to-date state of knowledge of the region. CI-P will have discussions and work toward agreements with other institutions to share all current and future data collected for the region. The data will be used to assess significant data gaps in important information additionally needed. Plot data will be analyzed to established regions of uniqueness and representativeness of both flora and fauna.

**Progress to-date:**

- 60-70% of the currently available biological data for the corridor has been gathered and compiled. A scanned map has been produced indicating the different study sites within the corridor. Much of the data available for plants dates back to the early 1900s, while information on vertebrates is only available for the NSMNP portion of the SMBC. This data simply indicates the presence or absence of species, as there has been a lack of ecological studies in the Cagayan, Aurora, N. Quezon and Quirino sections of the corridor. Encoding of data is on-going; data sharing is currently being discussed with Haribon-Birdlife Philippines.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.1.5.1	Existing biological data compiled, including CI-P botanist gathering information on the Forest Dynamics plot and incorporate data from Plan International 1 hectare plots, by September 2000.	On-track

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, Delays, Shortfalls and Proposed Solutions:**

- Information gathered under CI's Conservation Priority Setting Workshop will be utilized for the SMBC. Currently the CPSW research associates are conducting information gathering for all of the Philippines for the CPSW. The Final Workshop will be held in December and results are expected generate specific recommendations for geographic regions and levels of biodiversity priority across the nation.

**Activity title: Activity 1.2.1**

CI will hire a GIS specialist as information system manager to design and operationalize the integrated corridor information system database, work closely with ESSC, conservation planning and CI GIS specialists.

**Progress to-date:**

- A GIS specialist was hired in February 2000. The corridor information system (CIS) will be based on the appropriate sections of the database system devised for the CPSW. The CIS will be refined over time and with the technical assistance of CI's Director of Regional Analysis.
- ArcView software is currently available in the office and was set up in the office computers by CI-Washington technical staff during a recent visit to the Philippines. The GIS Specialist will also provide support in information systems.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.2.1.1	GIS specialist hired and trained. MOA with ESSC signed by April 2000.	Mixed performance
1.2.1.2	Hardware and software purchased by March 2000	On-track

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, Delays, Shortfalls and Proposed Solutions:**

- The GIS specialist will be attending a training course in the US and visiting CI's Washington office in July. During this time the conceptualization and design of CIS is expected to be refined.

- CI's approach was to partner with organizations with technical mapping capabilities that would complement our expertise. ESSC was seen as a key partner as it has already compiled and mapped much of the data required for the SMBC. Accordingly, the MOA that CI is negotiating with ESSC for the CPSW is still an integral part of the data and map compilation for the SMBC. Negotiations with ESSC are on-going. ESSC is not currently allowing use of their propriety digitized data. We need to wait until they are processed in a form we can use. This is expected to be completed in December 2000 by ESSC. We can buy that propriety data from the GIS company which sold them to ESSC or we can start digitizing this on our own by subcontracting or buying our own equipment.
- In addition, CI is trying to finance the production of a base map so as not to depend entirely on ESSC and PAWB. This will allow us flexibility and save time when producing maps for presentation and reports.
- Information gathering and processing delays are partially caused by lack of equipment such as a map plotter and digitizer in-house. CI is debating several options regarding subcontracting or purchasing of such equipment and services.

**Activity title: Activity 1.2.2**

CI-P will negotiate a MOA with PAWB-DENR, NORDECO and ESSC for access of data from these agencies particularly in the proposed Sierra Madre Corridor. (covered under 1.5.3)

**Progress to-date:**

- A number of maps and data sets have been gathered. Small-scale maps and data have been acquired from World Conservation Monitoring Centre, World Resources Institute (WRI) and ESRI DCW. We need larger scale maps that can be accessed from ESSC and PAWB-DENR. The Land Use (JAFTA 1993) and topographic maps from the National Mapping Authority (NAMRIA) have been acquired.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.2.2.1	Data access acquired by September 2000	Delayed

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, Delays, Shortfalls and Proposed Solutions:**

- A delay in MOA formulation and agreement with information partners is causing difficulties with accessing proprietary data. Once an MOA is signed, this should be rectified. Negotiations on the MOA are pending, and we anticipate finalizing the agreement soon.
- Data access has not yet been acquired from ESSC and PAWB-DENR for the required large-scale maps.

**Activity title: Activity 1.3.1**

CI-P will identify focal persons from Palawan, Sierra Madre and Manila office to attend the M&E workshop and training in January 2000. This will form as part of the Corridor Technical team that will develop guidelines for a Corridor-wide Monitoring and Evaluation System.

**Progress to-date:**

- Mr. Mariano Roy M. Duya (Aloy), Sierra Madre Coordinator, Redempto Anda, Palawan Manager and Indira Sandilya, Communications Manager, attended the Monitoring and Evaluation workshop in January/February 2000. These three received training in CI's Strategic Management Approach

(SMA). Their training in particular will enable them in articulating strategies, assembling project portfolios, setting up monitoring and evaluation plans, and conducting adaptive management. A draft of the M&E plan for the Philippines corridor and learning system is underway to apply knowledge acquired in the workshop in project implementation of the SMBC project.

- CI's Monitoring and Evaluation Program is facilitating the development of the Corridor Learning System. Over the course of the past six months, a series of meetings have taken place to discuss the scope of the learning system. The results of these meetings have been synthesized into a paper entitled 'Learning System for CI's Corridor Initiative'. The paper was discussed at CI's Annual Planning Meeting with the participation of staff from all three USAID-funded as well as representatives of CI's technical support programs (a total of 18 people). The concept paper for the learning system has been finalized. This concept paper will be used to prepare the workshop for the cross-corridor learning in FY01. The concept for corridor-level monitoring and evaluation systems has been developed. This concept will guide corridor staff in the establishment of monitoring and evaluations systems.
- Three meetings were held in DC with staff of CI's Center for Applied Biodiversity Science (CABS) to discuss the requirements of monitoring and evaluation systems for the corridors. The use of existing and new information collected in the corridors was discussed.
- Three additional meetings with DC-based corridor staff have been held to design the corridor learning system.
- Planning for a Corridor Learning Workshop (scheduled for March 4 through 10, 2001) has begun. This learning event, which will be facilitated by CI's M&E Program aims to draw conclusions from the application of CI's approach to assist in the design and implementation of current and future biodiversity corridors. In addition to staff from the three corridors funded by USAID, this workshop will include staff from other corridors as well as outside experts.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.3.1.1	M&E draft plan with indicators for project performance developed by June 2000.	Mixed performance
1.3.1.2	M&E focal staff person identified and trained by January 2000	Completed

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, Delays, Shortfalls and Proposed Solutions:**

- High quality, appropriately skilled and experienced personnel have been difficult to recruit for the Program Manager position. This position is critical to the Corridor Technical Team.

**Activity title: Activity 1.3.2**

CI-P information moderator or program manager and M & E focal staff will establish a protocol to contribute to the Philippine section of Outlook Public Folder and be able to utilize effectively information on corridor experience in Guyana and Brazil as part of CI Biodiversity Corridor Agreement management process.

**Progress to-date:**

- CI has established Outlook Public Folders for the Corridor Project. Currently, documents are being filtered to the DC Asia Pacific Staff and copied into the Outlook folders for use by other country programs involved in the Corridor Project, as well as all of CI's programs as a reference to the entire project.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Bench mark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.3.2.1	Philippine section of Outlook Public Folder populated with information on Sierra Madre project by May 2000	Mixed performance
1.3.2.2	Information moderator identified for CI-P's contribution to Outlook Public Folder by March 2000	Mixed performance

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, Delays, Shortfalls and Proposed Solutions:**

- Currently just general information on the Philippines section of the Corridor Project has been incorporated into the Public Outlook Folders. As yet, a 'formal' information moderator from CI-P has not been identified, however, as pertinent information is received from CI-P staff relating to the project, it is posted into the Outlook Folder. However, a formal information moderator for CI-P remains to be identified and a systematic method for data transmission detailed. As the CI-P office is staffed up for the SMBC work, it is expected that this role will be filled.

**Activity title: Activity 1.4.1**

The Corridors team will undertake a series of presentations/meetings at the local, regional and national level to present the corridor concepts to stakeholders within local communities, NGOs, the government and business sectors, to gain support to the proposed corridor and identify potential members of Local Coordinating Unit.

**Progress to-date:**

- Initial Corridor-wide (Aurora,Cagayan and Northern Sierra Madre Corridor) consultations have been conducted and provincial stakeholders consultations and workshops are scheduled. Informal discussions were initiated with NSMNP stakeholders in January 2000, during the Protected Area Management Board orientation held in Palanan, Isabela with the DENR Region 2 Regional Executive Director. There are two upcoming presentations: a presentation of the corridor concept/project and discussion scheduled for June 6-7 during the Cagayan-wide stakeholders workshop, sponsored by the Foundation for Philippine Environment (FPE); and, a presentation scheduled on June 23, 2000 during the Protected Area and Management Board (NSMNP-PAMB). Additionally, informal discussions with the Technical Assistance Unit for the NSMNP (formerly the IACG, but a smaller group NORDECO, CPPAP, Plan International, DENR Regional Director, Park Superintendent) were held.
- Presentations to various stakeholders (private and non-government organizations) are being done on a continual basis. These presentations have resulted in an agreement with the Foundation for Philippine Environment (FPE), for which an MOA is currently being formulated. A presentation is also planned during the Hotspot Book launching in September 2000. CIP Country Director had the opportunity to make a presentation to President Estrada, which resulted in an Administrative Order forming the Presidential Committee on Sierra Madre.
- Presentations were also made during the Foundation for Philippine Environment Regional Consultations. The FPE-Mindanao Consultation resulted in the adoption of the corridor concept by the FPE and Philippine Eagle Foundation in Mindanao, using the Philippine Eagle as the keystone species for the corridor.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.4.1.1	Potential members of LCU (Local Coordinating Unit) identified by September 2000	Mixed performance
1.4.1.2	Sierra Madre stakeholders engaged in dialogue.	Delayed
1.4.1.3	National constituency of advocates for corridor concept (e.g., NGOs, corporate sector, government) identified and engaged in dialogue.	Mixed performance

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, Delays, Shortfalls and Proposed Solutions:**

- The outreach components to stakeholders of the SMBC project has not yet reached as widespread distribution as initially anticipated due to the lack of a program manager and second coordinator. These positions are currently being recruited, and it is anticipated that once the SMBC project is fully-staffed, the outreach components of this work, and the stakeholder consultations to facilitate buy-in will progress more rapidly.
- A series of consultation and workshops will be conducted before conducting a corridor wide consultation workshop. This will help us identify potential LCU members.

**Activity title: Activity 1.5.1**

CI-P will hire a Project Manager, Resource Economist, GIS specialist and consultant to form a formal corridor project team and ensure that individual staff agree and commit to Sierra Madre Corridor Workplan.

**Progress to-date:**

- To date, the CI-Philippine Country Director, Sierra Madre Coordinator, CI-P Botanist, CI-P Communications Manager and GIS Manager are handling in-country implementation of the corridor project. The Project Manager, a proposed second site Coordinator and Resource Economist positions are expected to be filled within the next few months.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.5.1.1	Relevant CI staff team hired by March/April 2000	Delayed

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, Delays, Shortfalls and Proposed Solutions:**

- CI has been recruiting a Program Manager, a second site Coordinator and a Resource Economist for the SMBC project.
- Advertising and some initial interviews have taken place, but high quality, appropriately skilled and experienced personnel have been difficult to recruit for these important positions.

**Activity title: Activity 1.5.2**

Corridor project equipment will be purchased (computer hardware & software, GPS, Radio, phone-lines and field equipment).

**Progress to-date:**

- Canvassing of radios and computers for the corridor has been done which will facilitate communications between CI staff and other stakeholders in and out of the park. As of this time we are

using the communications of the DENR-IPAS and the Airlines (CHEMTRAD) to send messages to Manila, but CI will need to requisition its own equipment to enable more efficient and expeditious communications.

- Some computers equipment has been purchased, but additional equipment has been ordered which will maximize the time of the CI field staff when not working in the field.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.5.2.1	Equipment purchased by March 2000.	Mixed performance

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, Delays, Shortfalls and Proposed Solutions:**

- Some of the equipment has been purchased, however there has been difficulties with acquisition in the Philippines. Technical advice has been sought from the CI-DC staff, and equipment has been ordered for the SMBC project. It is expected to arrive in the Philippines shortly.

**Activity title: Activity 1.5.3**

CI will re-establish an on-site presence in the region to accommodate CI-P staff (possibly shared with partners) and facilitate communications and management of the project implementation.

**Progress to-date:**

- A sub-office was established last November in the region by sharing space with other stakeholders of NSMNP. The office is currently being used by the CI field staff. An additional office in a different location within Palanan is also being proposed and currently in negotiation with the Park Superintendent.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.5.3.1	Contribute to joint communications post for Nordeco, CPPAP and CI in the region	On-track

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, Delays, Shortfalls and Proposed Solutions:**

Nothing to report at this time.

**Activity title: Activity 1.6.1**

CI-P Director and CI-Washington Conservation Finance Director will explore Debt-for-Nature Swap opportunities and assess this mechanism as a possible source of financing for the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor.

**Progress to-date:**

- CI-P Country Director made a presentation on the SMBC in discussions with President Estrada and two cabinet members, Secretary Edgardo Espiritu (Finance) and Secretary Felipe Medalla (National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) in November 1999. The President and Secretaries are

supportive of the SMBC proposal and were interested in further information on the Debt-for-Nature Swap mechanism. Discussion with the Administration is on-going.

- CI-P is also continuing discussions on protection of the NSMNP with regards to the Tropical Forest Protection Act with:
  - Donna Gasgonia: Presidential Assistant on Poverty Alleviation
  - Charles Barber: Foundation for Philippine Environment Board Member
  - Catalina Jensen: USAID Philippine Mission
  - Mike Yates: USAID Philippine Mission
  - John McAward: Consultant USAID Philippines

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.6.1.1	Position Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor vis-à-vis US Tropical Forest Protection Act by September 2000	On-track

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, Delays, Shortfalls and Proposed Solutions:**

**Activity title: Activity 1.7.1**

CI-P communications specialist will develop an outreach strategy for the biodiversity corridor, based on compiled information of awareness programs and strategies undertaken by other stakeholders. In addition, CI-P will develop informational education communications (IEC) materials to increase awareness of the corridor project objectives and activities on the local, regional and national levels. These materials will be geared towards local communities to generate interest in the program, as well as decision-makers in order to bring about changes in policy. It is expected that awareness-building at the local level will help leverage support of the project among the communities and thus engage them in influencing policy and decision-making as well.

**Progress to-date:**

- The awareness raising activities done so far include:
  - CNN International, in active collaboration with CI Philippines, produced and aired an episode on the Sierra Madre recently. This footage is also available on the CNN website, including quotes from CI-P staff. (Please see Attachment Philippines-1)
  - CI produced and distributed 3,000 calenders for the year 2000, promoting conservation of the Sierra Madre. 2,000 of them have been distributed within the Park. They are being used by the stakeholders.

- The Communication Strategy:

Other stakeholders in the NSMNP, such as WB, PLAN International and NORDECO, have collaborated towards an integrated IEC plan. The IEC activities involve extensive education of various target audiences, such as the PAMB (Protected Areas Management Board), PASu (Protected Area Superintendent), POs (Peoples' Organizations), school teachers, etc., and will be undertaken in concert by the agencies mentioned above. They have, however, restricted their intervention to the Park. A rapid gap analysis has given CI an opportunity to raise awareness and promote conservation of the Sierra Madre rainforests at the national level.

The Communication Strategy will have two main components:

- 1) Communication Campaign at the National Level will promote conservation of the Sierra Madre and the Sierra Madre Biodiversity Corridor Project. The concept for the campaign has been developed.

CI recognises that in order to build consensus for conservation and preservation of the Sierra Madre rainforests, it is essential to launch an information/communication campaign, which CI-P has dubbed the "Save the Sierra Madre Rainforests" campaign. This media campaign is expected to run from late 2000 and extend into 2001.

The campaign proposes to target all the stakeholders involved, (including half the population of Luzon, particularly the residents of Metro Manila, as these rainforests provide the watershed for the rivers that supply water to the metropolis). Most people are unaware of this vital information which directly affects their lives. Given the nature of the target audience, the campaign will be mounted at the national level. By championing the cause of the Sierra Madre rainforests, the campaign will not only highlight concerns related to the Sierra Madre, but - in so doing - also reflect the generic problems of bio-diversity conservation elsewhere in the country. The objective of the campaign will be to highlight the importance of saving the Sierra Madre. It will also answer the question "What can be done?" by introducing the Corridor Concept, and urge stakeholders to participate in it. CI is in the exploratory stage of developing the strategy for this campaign and is looking towards developing partnerships and allies in this effort. As an initial activity, a booklet explaining the Corridor Project is being developed.

- 2) The activities at the site level will include Information Education Communications (IEC) initially at the NSMNP, to be extended to the other unit areas of the corridor.

To date, in the NSMNP, CI has collated base line information in five barangays, by conducting both qualitative and quantitative assessments on the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) of the community and Park officials towards bio-diversity conservation. (This assessment was a component of a project funded by a small grant from RICOH). A report is in progress. This will lead to design of appropriate materials for future use in IEC activities at the site.

A draft IEC Plan is being developed. This draft has to be presented to the Technical Assistance Unit (TAU) of the Inter-agency group before it is presented the PAMB and approved by DENR. CI hopes to present its first draft by end of July , followed by the final draft.

The IEC activities for the other target areas in the corridor have yet to be determined.

- IEC materials (educational) that were to be displayed at the IPAS center, have been postponed by 4 months, as it was felt that the above mentioned project funded by RICOH would help in the development of appropriate IEC materials.
- However, a poster competition titled "Save the Sierra Madre rainforests" has been scheduled for July in the NSMNP to further the campaign mentioned earlier. This will target all the six high schools in the three coastal municipalities. The schools will submit their entries in mid July and the awarding is scheduled towards the end of July. The winning posters will be displayed in the IPAS hall in Palanan for a period of two weeks.
- The development of the Bio-diversity Reading Center at the IPAS center is also in progress. The first cabinet has been ordered and requests for reading materials have been solicited.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
1.7.1.1	Awareness program and IEC materials developed and displayed in IPAS meeting hall in Palanan by April 2000	Delayed

1.7.1.2	Effective participation into IEC plan of Interagency Group provided	On-track
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\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, Delays, Shortfalls and Proposed Solutions:**

- Preparations for the national campaign have started and the process is underway. This campaign will be a multi-partner effort. The content of the campaign should remain with CI. This will be possible only if CI provides counterpart funding for the campaign. It is therefore recommended that adequate funds be allocated to the campaign in the next funding cycle. This will be in addition to the contribution by CI (INTERCOM) to provide products for the campaign.
- While the IEC at the NSMNP has also begun, the IEC plan for the activities all along the corridor has not been formulated. It cannot be conducted independently, as it complements other corridor activities and is therefore dependent on their schedules. However, a draft IEC strategy is being developed.
- Work can only begin after the IEC plan has been presented to the TAU, PAMB and the permission of DENR secured. However, CI P is in the process of consultations with the IEC representatives of the other organizations.
- As mentioned earlier, the production of educational materials for display at the IPAS center have been slightly delayed, mainly in order to utilize the findings of the KAP data exercise conducted in June. The findings will determine the level of awareness in order to focus the message appropriately.
- A good communication strategy and its implementation would require coordination with partners and other agencies. The remoteness of the site and the scale of the project would ideally require more assistance to the Communication manager. It is possible to argue that the communication intervention would be more effective if the communication activity had more personnel support.

**Activity title: Activity 2.2.1**

CI-P will help strengthen enforcement capacity of NSMNP through the creation of a volunteer community forest guard program in Barangay Sapinit, Dicambangan, Dicaruyan in Divilacan and Villa Robles-Bisag and Didadunganin Palanan. The program will be created through a series of consultations, planning and negotiations with the communities involved.

**Progress to-date:**

- Consultations with the Bantay Kalikasan Brigade have been done in many of the Barangays. And discussion with PASu, CPPAP, and BKBs are on-going. These Consultations focused mainly on what needs to be done to operate efficiently and on capacity-building exercises.
- CI has implemented Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and perception surveys in 5 target barangays of the two municipalities of Palanan and Divilacan. The target barangays were Sapinit, Dicambangan, Dicaruyan in Divilacan and Villa Robles, Bisag in Palanan..This was done to understand the level of conservation awareness of the communities in the five barangays and to get their perceptions on the concept of the forest guards. (These activities are supported by match funding)
- A volunteer community forest guard program has been established by the stakeholders. This is known as the Bantay Kalikasan brigade, and it serves to augment the formal Park Superintendent's activities. CI hopes to strengthen the activities of the Park Administration by providing IEC and other training to these guards. The exact nature of the training will be determined by the findings of the data gathering exercise mentioned above.
- Most of the stakeholders' focus has been on building up the capacity of the Protected Area Superintendent's Office (PASu) staff through trainings and workshops, while minimal support has

been geared towards actual forest protection. Discussions with the PASu regarding forest protection have been initiated. Based on the discussions, PASu suggested CI focus its efforts on providing support for the operations in patrolling, such as providing fuel for the boat and some expenses for the park rangers, or even providing boats for patrolling other sectors of the coastal area. Communication logistical support is also crucial in patrolling and monitoring the activities in the park.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
2.2.1.1	Agreements with environmental committees of barangay, PASu and CFG in place by September 2000	Mixed performance
2.2.1.2	Equipment provided for community forest guards	Delayed
2.2.1.3	Operation of community forest guards.	Mixed performance

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, Delays, Shortfalls and Proposed Solutions:**

- No equipment has been purchased as of this time but we plan to provide hand held radios for each of the 5 barangays. This will facilitate the efficient coordination and communication between PASu and the community. The absence of vehicles in the area has been difficult for the community in reporting illegal activities in their area of responsibility. Equipment will be purchased after the discussion and negotiations with the community, PASU and CPPAP. The mechanics of this will still be discussed with the PASu and the community.
- Initially one local community organizers, who would reside in the SMBC, was deemed appropriate. However, through the course of the community and stakeholder consultations, we believe that one organizer should be hired in each municipality (Palanan and Divilacan) to constantly communicate and discuss with the community regarding the project. CI-P will determine a funding mechanism for this additional organizer and begin to recruit for this position.

**Activity title: Activity 2.2.2**

CI will propose mechanisms for strengthening the effectiveness of the PASu and explore avenues to provide support for Protected Area Superintendent (PASu) in NSMNP including providing budgetary support outside DENR budget structure.

**Progress to-date:**

- Volunteer Community Forest Guards (Bantay Kalikasan Brigade) have been established in Palanan with the support of the Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Project (CPPAP). (Please refer to 2.2.1)

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
2.2.2.1	Mechanism for strengthening the effectiveness of the PASu developed by September 2000	On-track

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, Delays, Shortfalls and Proposed Solutions:**

Nothing to report at this time.

**Activity title: Activity 2.3.1**

CI-P corridor staff and partners will collect data on proposed roads, logging and mining in NSMNP. CI-P and CI-Washington Resource Economist will work closely and develop arguments and alternative land-use strategies for advocating with decision-makers. In addition, information based to other CI experience will be incorporated into the strategy.

**Progress to-date:**

- The SMBC Coordinator gathered data on the logging concessions and proposed roads within the corridor. A map of mining claims in Region 2 has been acquired. A map on PATECO of logging areas is now available, as well as EIS on the Timber License. Further information on these agreements is currently being gathered by The SMBC Coordinator.
- CI's Director of Resource Economics will visit the Philippines this summer to help recruit the Philippines Resource Economist and to further develop this component.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
2.3.1.1	Data gathered and mapped and proposed strategies developed by September 2000	Mixed performance
2.3.1.2	Information gathered from other CI experiences: e.g., Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala by March 2000	Delayed

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, Delays, Shortfalls and Proposed Solutions:**

- There is a tremendous amount of data collection needed for this work. An additional Coordinator to cover other portions of the Corridor was debated and recruitment of this position is underway.
- Information gathering of other CI experiences has not been initiated. Data gathering for the Philippine program was prioritized. Gathering of data from other CI projects will be done as soon as adequate information for the Philippine program is available for analysis. This will allow us to more effectively visualize the problem and will facilitate better discussion with other CI programs that have encountered similar problems.

**Activity title: Activity 2.5.1**

CI-P corridor staff will work with the Park authority to strengthen on-site protection and enforcement infrastructure of NSMNP by conducting capacity training (concepts of biodiversity, legal aspects etc.) of community forest guards. (ref. 2.2.1)

**Progress to-date:**

- Volunteer Community Forest Guards (Bantay Kalikasan Brigade) have been established in Palanan with the support of the Conservation of Priority Protected Areas Project (CPPAP). CPPAP has already conducted a paralegal training but was not able to cover all the BKBs particularly Divilacan. In addition, we have already initiated discussion with stakeholders (CPPAP, PASu) on the possibility of another training for other areas. Results of the community consultation in Divilacan (Barangay Dicambangan, Dicaruyan and Sapinit) are being processed and are expected in June 2000.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark	Benchmark/Output	Status*
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Number		
2.5.1.1	Consultation, planning and negotiation initiated for the establishment of community forest guards in selected barangays in Palanan and Divilacan by August 2000.	Mixed performance

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, Delays, Shortfalls and Proposed Solutions:**

Nothing to report at this time.

**Activity title: Activity 2.8.1**

CI-P will develop a concept on rehabilitation and reforestation at "blue lagoon" aquifer in Villa Robles and assess the viability of the activity within the park.

**Progress to-date:**

- Dr. Andy Gillison visited the area from March 26 to April 5, 2000 to conduct an aerial assessment of the whole corridor as a means of assessing the potential for reforestation. The Assistant Park Superintendent, CPPAP Project Coordinator, DENR representative, IPAS Environment Specialist, CI staff and Andy Gillison conducted meetings with stakeholders to assess the reforestation needs of the area. Based on these discussions, the regional/site focus for future reforestation activities may change. Short meetings were also held with PROCESS-Luzon regarding their current Community Based Forest Management in Baggao, Cagayan. CI staff also paid a short visit to Mr. Andy Blando to discuss reforestation projects in the Quirino Corridor portion of the SMBC. A cross visit of the Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP) is scheduled for June 19-24, 2000. The objective of the trip is to complete the assessment of feasibility of reforestation and enterprise development in the area.

**Table of progress in meeting key benchmarks:**

Benchmark Number	Benchmark/Output	Status*
2.8.1.1	Concept developed for pilot reforestation project at 'Blue Lagoon' aquifer, Villa Robles, by April 2000	delayed

\*Status may included activities that are completed, on-track, delayed, mixed performance, or cancelled.

**Problems, Delays, Shortfalls and Proposed Solutions:**

Nothing to report at this time.

**III. Success Stories and Other Appendices**

Attachments for each of the three Corridor Cooperative Agreement countries follow.

Attachment Brazil-1

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<sup>8</sup> Conservation International

<sup>9</sup> Associação de Recuperação, Defesa e Meio Ambiente da Chapada dos Guimarães (Association for the Recovery and Defense of the Environment of the Chapada dos Guimarães)

<sup>10</sup> Agência Norte-Americana para o Desenvolvimento Internacional (North American Agency for International Development)

<sup>11</sup> Secretaria de Meio Ambiente do Estado de Mato Grosso do Sul (State Secretary for the Environment)

<sup>12</sup> Consórcio Intermunicipal para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável da Bacia do Rio Taquari (Intermunicipal Consortium for the Sustainable Development of the Rio Taquari Basin)

<sup>13</sup> Fundação Integrada Municipal de Ensino Superior (Integrated Municipal Foundation for Graduation courses)

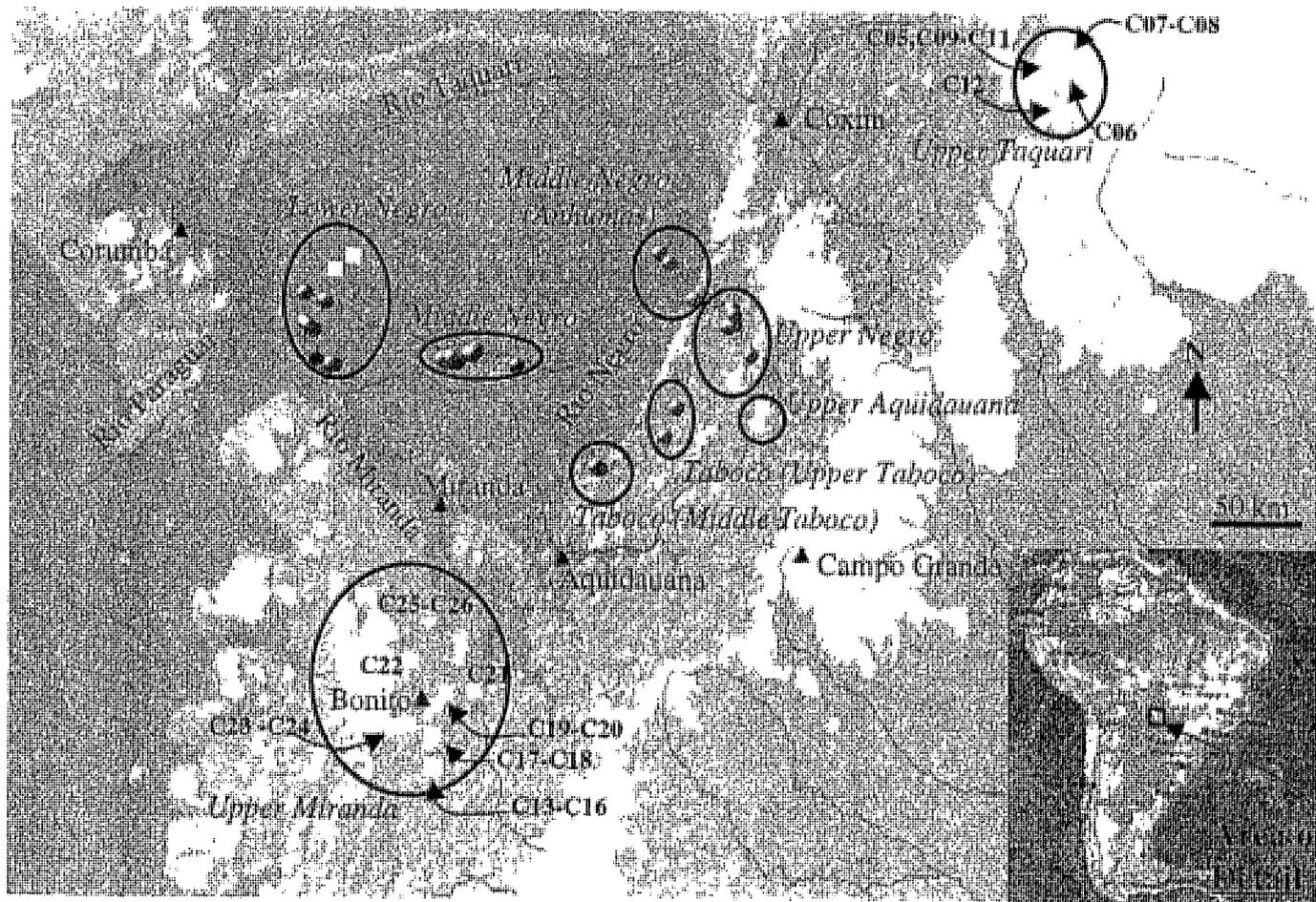
<sup>14</sup> The Nature Conservancy

<sup>15</sup> Universidade de Brasília (University of Brasília)

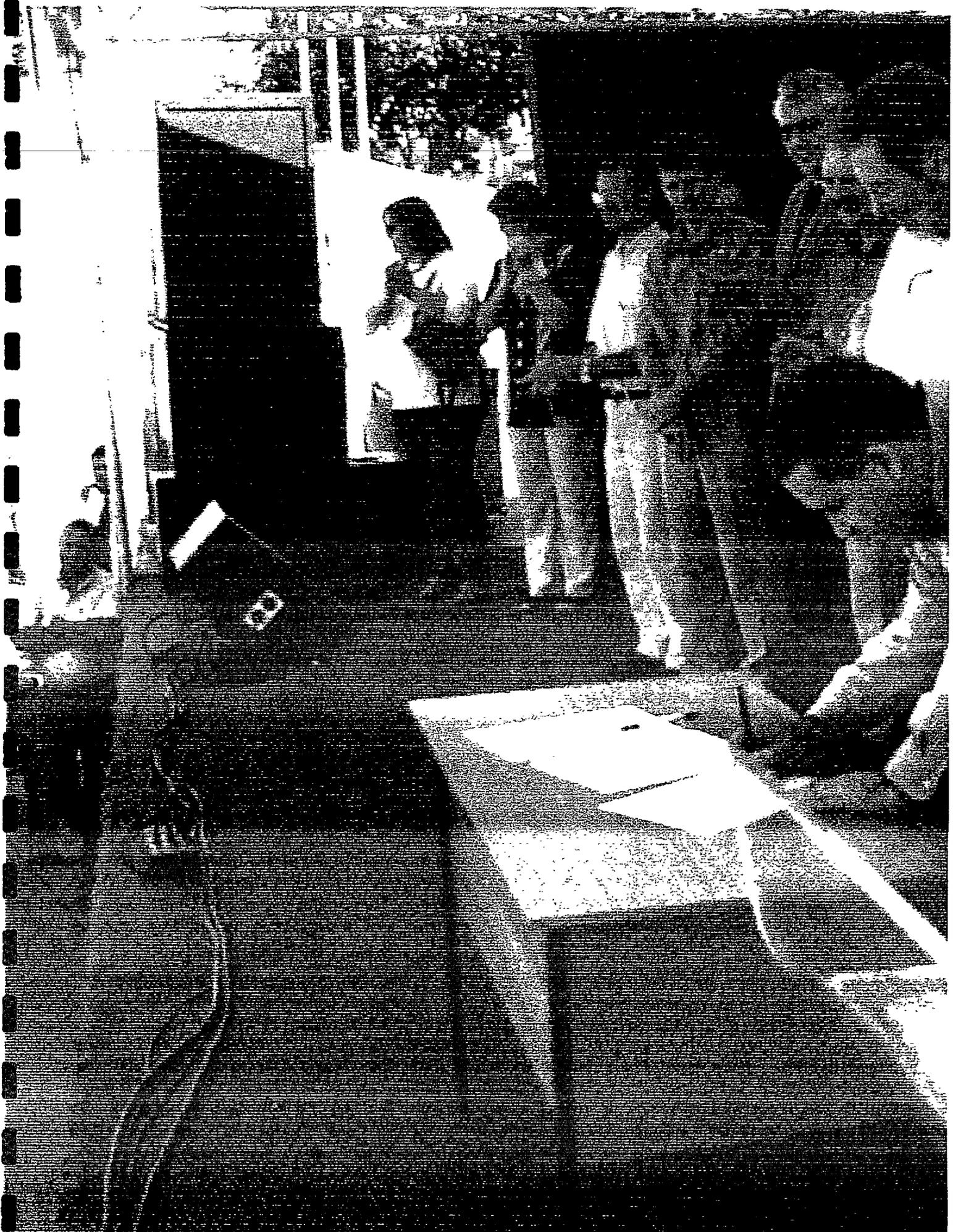
<sup>16</sup> Secretaria de Municipal de Meio Ambiente e Turismo de Corumbá (Municipal Secretary for the Environment and Tourism of Corumbá)

<sup>17</sup> Universidade Estadual de Mato Grosso do Sul (Mato Grosso do Sul State's University)

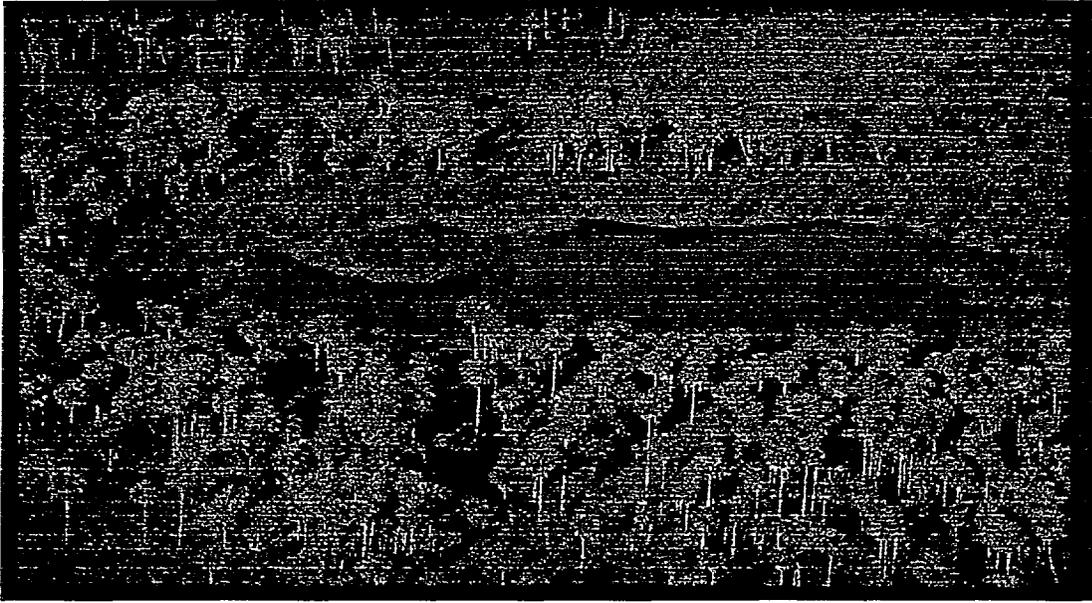
<sup>18</sup> Organização Estrada Viva (Estrada Viva Organization)



Map 2. Georeference stations (yellow squares = Headwater Group, red circles = Negro Group) for the 1998 Aquatic Rapid Assessment Program expedition to the Pantanal, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brasil. Regions are circled and labeled in italic. Select cities (blue triangles) are indicated. Georeference numbers for stations in the Upper Taquari and Upper Miranda regions are indicated. See Map 3 for additional georeference station numbers.



Attachment Brazil-4



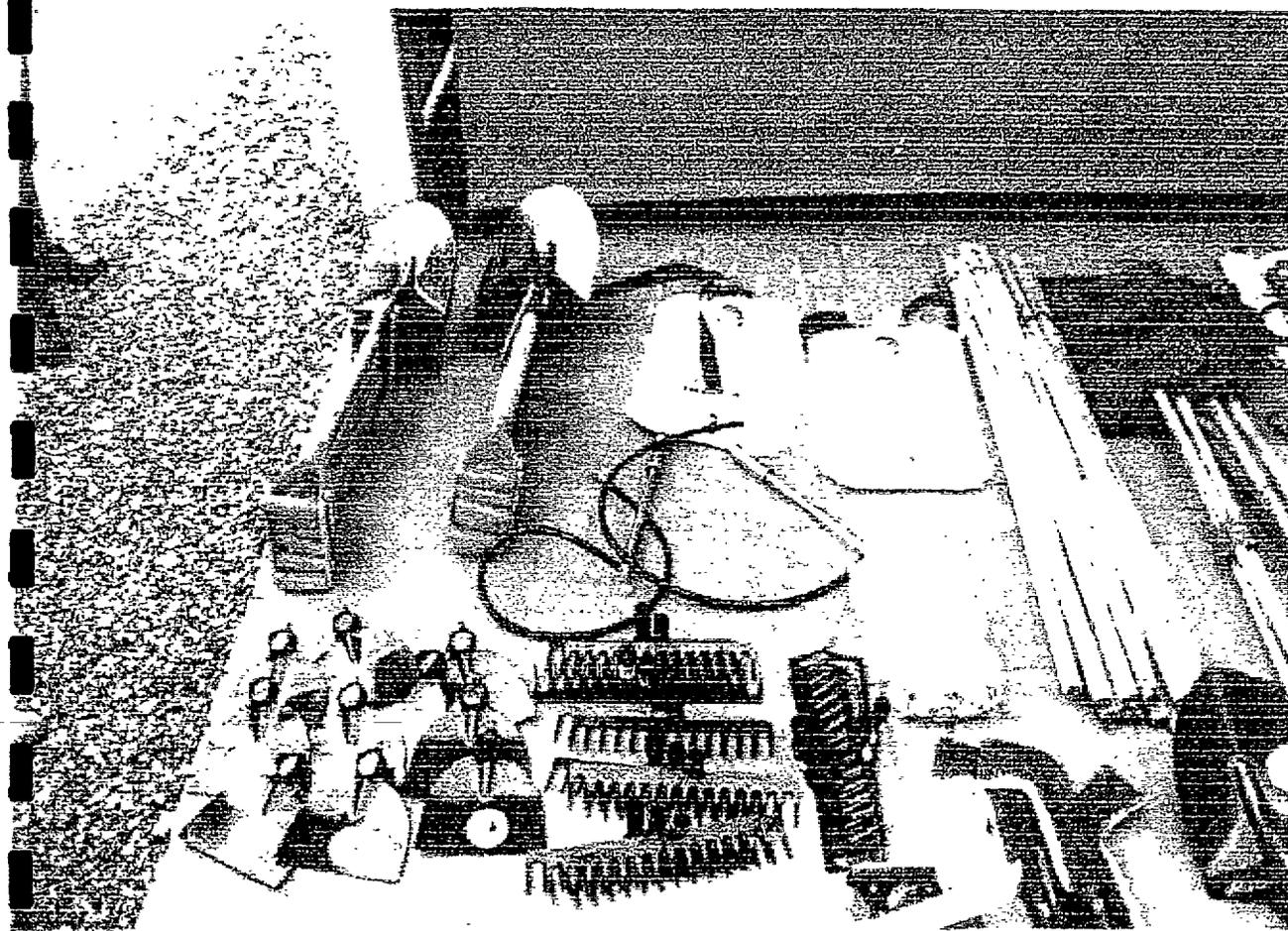
Rio Negro State Park

Attachment Brazil-5



Photo of the Serra de Maracaju







## Attachment Guyana-1

Dr. Russell A. Mittermeier, President  
Conservation International  
2501 M Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20037

Dear Dr. Mittermeier,

This letter is intended confirm the Government of Guyana's understanding of Conservation International's (CI) proposal to apply for a forest concession, to be utilized for the express purposes of conservation and the protection of environmental services for the benefit of Guyana. CI enters the application process with the understanding that its actions will be governed according to the laws and regulations of Guyana, and that it will be granted forest resource development rights ("concession") for the purpose of conserving those resources in exchange for compensation commensurate with the realistic productive potential of forest resources found in the concession area. The Government of Guyana will honor the intent of this agreement and in particular:

- 1) Confirms that Act No. 15 of 1997 of the Laws of Guyana ("Forest Law") ensures that the submission of a concession application by CI at the conclusion of an exploratory permit period, including an acceptable compensation proposal, as well as a management plan and environmental impact assessment that meet current regulatory and legal standards of the Government of Guyana in terms of content and process will result in the issuance of a forest concession;
- 2) Confirms the understanding that CI will request the return of its exploratory permit fee if, after payment for an exploratory permit and submission of a management plan and environmental impact assessment determined satisfactory by relevant agencies of the government of Guyana, the Government of Guyana determines that pursuing a concession for purposes of conservation is for any reason not possible;
- 3) Confirms that the Government of Guyana will not to issue exploratory permits or other forest resource development rights for the area to third parties during the term of CI's exploratory permit.
- 4) Confirms that CI will apply for an exploratory permit for an area of one million acres;
- 5) Confirms that the forest concession in question will have a duration of 25 years, or the maximum term allowed in any future revisions to the Forest Law if greater than 25 years;
- 6) Confirms that the expected compensation for the concession will be negotiated prior to the granting of the concession, and renegotiated periodically during the term of the concession;

## Attachment Guyana-1

- 7) Confirms that CI will have the *right of first refusal* with regard to concession renewal, provided that CI is able to offer acceptable compensation for forgone economic opportunities associated with maintaining the conservation status of the concession, and abides by all other relevant legal conditions established in the concession agreement.
- 8) Confirms that the valuation of the concession, which will be the basis of negotiations for concession compensation, will be performed in collaboration with technical experts from the Government of Guyana, and will be reflective of the realistic productive potential of the forest and will consider forgone tax revenues, employment, and foreign currency capture;
- 9) Confirms that annual payments for the concession will be derived from a trust fund established for the exclusive purpose of funding the concession, and that these funds shall be allocated to public expenditures deemed most appropriate by the Government of Guyana without restriction;
- 10) Confirms that annual payments will be contingent upon Guyana's full cooperation in fulfilling its legal requirements for supporting the enforcement, as far as is reasonably possible, of the conservation status of the concession area;
- 11) Confirms its understanding that the market benefits of any environmental services provided by the concession area (e.g. carbon sequestration, genetic resources, watershed protection) will accrue in whole to the Government of Guyana;
- 12) Confirms its understanding that CI will cooperate, where appropriate, with complementary research and conservation efforts related to the concession (e.g. Carter Center, University of Guyana);
- 13) Confirms its understanding that CI will promote in Guyana and internationally the government's innovations in conservation and economic development, and will work in coordination with other such initiatives.

The Government of Guyana is eager to move the exploratory phase of the concession-granting process forward and welcomes CI's participation in this endeavor.

## Attachment Guyana-2

*Conservation International Guyana*

Socio-Economic introduction to

### **YUPUKARI**

Amerindian village of Central Rupununi

Output of a workshop held there  
February 11 and 12, 2000

moderated by  
Gordon Forte and Ravi Cummings

Report edited by Gordon Forte  
Map redrawn by Ravi Cummings from original made by participants  
***Persons attending workshop***

Clifton Laurindo	Touchau
Festus Dorrick	Councillor for Quatata
McKenzie Dorrick	Councillor for Kaicumbay
Wilson Ernest	Councillor for Fly Hill
Joel Samuels	Villager Yupukari
Donald Barnabas	Villager Yupukari
Brian Alphonso	Villager Yupukari
John Smith Dorrick	Villager Quatata

Joseph Dorrick	Villager	Quatata
Gonsalez Stephen	Villager	Kaicumbay
Steven Dorrick	Villager	Kaicumbay
William Alfred	Villager	Capybara
Lincoln Edward	Villager	Capybara
William Daylight	Villager	Capybara
Elbert Charles	Villager	Fly Hill
Jose George	Villager	Katoka
Austin Ambrose	Villager	Katoka
Maisie Li (2nd day)	Councillor	Yupukari

**Central settlement — location & communication**

Yupukari Mission is close to the Rupununi River about 6 miles south of Karanambo. Main access is by a trail running roughly NW from a point on the Lethem highway near Manari. This trail is intersected by a good road running from Meritzeiro to the Hunt Oil drilling site near Fly Hill, which provides faster access than the old trail from Lethem. About 3 miles SW of the intersection the trail passes the old site of Marakanata, from where there is a trail through Mountain Point to Parishara, thence to Nappi and Lethem. From Marakanata there is also a dry season trail coming out on the highway only 4 miles from Pirara. There is a network of trails, more or less passable depending on the season, northward to Karanambo or through savannahs and bush islands to Cashwir, Kwaimatta and Massara.

**Satellite settlements — location & communication**

A couple of miles by walking trail on the other side of the Rupununi River is the small settlement of Capybara, which with those of Sambora and Simoni comprise the Simoni River Settlements. The latter two are reached by canoe. Katoka is a larger settlement, with its own church, school and health post, which grew up around the Anglican Church's cattle ranch, by the mouth of the Katoka Creek a little upriver of Yupukari. Access to Katoka is by boat.

Other significant satellites are Quatata, on the Marakanata trail and Kaicumbay, on the Kaicumbay creek further south, with Fly Hill on a small trail between them. On the other side of the Kaicumbay Creek is the tiny cluster of Burruwetta. Yupukari also administers a few scattered homes at the Marakanata road intersection, at Little 7 and Crystal Spring Ranches near the drilling site, and at Tuba Creek, just into the mountains, where people are beginning to settle near their farm sites. This remote site, some 17 miles from the Mission, is the closest to the Kanukus.

**Population & age breakdown by settlement**

**No. of households by settlement**

	Households	Souls
Yupukari Mission	97	470
Katoka	98	429
Simoni Settlements	29	132
Quatata	22	108
Kaicumbay	30	68
Burruwetta	5	16
Fly Hill	12	84
Scattered	9	50

Age breakdown not available due to recent death of CHW, and absence of Katoka CHW who is filling in. This info will be easily available once the CHW situation settles.

***Extent and nature of land title***

The Yupukari Reservation defined in the Amerindian Act is a rectangular block of 50.75 square miles centered on the Rupununi River from a point just below the Mission. This means it takes in Capybara and Sambora but (probably) not Simoni and certainly none of the other satellites. Much of this village's land is therefore occupied by what is technically squatting on State lands. Several requests had been made, over the years since the reservation was scheduled in law in 1976, for an extension to the legal reservation. In 1998 the government sent surveyors to demarcate the legal reservation in order to give the village formal title on paper to the area defined by law. The village refused to allow the surveyors on the land to mark the boundaries of the 1976 award. They took the position that they were no longer requesting extension but demanding recognition of the full extent of their ancestral land, and they would not accept title to less.

As in many other areas, Yupukari has been assured that the government would never attempt to displace Amerindians from State land they occupy or use for subsistence, even (especially in the present dispensation) by awarding concessions for resource exploitation by non-Amerindians. However village leaders feel it is important to keep their demands alive for formal recognition of the land they need in excess of that scheduled in the law.

***Land area in use — location & communication***

Yupukari and associated settlements are probably now using sites spread over close to 150 square miles for homesteading and farming, with a range somewhat greater for fishing, hunting and gathering. Although a greater part of their total range would be uncultivable savannah, swamp or mountainside, it is still important to recognise contiguous occupation for purposes of access and low-yield hunting and gathering. The satellite communities tend to be located nearer to their farm grounds. Indeed this is how new settlements are formed, by conversion of temporary farm shelters over time into permanent dwellings to save crop transport. With the further passage of time the farm grounds recede from the dwellings and the process repeats with population growth. Farms are best located on high ground which is not flooded in the rainy season, usually near a watercourse which extends the growth period into the dry season. Yupukari's land is to a large extent undulating, which makes farm location less subject to wet/dry season considerations, and more determined by higher fertility of alluvial soils. Accordingly the farms in this area tend to be close to creek tributaries of the Rupununi River, those of the older satellites along the Awarakuri and Kaicumbay Creeks.

Riverbank farms can of course be reached in season by boat, which allows fishing opportunities combined with farm visits. Smaller creeks which are not so good for fishing or boat transport still support bush which can be cleared for farms, and the communication there is by bullock carts and bicycles on savannah trails. This is the tendency high up the Kaicumbay Creek, where the farm expansion has recently run into lands occupied or earmarked by Parishara people. The name of the area now at issue (it would be imprecise to say in dispute, given the very civilized nature of negotiations now in progress), Letterwood Creek, gives rise to the suspicion that what is at stake is rather more than farming land. Certainly the location is much closer to the Nappi reservation than to Yupukari, in an area which appears to have been used for hunting and gathering, and for cutting building materials, by both groups for a number of years.

**Land availability & resource classification**

The actual farming land in this area is relatively good: once virgin bush is cleared it will yield for two years, then require fallow for only three or years before it can be replanted. Yupukari people have farm grounds in state lands as far upriver as Hiari Creek, sufficient for many years' use by the current population. They consider their natural range to end at the Mapari River, leaving a buffer zone to Crab Creek, which is held to be the northern end of the Sand Creek farm grounds on the banks of the Rupununi and its tributaries.

Much of the area currently under use is still under heavy forest, which yields materials for building and essential crafts. Yupukari people are aware that in the distant future, if the extensive farming land available north of the Kanukus comes under pressure of their expanded population, there will still be the option of using flat fertile patches within the mountains themselves.

This relatively favourable land situation assumes the Amerindians will not be disturbed in their use of what is legally unalienated state land, and that resource extraction concessions will not be granted where there is any possibility of interfering with Amerindian communities' present or likely future land use. To guarantee this security of tenure, Amerindians see a real need for documentary title to land they currently use and will use in the present and foreseeable future, beginning with regularisation of de facto occupation, for which there is ample precedent except, notably, in Amerindian areas. Once currently occupied land is secured by title, villages like Yupukari would make a case for additions to the reservations to provide for future generations as far as can reasonably be foreseen.

**Administration, leadership**

The Village Council is elected biennially, by custom along lines of representation of the constituent areas as follows:

Yupukari Mission	4 councillors
Katoka	3
Kaicumbay	3
Quatata	2
Simoni Settlements	2
Fly Hill	1

The touchau is separately elected at the same time as the Council, and has always been from the Mission. Council meetings have not always been regular and official activities seem to depend very much on the energy of the touchau. Villagers appear to be quite gentle in their expectations of the leadership: apparently the recent replacement of the touchau was regarded as a strong measure.

A lot of influence is held by the more educated members of the community, many of whom are in salaried employment. The leadership list would therefore include:

- Headmasters — 3, for Yupukari, Katoka, Kaicumbay
- Teachers — 7 in Yupukari, 4 in Katoka, 1 in Kaicumbay
- Community Health Workers — 4, for Capybara, Kaicumbay, Katoka, Yupukari (vacant)
- Malaria Field Assistant — covering the whole area
- Microscopists — 2
- Anglican Priest
- Christian Brethren Pastors — 2

- Anglican Catechists — 4
- Sports Club leaders
- Sewing Group leaders — 3
- Rural Constables— 2, former touchaus
- Women's Group leaders inc Mothers Union

#### ***Admin infrastructure***

No Village Office. Market Building, sports ground. Sewing Centre. 2 Radio transceivers, one at Yupukari Headmaster's house, one at Katoka Health Centre. 3 Outboard motors, 2 in Katoka, 1 in Yupukari. 1 canoe. One deep well in Mission centre, with hand pump recently replacing broken windmill.

#### ***Education infrastructure***

Three school buildings in Yupukari, Katoka and Kaicumbay, each housing both primary and nursery schools except Kaicumbay, which does not have a nursery school but a student hostel, now used as Health Centre. Yupukari is regarded as having one of the better schools in the Rupununi, due no doubt to the long association with the Anglican mission but also to the long presence of a well-trained and dedicated couple in the Headmaster and Senior Mistress.

#### ***Yupukari Primary***

1 HM (CPCE trained), 1 Snr Mistress (CPCE trained), 4 Assistants, 1 with CXC, 3 with SSPE.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Prep A (5-6 yrs)	15	17	32
Prep B (6-7 yrs)	22	16	38
Prim 1 (7-8 yrs)	18	12	30
Prim 2 (8-9 yrs)	21	12	33
Prim 3 (9-10 yrs)	13	8	21
Prim 4 (10-11 yrs)	8	12	20
Form 1 (11-12 yrs)	4	9	13
Form 2 (12-13 yrs)	4	5	9
Form 3 (13-14 yrs)	6	3	9
Form 4 (14-15 yrs)	2	4	6
Total on Roll	113	98	211

#### ***Yupukari Nursery***

1 Teacher in charge, 1 Assistant.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Year One (3-4 yrs)	16	13	29
Year Two (4-5 yrs)	8	10	18
Total on Roll	24	23	47

#### ***Katoka Primary***

1 HM (CPCE trained), 2 Assistants (SSPE). Total on Roll 160 children.

#### ***Katoka Nursery***

1 Teacher in charge, 1 Assistant. Total on Roll 160 children.

#### ***Kaicumbay Primary***

1 HM (CPCE trained), 1 Assistant (SSPE). Total on Roll 54 children.

**Health infrastructure**

3 Health Centres in Yupukari, Katoka, Kaicumbay. A 4th being built in Capybara. 4 Community Health Workers (CHWs), one just appointed to replace the one that died late last year in Yupukari. 1 Malaria Field Assistant. 2 Microscopes, 2 Microscopists.

The Malaria official is very experienced, and his election as Touchau in early March might indicate that he is personally quite influential, but 1999 totals of 369 reported cases of *p. vivax*, 9 *p. falciparum*, or 27 percent infection, may suggest otherwise. The very dry month of January 2000 reported 29 *p. vivax* cases, 9 *p. falciparum*. It seems most of these cases were recurring, due to a failure to finish the course of treatment, or reinfection at endemic areas in upriver farm grounds. The most dangerous areas are Tuba and Salipenta Hill at the mountain foot.

Health concerns here are typical of similar communities: water-borne diarrheal complaints in the rainy season, upper respiratory tract infections also seasonal, no malnutrition.

**Water supply and infrastructure**

Yupukari Mission relies on one very deep well whose windmill has been difficult to keep going, maybe because of the depth, and finally broke down terminally in January. By mid-February the Region 9 administration replaced it with a hand pump. There are also in the village two of the infamous Blackhawk tube wells with hand pumps, which have never given water. The alternative to the deep well is fetching water by bucket from the Rupununi River nearly half a mile from most houses in Yupukari Mission.

Katoka households share several shallow wells. Kaicumbay uses its creek until it dries up in the rainy season, then falls back on shallow wells. Quatata and the smaller settlements use water holes or shallow wells. In the rainy season there is plenty of rainwater to be collected, but perhaps because not all households can afford ample storage containers the incidence of water-borne diseases goes up sharply, related no doubt to unwise siting of pit latrines.

**Skills base/human resource potential**

CHW	4
Piaiman	very few
Herbalist	very few
Microscopist	2
Malaria Evaluator	1
Trained Teacher	3
Untrained Teacher	12
Carpenters	6
Masons	5
Adobe maker	all
Brick maker	5
Chainsaw operator	4
Driver/Mechanics	2
Outboard operator	a few
Balata Bleeders	many
Canoe maker	a few
Seamstress	many
Cotton weaver	many

Basketworker	many
Leatherworker	some
Hunters	many
Fishers	all
Farmers	all

### ***Persistence and strength of traditional culture***

Almost everyone in the Yupukari area uses the Makushi language for everyday communication. Church services are carried on in Makushi, and the old stories are being told to the children. It is no longer the practice to discourage the use of Makushi in school. Traditional songs of Parishara and Tukui are still known by older people in the village, and some efforts have been made to teach them to the children. There are still a very few piaimen who are still consulted for "bush medicine", and belief and practice are still strong in taleng and bina. Many of the old taboos on dietary or other behaviour are still observed at all age levels, and of course the practice of communal work, maiyu, is a vital and reliable source of voluntary labour for village projects.

However it will take much more effort than is currently being expended to save traditional culture from assimilation. Although some hymns have been translated, very few people can read, and fewer write, Makushi. Native handicraft is not systematically taught to younger folk. A whole branch of traditional knowledge, ethnomedicine, will be diminished when the few remaining piaimen die, for they have no known apprentices. A great deal of the traditional knowledge through which Makushi people are able to function as Makushi farmers, fishers, hunters and gatherers is being disregarded by the younger generations, who prefer job employment in non-traditional occupations. There is an uncomfortable awareness that the Makushi are in danger of losing their distinctiveness; it is not certain that the traditional culture can rally successfully against the tendency towards the mainstream Guyanese culture.

### ***Gender participation in community activity***

Traditional sexist attitudes are gradually giving way as women are encouraged to take a greater part in community projects, village governance and even family decision-making. Most of the outside agencies sponsoring development projects have in the last decade stipulated women's participation. One of the most impactful interventions in Amerindian communities, Community Based Rehabilitation, targeted women as care-givers and change agents in ways which have enhanced recognition of women's role and contribution. Even the gender division of labour is breaking down as both sexes are prepared to try new forms of partnership. Yupukari is not yet at the stage reached in other communities where positions on the Village Council are reserved for women, but the more dynamic individuals are elected without regard for gender. It appears to be accepted that growing gender equity is a part of the modernisation process, accepted with little resistance but indeed with general approval in the community.

### ***Farming - what, how, when and where***

Practically all farming in Yupukari is on the traditional slash and burn pattern, with a small trend to cash monoculture in peanuts. The staple cassava takes at least 6 months to mature, and can be left in the soil for over a year after it is first ready for reaping. In the superior soils of the Yupukari area there is usually one replanting after the first roots are pulled. After the last lot of cassava is harvested the plot will be abandoned to fallow for a few years. Since the cassava is reaped a little at a time, once or twice a week over a long period, this allows a long transition between farms, timed by the sequence of rains. Most families will start a new farm each year, on which they will plant a few other crops, e.g. pumpkin and watermelon, soon after the ground is

burnt. Corn is also planted on a new farm, taking advantage of early rains, and the cassava put in after the corn is reaped. There will probably be a separate "provision farm" for bananas, plantains, eddoes, yams and sweet potatoes. Some families will also maintain a citrus orchard, but the main pattern is a mixture of crops planted in suitable patches of the same field as the cassava, at different times according to water availability and growing period.

Crops grown are typical of Makushi agriculture, including many varieties of bitter cassava and a few of sweet cassava. The diet requires different varieties of bitter cassava for processing into the staples farine and cassava bread. Farine is subject to fashions in colour and flavour which influence the choice of variety. Again different varieties are planted for cassava bread for eating or for making parakari. The major factor in varietal choice, after yield and desired culinary characteristics, is probably resistance to drought and disease in response to the soil type and other physical features of the farm being planted. These many variables result in a large number of cultivars being available to choose from, each variety keeping its character because it is reproduced on the farm from cuttings. It is the special skill of the Makushi farmer to keep track of all the features of dozens of varieties, but some individuals will still experiment with sexual reproduction of cassava, which being a lot less stable can give rise to new combinations of characteristics. There is a constant exchange in bitter cassava cultivars between farmers, mostly women, across families and across villages.

Other crops grown include:

- Sugarcane
- Blackeye peas, red beans, bora (runner) beans
- Peppers
- Squashes, gourds, cucumber
- Ochro, eggplant
- Pineapple, papaya
- Cotton, Kurowa, Arrow cane
- Conami and hiari fish poisons

A minority of families will plant tomatoes, spring onions, cabbage and other greens, but the Amerindian diet is generally not strong on greens. It is however notoriously strong on pepper, and many varieties are known. Some households will plant extra peppers to produce shikitai, the fierce dried powder which can be sold for cash. Other cash crops are bananas and of course cassava in processed form as farine, tapioca and cassareep, but because of the 50-mile distance to the nearest organised market in Lethem there is only a small trade in agricultural produce.

Pests of Amerindian farming are headed by acoushi (leaf-cutting) ants and caterpillars. No chemical pesticides are employed, and since there seem to be few natural methods against insects, crop loss is frequently severe. Caterpillars will sometimes be picked off the crop by hand, particularly if they are of a species gathered for eating.

#### ***Fishing - what, how, when and where***

##### *Fish caught*

*(in order of preference and frequency)*

Lukanani      smaller nowadays but not yet fished out

Houri  
 Perai (4 kinds)  
 Hassar (boom-boom, cuyo cuyo)  
 Patwa (3 kinds)  
 Arawana  
 Basha  
 Tiger fish  
 Cat fish  
 Biara  
 Sword fish  
 Dawala (cuma cuma)  
 Kulet  
 Banana fish (Skeet)  
 Wabre  
 Dare  
 Kassi  
 Manji  
 Haimara  
 Paku  
 Cartabac  
 Imehri  
 Piab (shapiru in North)

Among the Makushi people whose diet depends on fish, Yupukari people share with a few villages the advantage of being able to fish in the big river. As a result they are accustomed to larger fishes than in those villages which have to use smaller rivers, and they are proud for example that they make little use of piab, which are a feature of Nappi cuisine. Arapaima are very rare nowadays, and laulau rarely caught. Stingray and flounder are known but not eaten in this area. Eels and 3 kinds of crab are occasionally taken and eaten, and water turtles more often. Shrimp occur in small numbers and may be used as bait. Fishing is a basic skill and important occupation, at least once weekly, of almost every individual. Yupukari folk complain with other Rupununi villages of declining catches due to increasing pressure on the fisheries by growing human populations, but because of their location among a number of largish tributaries of the Rupununi they are better off than their neighbours with a smaller choice of fishing grounds.

Villagers of Yupukari, Quatata and Kaicumbay will make longer fishing trips at the fish migration season. They also make special trips to a lake they call Tranzing, spelled on the map Turantsink, which abounds in fish at several times of the year.

*Fishing Methods:*

Hooks: hand line  
           rod & line  
           spring line (kamurin)  
           long line (multiple hooks)  
 Nets: Seine (gillnet, tangle seine, carapixe)  
           Cast net  
           nets made or store-bought  
 Bow and arrow

Spear (harpoon)  
Maswa in different sizes and designs  
Stop-off with trap or box  
Chopping, shine & chop  
Poisoning by hairi, conami, cassava water  
by conami pellets (magic stone)  
Diving with small bow  
with water gun  
now more common with masks  
"Twirling" in a savannah pond which is drying out.

*Factors:*

Difference in types of habitat near villages  
Seasonality  
Interception of migrations  
Declining catches -- more people fishing  
Ban on poisoning appears effective  
Competition from water dogs.

***Hunting & trapping - what, how, when and where****Game hunted (in order of frequency)*

Savannah Deer	
Forest Deer	
Labba	
Agouti	(acouri, adouri)
White-lipped Peccary	(bush hog, kairuni)
Collared Peccary	(bush hog, abouya)
Tapir	(bush cow, waira)
Capybara	(water haas, pranwi)
Land Turtle	
Armadillo	(3 kinds)
Alligator	(not caiman)
Anteater	(for medicine)
Tiger	(various, for fat)

*Birds Hunted*

Ducks	(wicisi, muscovy, other)
Powis	
Marudi	
Pigeon/dove/quail	
Maam	
Macaw	(several kinds)
Parrot	(several kinds)
Toucan	
Stork/crane/heron	(jabiru and others)
Waracabra	
Ducklar	
Hanaqua	

*Species trapped for sale*

Toucans  
 Songbirds — Twa Twa, Towa Towa  
 Parrots (5 kinds)  
 Macaws (5 kinds)  
 Reptiles (for Kurt Herzog) — spectacled caiman, mata mata turtle, toads.

Trapping is carried out seasonally by a few individuals who are in touch with wildlife dealers' agents in Lethem or with Kurt Herzog, a quota dealer who visits from the coast.

Hunting is primarily a male occupation, lower in dietary priority than fishing. Not all men hunt regularly, and there are a few individuals who pursue the expertise, but game is significant in the diet when fishing is bad, as in the rainy season. Most families have hunting dogs (pet dogs not trained for hunting are rare). Hunting for animals is done mainly at night in the forests north of the Kanukus where the farms are located and labba, agouti and bush hogs are a pest, and forest deer and tapir can be tracked or lured, and in the savannahs where deer, land turtles and armadillos are often found. Birds are hunted by day at savannah ponds and in the forest around

farms and during gathering trips. In Yupukari it is claimed that monkeys and anteaters are not eaten nowadays. Many people dislike the taste of capybara, which can be found in swamps and near creeks. On rare occasions a special hunting trip will be made by enthusiasts into the Kanuku mountains.

Weapons used are predominantly bows and arrows. There are a few shotguns but cartridges are hard to get and anyway prohibitively expensive. Snares and traps are not much used by hunters.

***Gathering - what, how, when and where***

Items gathered

Wood for house building

Roofing thatch — ite, cokerite, awara

Basketry fibres — mukru, nibi, ascitar, mamuri

Wattles for mud walls

Gums and resins — karamani, hiowa, locust gum

Letterwood for bows

Balata latex

Bird trapping gum

Honey, beeswax

Medicines — cinchona bark, crab oil, copaiba oil etc

Fruit — turu, lu, ite fruit and many others

Edible oils — awara, cokerite

Turtle eggs, caiman eggs

The forests near Yupukari supply local plant-based materials needed for housing and crafts. Palms for thatching and fruit also grow along savannah creeks. Only a few special items like tree gums and latex, and medicinal plants, require a rare trip into the mountains. Letterwood, which is used for bows but known to be of high export value, occurs in some lowland forests and in the mountains; Yupukari men claim they do not cut living letterwood trees but gather the heartwood of long dead trees.

***Craft production & marketing***

Handicraft is essential for local production of many items of daily domestic use. Most important are basketwork matapis and sifters used in cassava processing, and various baskets and trays used in food preparation and serving, all woven from the mukru reed. Agricultural loads are carried in warishis, which are frame backpacks woven from nibi lianas, by means of which a hundred pounds can be fetched for miles on the back of a person, supported chiefly by a bast strap around the forehead. Fish traps and bows and arrows are made entirely by hand from local materials. Baskets known as darawan are made in several patterns from leaves of the ite palm. Awara palm leaves and shoots make hand fans for the cassava bread process. Cassava processing depends on graters hand-made by inserting fragments of metal into wooden boards, sealed by karamani gum. The staple drink parakari is fermented and stored in large containers called goobies, which are still made by hand from balata latex.

Although modern substitutes are seen for some of these traditional domestic items, notably mill-woven cotton hammocks and moulded plastic parakari containers, there are still some items which can only be made in the old way. In the present generations there is a fair proportion of adults and older folk who are expert at the old handicraft, but skills are not being passed down to

young people fast enough to ensure they will not be lost. Already there is no potter in the village. With the traditional crafts can disappear much of the Makushi material culture.

One way to preserve traditional handicraft is to produce items for the urban market, where indigenous artifacts can command a much higher price than the modern equivalent. However in Yupukari there is no organised marketing channel for handicraft, and expert weavers and woodworkers are not prepared to deal with the problems of selling their product.

***Mining - how, when and where***

In the general pattern of migrant labour several Yupukari men have worked as miners in various gold fields of Guyana, and there is a familiarity with mining issues at an informal level. The Mapari Creek has been a prospecting site and there is an awareness of the presence of gold in some parts of the Kanukus. It is general knowledge however that the gold deposits are too poor to justify any significant operations. Occasionally a group of men will go on a prospecting trip, more as an adventure holiday than as an economic venture, and return with small amounts of gold, perhaps just equivalent to what they would have earned in regular occupations, but certainly not enough to justify the rigours of travelling and the dangers of snakebite, malaria and other accidents prevalent in the mountains. There seems to be no sense that the mountains hold any mother lode of great wealth, and even the suggestion that Vannessa's investment in prospecting must surely be justified is balanced by superstitions that the mountain spirits will exact a high price in human life and suffering for the gold and diamonds they may be guarding.

In the context of a Protected Area, the feeling is that if a ban on mining were to be part of any new regulations for the Kanukus nothing much would be lost since there are not significant quantities of gold there anyway.

***Migrant labour - what, when and where***

Though there is no lack of economic opportunities in Yupukari agriculture, the expanded scale necessary for commercialisation would require levels of organisation and capital now unavailable. At the same time there is a trend especially among young and/or educated people to prefer wage employment. As a result there is considerable movement out of the village in search of jobs. The greatest movement is to Brazil, where jobs are available in commercial farms between Bon Fim and Boa Vista and beyond, and in the high construction activity associated with rapid economic expansion in the state of Roraima. Practically every family in Yupukari has members living in Brazil, even more than the relatives who live in other parts of Guyana.

Rupununi Amerindians in Brazil are employed chiefly as farm labourers, construction workers, domestics and service workers in bars and restaurants. There is considerable exploitation especially when the Guyanese are undocumented. Rupununi Amerindians admit that, barring rare exceptions, in Brazil they do the same kind of work they would do in their own village, for the profit of an employer who might not treat them well, but still they prefer to be organised and directed and paid in cash from which they can save to buy goods to which they would have no access at home. Such goods confer prestige when they return, whether permanently or on holiday, to the native village.

This migrant labour is preponderantly temporary, as young persons go off to seek their fortune and return after a stay of months or years with material spoils of bicycle, fancy clothes and boom boxes, often with a skill learned on the job, with a taste of a different culture and a sense of

wanderlust satisfied. Such cases are not seen as harmful to the community, as they fit into long-established cultural patterns and provide an infusion of new ideas. Other cases, where an entire family goes off and the children's education is disrupted by the sojourn, or where the migration represents a permanent loss to the village of the talent and energy of promising individuals, cause alarm in leaders who see the cream of their society being skimmed off to the benefit of another country.

Yupukari's leaders are aware of migration as a problem, and the solution as the provision of job employment which would keep their people in the village. They are conscious that their schools are graduating about 15 young people every year for whom, they feel, jobs have to be provided if they are not to leave and make their lives away from the village.

There is another kind of migrant labour, in which many of the men will hire out as day labour to enterprises outside the village. The nearest employers are ranches, but some men have been as far as Moco Moco and Lethem. Karanambo Ranch offers sporadic employment to boathands as well as vaqueiros and general hands. These labour opportunities are scarce and seasonal.

#### ***Other economic activity - what, when and where***

The previous section leads to this question: what economic activity is available or in contemplation which can provide the paid employment which the village needs to safeguard its future? The answer, none, is depressing to the village leadership and to any outside observer. Even in the most promising sector, agroprocessing, there is no organised enterprise and the little production destined for market is done at a family level.

#### ***Subsistence vs market activity***

Discussions of economic activity indicate that there is very little organised production in Yupukari for sale either within the village or outside it. There is a market building in the village centre which is the site of periodic selling occasions, and there are two small village stores in Yupukari and Katoka, but no one emphasised the role of commerce in daily activity. However enquiry elicited a list of items essential to ordinary life and only obtainable for cash:

#### ***Things bought by Yupukari residents***

Salt, soap, matches  
Cigarettes, beer, soft drinks  
Clothing, rubber slippers, shoes  
Fishing line, hooks, fishnets  
Agricultural tools: cutlasses, axes, hoes, files  
Kerosene, candles, flashlights and batteries  
Quite a full range of regular groceries  
Bicycles and parts, chainsaw parts, fuel and lubricant  
Building materials, tools and hardware.

Clearly quite significant amounts of cash are being earned, since there seems to be little actual hardship or deprivation among the population. Indeed a partial list of material possessions in the village reveals substantial cash investment:

#### ***Things owned by Yupukari residents***

85

Bullock carts: 18 in Yupukari, 12 in Quatata, 4 in Kaicumbay, 3 in Katoka, 6 in Fly Hill, 2 in Marakanata. For each cart there are at least one pair trained oxen.

Cattle: over 300 in Katoka (the church herd), 50 privately owned in Katoka, 45 in Yupukari, 13 in Kaicumbay, 30 in Quatata, 87 in Fly Hill, 30 in Capybara and 11 in Marakanata.

Horses: 30 in Katoka, 13 in Yupukari, 14 in Quatata, 6 in Capybara, 8 in Fly Hill. Horses are essential for managing any herd of cattle.

Donkeys: 1 in Katoka, 3 in Quatata, 4 in Capybara.

Sheep: one small flock of about 12 in Quatata.

Pigs: beyond count since most families have several sows which are producing all the time.

Chickens: similarly ubiquitous and innumerable; like pigs and sheep they appear to live off the land to a remarkable extent.

Dogs: every family has dogs, claimed as hunting dogs, which suggests higher monetary value than pets, in the sense that Amerindians profess to be too poor to support an animal that will not repay its keep.

Bicycles: At least one, sometimes several, in each household. These carry loads as well as people.

Sewing Machines: 3 in the Yupukari sewing group, another 5 or 7 privately owned.

Saddles: A substantial investment. Most riders have one.

Pitsaws: 3.

Chainsaws: 2 belonging to the village, 1 privately owned.

Gas stoves: 5.

Gas refrigerator: 1.

Pedal powered cassava graters: 4.

Radio/Tape players: almost all households.

There is clear evidence, therefore, that there is quite a lot of money income to this population. It would take a long and detailed study to trace the sources, as between Brazilian employment, short-term labour outside the village, remittances from migrant labour of family members, sale of livestock or surplus agricultural produce, or others not yet disclosed. However it is possible to assess, from observed activity as well as from the very difficulty of discerning earning methods, that the market system is at a very low stage of organisation in Yupukari.

This finding relates to the absence of formal economic enterprise in the village. Given the recently emerged preference for wage employment, this situation will have to change if the community is to grow or even survive along any lines that resemble its traditional social organisation. It will be interesting to observe how Yupukari, along with other circum-Kanuku communities, responds to the challenge of finding the social strength to evolve appropriate modern forms of economic organisation.

## **Attachment Guyana-3**

### **Memorandum of Understanding between**

**Conservation International**

**and**

**the Biological Diversity of the Guyanas Program  
of  
The National Museum of Natural History.....  
Smithsonian Institution**

**January 2000**

This Memorandum of Understanding is between Conservation International (CI), an international non-governmental organization headquartered in Washington, D.C., and The Biodiversity of the Guianas Program (BDG) of the National Museum of Natural History of the Smithsonian Institution, an independent trust instrumentality of the United States government headquartered in Washington, D.C.

#### **Antecedents**

RECOGNIZING that both CI and BDG are working toward encouraging biodiversity conservation in Guyana, while promoting ecologically sound economic growth for local Amerindian communities;

RECOGNIZING that both CI-Guyana (CIG, established in 1991) and BDG have a strong interest in studying and protecting biodiversity in the Kanuku Mountain/Rewa River Region of Southern Guyana: CIG has been working with the Amerindian Communities in the northern Kanuku Mountains and has been successful in developing small scale ecologically sound economic development alternatives and monitoring endangered species. BDG has been conducting floristic inventories and studies in the Kanuku Mountain region;

RECOGNIZING that CIG has played a major role in assisting and encouraging the government and people to design and implement a National Protected Areas System. CIG developed the framework for an environmental planning database, which documents past and present land use practices in Guyana, and has provided training in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and database management;

RECOGNIZING that BDG has the capacity and experience for scientific inventory and research in the Kanuku Mountain region; BDG has developed databases of the flora of

## **Attachment Guyana-3**

the Kanuku Mountains and has links to collection and diversity information on other taxonomic groups in the Smithsonian collections and at other institutions:

RECOGNIZING the value of collaboration between CI, as a conservation organization, and BDG, as a scientific research program;

The two parties have agreed as follows:

### **Article I (Purpose)**

CI and BDG shall work together to assemble the biological information already collected for the Kanuku Mountains region of southern Guyana, as well as to collect new biodiversity data from this region in order to promote the development of a biodiversity conservation corridor in this area. This biological information will be used to identify areas of high biodiversity, to assess the potential of establishing protected areas within the Kanuku Mountain region, and to monitor the status of biodiversity in the region over time.

### **Article II (Scope of Work)**

#### **Biodiversity of the Guianas Program (BGP)**

BDG will be responsible for collecting, cataloguing and databasing the background biological information on the Kanuku Mountain region from collections in the Smithsonian Institution and selected other institutions. Specific activities toward this aim include:

1. Provide a database of selected plant taxa from the Smithsonian collections. These selected taxa will include all those that are already digitally catalogued, as well as selected additional taxa (for which verified species identifications have been made) as determined by the project team. The data will include collection localities (including latitude and longitude data where available) and associated ecological, bio-physical, and geographical information (which may be used for mapping purposes). The database should be compatible with that developed for the Guyana corridor project (including ArcView formats) and will be housed in the Biodiversity Center in Guyana. The database will be available to any interested parties, including the Government of Guyana and other research institutions.
2. Provide databases of locality, specimen ID, and ecological data for other taxa for which the Smithsonian has strong collections that have been catalogued. These include frogs, birds, butterflies, spiders, and bats. The databases will have the same specifications as outlined in #1 above.
3. Acquire and provide databases for mammals and amphibians/reptiles from the Royal Ontario Museum. The databases will have the same specifications as outlined in #1 above.

### Attachment Guyana-3

4. Provide collection locality data (including latitude and longitude) for the Utrecht collections from the Kanuku Mountain region in GIS format.
5. Share any references and analyses of indicator taxa, patterns of species richness of plants, and comparative distributions of plant taxa for Guyana.
6. If determined to be needed, supervise a visit by a Guyanese botany student to the Smithsonian collection in order to learn about botanical collections.
7. Assist CI in identifying the best international and Guyanese biologists to participate in RAP surveys in the Kanuku Mountain region. BDG scientist(s) will participate in RAP expeditions to survey plant diversity. Also assist in determining the sampling locations for the RAP expedition.

#### **Conservation International (CI)**

CI will be responsible for coordinating the development of the biodiversity corridor in the Kanuku Mountains region by developing a corridor information system, coordinating with local Amerindian groups and the Government of Guyana, assisting with background biological information gathering, and collecting new biodiversity data for the region. Specific activities will include:

1. Contact and work with botanists at the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands to obtain plant collection data (localities, specimen IDs, ecological data) from the Kanuku Mountain region (and also other parts of Guyana if available). Facilitate entry of data into database for the project (as described in #1 for BDG).
2. Contract a data manager to work at the Biodiversity Center in Georgetown, Guyana to develop and integrate data into a corridor information system, which will include biological, geographical, and socio-economic databases for the Kanuku Mountains region. The data manager will format and update databases provided by BDG and other institutions.
3. If determined to be needed, contract a Guyanese botany student to catalogue the plant specimens of the University of Guyana Herbarium that were collected by the Utrecht team. Specimen data will be provided to the data manager (see #2) and to BDG. If necessary, this student may travel to the University of Utrecht to catalogue plant collections from the herbarium there.
4. Plan, coordinate and carry out a rapid biological survey (RAP) of the Kanuku Mountain region in collaboration with scientists from BDG and other institutions.
5. Acquire and analyze remote sensing and vegetation cover data for the Kanuku Mountains region.

### **Attachment Guyana-3**

6. Promote collaboration between the Government of Guyana and other institutions involved in the development of the biodiversity corridor in the Kanuku Mountains
7. Coordinate meetings between biologists involved in the corridor project to facilitate sharing and updating of information.

#### **Article III (Funding)**

Activities listed under each party under this Memorandum shall be funded by the respective parties. CI activities will be funded by USAID Cooperative Agreement #LAG-A-00-99-00046-00 and may include:

1. Assist with compilation of existing biological data
2. Contract Guyanese botany student to work in University of Guyana Herbarium, Smithsonian Institution collection, and/or University of Utrecht Herbarium
3. Travel and per diem expenses for Guyanese botany student to Smithsonian or Utrecht plant collections
4. Contract data manager for corridor information system (to be housed at the Biodiversity Center in Guyana)
5. Travel and per diem expenses associated with meetings to discuss and update biological information
6. Rapid biological survey (RAP) in the Kanuku Mountains region (3-4 weeks), which includes field and scientific equipment, logistics, travel, participants honoraria, specimen processing costs, and report production

All changes to funding under the USAID Cooperative Agreement must be approved by CI and USAID.

#### **Article IV (Management)**

Each party shall designate the appropriate official (hereinafter, the “coordinators”) to be responsible for the management of activities under this Memorandum. Each party may designate a replacement coordinator at any time upon written notice to the other party. The coordinators shall meet periodically to discuss activities under the Memorandum.

The coordinators shall seek to resolve any dispute concerning the Memorandum through good faith discussions.

#### **Article V (Relationship to Other Agreements)**

Nothing in this Memorandum shall be construed to prejudice other existing or future agreements concluded between Conservation International and any member of the Biodiversity of the Guianas Program.

### Attachment Guyana-3

#### Article VI (Laws and Regulations of Parties)

All activities under the Memorandum shall be undertaken subject to the applicable laws and regulations of each party.

#### Article VII (Entry into Force, Amendment, and Termination)

This Memorandum shall enter into force upon signature and shall remain in force for a period of ~~XXXX~~. It may be amended at any time by mutual agreement. The Memorandum may be terminated by either party upon three months' written notice to the other party. The termination of the Memorandum shall not affect the validity of duration of activities agreed upon pursuant to the Memorandum and initiated prior to such termination.

Agreed in Washington, D.C. on \_\_\_\_\_

For Conservation International  
Washington, D.C., USA

For the Biological Diversity of the  
Guyanas Program  
Washington, D.C., USA

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**The Guyana Kanuku Mountains-Rewa River  
Protection Area Project**

**Conservation International**

**A Technical Report Prepared By**

**John Scanlon**  
LLB, LLM (Environmental)

**April 2000**

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**Attachment:**

**Consultant's Terms of Reference**

# The Guyana Kanuku Mountains-Rewa River Protection Area Project

## 1. Consultant's Terms of Reference

The consultant's\* terms of reference were included in his contract of March 2000, and a copy of the terms of reference is attached to this report.

The consultant has been engaged as the legal adviser/specialist for the Guyana Kanuku Mountains-Rewa River Protection Area Project (the Kanuku Project) and is required to produce a written report addressing each of the terms of reference upon completing his visit to Guyana in March/April 2000.

The core task of the consultant is to report on how current legislation in Guyana might be used to establish a protected area together with a trust fund to manage funds for the ongoing management of the area.

## 2. Background on the Legal System in Guyana

It is important to remember that protect areas legislation does not exist in isolation from a countries political or legal system. The effectiveness of any existing, or future, protected areas legislation in Guyana will depend upon the context within which it operates.

It is important to have some understanding of the legal system in Guyana in addressing the scope of existing protected areas legislation.

Guyana has retained a legal heritage based upon the English common law and has a belief in the Rule of Law. The *Constitution of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana 1980* (the Constitution) sets out the powers, functions and duties of the Parliament, the Government and the Judiciary (and in some instances the citizens of Guyana) together with the process to be followed in making legislation.

The preeminent role of the Constitution in Guyana's legal system is apparent from Article B that states:

*This Constitution is the supreme law of Guyana and, if any other law is inconsistent with it, that other law shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be void.*

Article 65 of the Constitution vests the Parliament with significant power to make legislation, in providing that:

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*Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Parliament may make laws for the peace, order and good government of Guyana.*

Articles 25 and 36 of Chapter II of the Constitution are particularly relevant to the development of protected areas legislation in Guyana and they warrant setting out in full:

*Every citizen has a duty to participate in activities designed to improve the environment and protect the health of the nation.*

*In the interest of present and future generations, the State will protect and make rational use of its land, mineral and water resources, as well as its fauna and flora, and will take all appropriate measures to conserve and improve the environment.*

Article 39 of the same Chapter then goes on to state that:

*It is the duty of the Parliament, the Government, the Courts and all other public agencies to be guided in the discharge of their functions by the principles set out in this Chapter, and Parliament may provide for any of those principles to be enforceable in any Court of Tribunal.*

It can be seen that the Constitution sets a firm basis for the development and administration of protected areas legislation. It is open to the Parliament of Guyana to enact site specific,<sup>1</sup> or comprehensive, protected areas legislation. In fact, it could be argued that the Constitution obliges the Parliament and the Government to ensure that such legislation is in place and is being effectively administered.<sup>2</sup>

### **3. The Compulsory Acquisition of Property in Guyana**

The issue of the acquisition of property has been an issue of concern in relation to the establishment of protected areas in Guyana.

The Constitution addresses the issue of the compulsory acquisition of property in Article 142 (as amended by no. 2 of 1990). Given the significance of this issue it is worth setting out this article in full:

*(1) No property of any description shall be compulsorily taken possession of, and no interest in or right over property of any description shall be*

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<sup>1</sup> As it has done in relation to the Iwokrama Programme Site and the Kaieteur National Park. See page 7

<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that there is a process of Constitutional Reform currently underway in Guyana which is being managed by the Guyana Constitutional Reform Commission

compulsorily acquired, except by or under the authority of a written law:

- (a) providing for compensation for the property or any interest in or right over property so possessed or acquired and specifying the principles on which the compensation is to be determined and given; and
- (b) giving to any person claiming such compensation a right of access, either directly or by way of appeal, for the determination of his interest in or right over the property and the amount of compensation, to the High Court.<sup>3</sup>

There is no protected areas legislation in Guyana that meets the requirement of this Article, and hence there is no power to compulsorily acquire any property for inclusion in a protected area.<sup>4</sup> Any attempt to do so would be invalid.

Property should not be interpreted to mean only freehold title to land, it is much broader than that.<sup>5</sup> By way of example, the Australian Constitution prohibits the acquiring of property other than "on just terms". Put briefly, the High Court of Australia in a recent case<sup>6</sup> interpreted this to include the acquisition of mining leases. It is of interest to note that this acquisition occurred through the dedication of land over which the mining leases were held as protected areas under the Commonwealth's protected areas legislation.<sup>7</sup>

The decision of the High Court of Australia in *Mabo v Queensland*<sup>8</sup> also warrants a mention. In this case the High Court recognized that indigenous people in Australia had rights to their country before European settlement, and when governments want to obtain native title rights over an area they have to pay compensation to the native title holders. In other words, the native title rights of indigenous peoples are to be treated in the same way as the rights of other title holders.

What will amount to a taking of property will depend upon the extent of the prohibitions or restrictions that apply to the use to which the land can be put. This will vary from case to case.

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<sup>3</sup> Clause 142 (2)(b)(i) relates to the taking of property for "the benefit of" an Amerindian community which is not seen as relevant in the context of the establishment of a protected area

<sup>4</sup> The National Trust Act does contain a power to compulsorily acquire property. For the reasons set out on page 12 it is not regarded as protected areas legislation. Clause 142 (2) (vii) of the Constitution is not considered relevant in this context as it relates specifically to the undertaking of work

<sup>5</sup> For a recent discussion of this, see the decision of the High Court of Australia in *Newcrest Mining (WA) v the Commonwealth of Australia* (1997) 147 ALR

<sup>6</sup> See footnote 5

<sup>7</sup> This case is only binding on Australian Courts and is of no binding legal effect in Guyana. Given that Australia also has a legal system based upon English common law it is however instructive

<sup>8</sup> (1992) 175 CLR. See also *Wik Peoples v Queensland* (1996) 141 ALR

#### 4. Protected Areas Legislation in Guyana

In addressing this issue it is important to advise that, due to a number of factors, it is difficult to ascertain what the law actually is in Guyana. Best efforts have been used and appropriate cross checking has been undertaken to ensure that this report is as accurate as possible. This consultant is grateful to Melinda Janki<sup>9</sup> for her help in this regard.

##### **Overview**

In considering this issue the consultant has adopted the definition of "protected area" in the *Convention on Biological Diversity*, namely:

*...a geographically defined area which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives.*

There is no comprehensive legislative system for the establishment and management of national protected areas in Guyana.<sup>10</sup>

With the exception of the Kaieteur National Park, established under the Kaieteur National Park Act, and the Iwokrama Programme Site, established under the Iwokrama International Centre for Conservation and Development Act, one must rely upon an outdated piece of legislation for the establishment and ongoing management of any new protected areas in Guyana.

The new Environment Protection Act does address protected areas but it does not include any power to either establish or manage such areas and hence is of limited application.

##### **Relevant Legislation**

The relevance of the Constitution has already been referred to.

The most relevant legislation in relation to the establishment of protected areas in Guyana is the following:

*Environmental Protection Act 1996*

*Iwokrama International Centre for Conservation and Development Act 1996 (the Iwokrama Act)*

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<sup>9</sup> Consultant with the legal firm, de Caires Fitzpatrick and Karran, Georgetown, Guyana

<sup>10</sup> There is clearly a need for such legislation to be developed. The Guyana Environment Protection Agency is currently preparing draft Bill. See pp 7-8

*Guyana Forestry Commission Act 1979*

*Kaietur National Park Act Cap. 20:02 (the Kaietur Act)*

*National Parks Commission Act 1977*

*National Trust Act Cap. 20:03*

*Public Gardens and Agricultural Shows Act Cap. 68:05*

Other relevant Acts include the:

*Amerindians Act Cap. 29:01*<sup>11</sup> —

*Amerindian Lands Commission Act Cap. 59:03*

*Forests Act Cap. 67:01*<sup>12</sup>

*Guyana Geology and Mines Commission Act 1979*

*Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act 1986*

*State Lands Act Cap. 62:01*

### ***The Iwokrama and Kaietur Acts***

The Kaietur and Iwokrama Acts relate specifically to the protected areas created by those Acts and they cannot be used to establish any new protected areas.

### ***The Environmental Protection Act***

The Environmental Protection Act creates the Environmental Protection Agency (the EPA), which is responsible for the administration of the Act. The EPA has a number of functions, which are set out in Section 4 of the Act, relating to both 'brown' and 'green' issues. Its functions include:

*To coordinate the establishment and maintenance of a national parks and protected areas system and a wildlife protection management programme.*

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<sup>11</sup> In 1993 the Guyanese Parliament authorized the establishment of a Parliamentary Select Committee to revise this Act. This Committee has not been active for sometime and is described as being "effectively defunct". See Upper Mazaruni Amerindian District Council and others, *Indigenous Peoples, Land Rights and Mining in the Upper Mazaruni*, Global Law Association 2000, at page 21

<sup>12</sup> There is a draft Bill in circulation known as the Draft Forests Act of September 1999. See also the Draft Guyana Forestry Commission Act of the same date

The EPA has been active in fulfilling this function through the development of documents such as the *National Biodiversity Action Plan 1999*.<sup>13</sup>

The EPA does not however have the power to actually establish or manage any protected areas, as opposed to coordinating such actions. In this context, it is coordinating the development of draft comprehensive protected areas legislation that should be available for public consultation in mid 2000.<sup>14</sup>

Part IX of the Environmental Protection Act provides for the establishment of a statutory trust fund, called the Environmental Trust Fund (the Fund). The Fund is required to be used to fund the activities of the EPA. Contributions to the Fund can however be designated for specific projects or made subject to specific conditions, in which case they must be used solely for that purpose. Given the coordinating role of the EPA, it is considered inappropriate to use this Fund to set aside resources for the on going management of a specific protected area.

The Trustees of the Fund are set out in the Act. The Trustees comprise four members of the Board of the EPA, including the Executive Director, designated by the President. This would not allow Conservation International any representation as a Trustee administering the Fund.

### ***The National Parks Commission Act***

The National Parks Commission Act is the only law in Guyana that provides for the establishment of new protected areas.

The Act:

1. gives the Minister the power to declare a "park" to be a "designated park" by notice published in the Gazette;
2. establishes the National Parks Commission and sets out its role and functions, which includes the function to "*maintain and regulate the use of any designated park so as to leave it unimpaired for the enjoyment<sup>15</sup> of future generations*"; and
3. makes the Commission subject to the direction of the Minister committed with the administration of the Act.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> November 1999

<sup>14</sup> Personal communication with Per Bertilsson, Executive Director, EPA April 2000

<sup>15</sup> The word "enjoyment" suggests the primary purpose of parks designated under the Act is for recreation rather than conservation. Section 2(2) does however refer to the conservation of the natural beauty of an area in the context of its function of making recommendations to the National Trust

<sup>16</sup> There is currently no Minister committed with the administration of the Act. Until such time as there is the relevant Minister is the President. Personal communication, Melinda Janki, April 2000

The gazettal of a park has the effect of vesting the maintenance of the park in the Commission. The Kaietur National Park was, and still is, a designated park.<sup>17</sup> However, in 1999 the Kaietur National Park Board was established for the first time, which has since taken over the administration of that park.<sup>18</sup>

The Commission has, with the exception of the Kaietur National Park, only been responsible for urban recreation parks and gardens surrounding buildings of national significance.

A "park" is broadly defined in the Act to include:

*any area of open space to which the public has access for the purpose of the enjoyment of its natural beauty or which affords the opportunity for open air recreation*

The proposed protected area needs to fit this definition before it can be declared as a "designated park" under the Act. If it does not fit this definition, then there is no current law in Guyana under which the proposed area could become a protected area.<sup>19</sup> In the consultant's view the definition is broad enough to cover the proposed area and hence it could be declared as a "designated park".

The Commission has a broad power, with the approval of the Minister,<sup>20</sup> to make by-laws in relation to all or any designated parks for the purpose of carrying out its functions. By-laws validly made under the National Parks Commission Act can be enforced through the courts.

By laws made under the Act can include:

1. the imposition and collection of fees (which it is entitled to retain);
2. prohibiting or regulating the use of the park by "*traffic of any description*";
3. prohibiting or restricting the "*killing, taking, molesting or disturbance of living creatures of any description*";
4. prohibiting or restricting "*the taking of, or interference with, vegetation of any description*"; and
5. prohibiting or restricting the doing of anything which "*will interfere with the soil or damage any object in the park*".

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<sup>17</sup> See Section 2(1) of the National Parks Commission Act

<sup>18</sup> The legal effect of this, given the remaining designation under the National Parks Commission, is unclear

<sup>19</sup> In that case either new site specific legislation (as was done in Iwokrama and Kaietur) or new comprehensive protected areas legislation, would need to first be enacted by the Parliament of Guyana before any new protected areas could be established

<sup>20</sup> Which is currently the President. See footnote 16

The only by-laws made under the Act to date are the *National Parks By-Laws*, which relate to the use of a designated national park known as “the National Park”, a recreation park located in Georgetown.

The Commission has the power, with the approval of the Minister, to enter into a lease over any site in a designated park for a number of purposes including “*the erection of buildings for shops or other undertakings*” unless such action would be likely to hinder or adversely affect, *inter alia*, the preservation of a place of natural interest, importance or beauty.

The National Parks Commission Act does not:

1. make the designation, or revocation, of a designated park subject to any parliamentary scrutiny,<sup>21</sup> with the decision resting with the Minister alone;
2. provide for the preparation and enforcement of management plans over a designated park (note: a management plan could none the less be prepared and one could seek to use by-laws made under the Act as broadly as possible to give legal effect to some of its objectives);
3. provide for a process of public consultation in relation to the designation of any park (note: this could none the less be done);
4. protect the traditional uses enjoyed by Amerindian communities and their other rights (note: this could be addressed through by-laws made under the Act<sup>22</sup> and, as the Act does not contain the power to compulsorily acquire property, the designation of a park could not lawfully seek to compulsorily acquire any Amerindian interest in the land);
5. allow any flexibility in the Commission discharging its functions under the Act through boards of management established to manage specific parks, for example through joint boards of management with Amerindian communities (note: a non-statutory advisory committee including representatives of affected Amerindian communities could be established to advise the Commission on the management of the area<sup>23</sup>);
6. provide for the establishment of a statutory trust fund (note: a trust fund can be established under the general common law); or

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<sup>21</sup> For example by requiring such actions to be subject to an affirmative or negative resolution of the Parliament, called the National Assembly. See the *Interpretation of Clauses Act Cap. 2:01*

<sup>22</sup> The making, or revocation, of by-laws under the Act is not subject to any parliamentary scrutiny. Hence the protection of Amerindian rights through by-laws may not be seen as providing sufficient protection

<sup>23</sup> While this is not ideal, it is the only option available under the current law in Guyana. Provision for the establishment of statutory boards of management for particular parks should be included in any new protected areas legislation

7. make it clear whether other Acts, such as the Forests Act or Mining Act apply to designated parks. This may be able to be addressed through the making of by-laws prohibiting or restricting the doing of specified actions that, for example, *“will interfere with the soil or damage any object in the park”* (such as mining or forestry). The legal effect of by-laws made under the National Parks Commission Act, which in some circumstances could effectively deny the application of other Acts to the area, is uncertain. In considering this issue a distinction needs to be drawn between possible future concessions and existing concessions. It is arguable that existing concessions would be unaffected to the extent that any prohibition or restriction could amount to an unlawful taking of property.<sup>24</sup>

While by no means perfect, the National Parks Commission Act does provide a vehicle for the legal establishment and ongoing management of a new protected area in Guyana.

The establishment, planning for, and ongoing management of, any new protected area will need to comprise a mix of measures not all of which fall within the scope of the current legislation.<sup>25</sup> The current legislation does not however prevent any of these measures from being carried out. If new comprehensive protected areas legislation is subsequently put into place, these measures could readily be brought under the new scheme through appropriate transitional arrangements.

### ***The Guyana Forestry Commission Act***

The Guyana Forestry Commission Act establishes and sets out the powers and functions of the Guyana Forestry Commission. These functions include the *“maintenance or improvement of the environment and the identification, establishment, maintenance and management of forests including national parks, wildlife areas and nature reserves”*. There is however no process prescribed within the Act (or the Forests Act) for the designation, maintenance or protection of such areas.

The Commission’s functions are stated not to derogate from the functions conferred on the National Trust or the National Parks Commission, which is a clear indication that these two bodies are intended to be the principal bodies for dealing with protected areas.

### ***The National Trust Act***

The National Trust Act is Guyana’s principal Act for identifying and protecting the countries natural and cultural heritage an it is capable of application to both places (such as buildings and natural areas, including caves) and moveable

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<sup>24</sup> See page 5. However, any prohibitions or restrictions which do not prevent the activity, but merely constrain how it is undertaken, may be acceptable

<sup>25</sup> But they should fall within the scope of any new comprehensive protected areas legislation

heritage (such as documents and paintings) which are collectively referred to as "monuments".

The Act establishes the National Trust as a body corporate and gives it the function of promoting the permanent preservation of "*property of beauty or historic interest for the benefit of the nation*". The Act amplifies these functions in Section 5(2) to include "*places of natural interest*".

The Trust protects the countries natural and cultural heritage by declaring monuments to be national monuments, the effect of which is to vest the monument in the Trust. In other words it makes the Trust the lawful owner of the monument, for which it is obliged to pay compensation by virtue of both the Act and the Constitution.

The scheme of the Act is clearly not for the establishment of protected areas that cover vast tracts of land, rather the focus is on national monuments in the more traditional sense.

The Trust has no other means of protecting the countries natural and cultural heritage, other than by encouraging voluntary conservation measures.

#### ***The Public Gardens and Agricultural Shows Act***

The Public Gardens and Agricultural Shows Act gives the responsible Minister the power to make regulations in relation to various public gardens, including the Botanical Gardens, which is a designated park under the National Parks Commission Act.

### **5. Amerindian Issues in Guyana**

There is no doubt that there are significant issues relating to satisfying Amerindian claims to land title and traditional access to, and use of, land in Guyana. These are issues that require a political response at the highest level on matters that go well beyond the scope of this project.

The establishment of protected areas has become linked to the satisfactory resolution of land claims of the Amerindian community. If any new protected areas are to be progressed at this time, land claims will need to be satisfactorily addressed as a part of the process of establishing the new area. This is a difficult task in the current political climate, in particular given the relationship between the Government and the Amerindian community.

It will be essential that the establishment of any new protected area does not prejudice any existing or potential rights or claims of any Amerindian peoples. This issue was addressed in the Iwokrama Act (see Section 6(1)) but was not

when the boundaries of the Kaietur National Park was expanded on 22 April 1999.<sup>26</sup>

The issue of Amerindian rights in relation to a specific proposal for a protected area should be addressed as a part of the management planning process for the new protected area. Naturally, this is more difficult than simply using a savings clause, as was done in the Iwokrama example. A mix of the two may be an option, namely directly addressing Amerindian rights (to the extent possible) in the management plan but including a savings clause in the plan, the by-laws and the designation of the area itself, for any future issues.

The issues surrounding Amerindian land claims, and the rights and protection afforded Amerindians under Guyana's laws, have been clearly set out in the paper, *Indigenous Peoples: Review of Land and Resource Rights in Guyana*<sup>27</sup> and the recent publication, *Indigenous Peoples, Land Rights and Mining in the Upper Mazaruni*.<sup>28</sup>

## 6. Response to Terms of Reference

The consultant responds to each of the specific terms of reference as follows:

### **1. *Review the report on establishing a protected area in the Kanuku Mountains and other materials supplied by the client***

This report is still in draft form. The Consultant has reviewed an earlier draft and will comment on the final draft once it becomes available.

### **2. *Identify any existing national legislation that could be used to establish protected areas***

The only existing national legislation that could be used to establish new protected areas in Guyana is the National Parks Commission Act.

The National Trust Act can only operate through vesting freehold title in the corporate body, the National Trust, and for the reasons set out on pages 11 and 12 is considered to be inappropriate.

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<sup>26</sup> Either an amendment to the Act or a regulation made under Section 4(1) of the Kaietur Act could have been made at the same time as the alteration to the boundaries of the park. Had such an amendment or regulation been made in the same (or similar) terms as Section 6(1) of the Iwokrama Act, the legitimate concerns of the local Amerindian community may have been minimized. Given regulations made under the Kaietur Act are not subject to any parliamentary scrutiny, a change to the legislation would have been more appropriate

<sup>27</sup> Janki, M July 1997

<sup>28</sup> See footnote 11

Other Acts such as the Kaietur Act and the Iwokrama Act are site specific and cannot be used to establish protected areas in other locations.

The National Parks Commission Act does not provide for the establishment of a statutory trust fund. The only relevant Act to do so is the Environmental Protection Act, through the Environmental Protection Fund. This fund is not however an appropriate vehicle to utilize for the reasons outlined earlier in this report.<sup>29</sup>

A trust fund could however be established through a trust deed under the general common law of Guyana.<sup>30</sup> The appointment of trustees and the limitations on the use of the funds<sup>31</sup> would be set out within the deed itself.<sup>32</sup>

The options available under existing legislation to establish protected areas and trust funds are therefore very limited,<sup>33</sup> as is the protection afforded to Amerindian communities.

**3. Given the possible location of the proposed Kanuku Mountains protected area, identify any existing agencies of the Government of Guyana which have jurisdiction**

The following agencies of government will have an interest in this project:

The Environmental Protection Agency, as the agency responsible for the co-ordination of the establishment and maintenance of "*a national parks and protected areas system and a wildlife protection management programme*".

The National Parks Commission, as the agency that will have the responsibility for the management of any designated park.

The Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (and Guyana Natural Resources Agency, the GNRA), as the body responsible for the administration of mining concessions.

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<sup>29</sup> See page 8

<sup>30</sup> For example this has recently been done in Guyana in relation to protecting the giant otter through the Karanambu Trust. In relation to trusts see also the Trustee Acts (UK) of 1883/84 Incorporated 1917 by the *Civil Law of Guyana Act Cap. 6:01*

<sup>31</sup> For example are they to be endowment or sinking funds or a mix of the two. Given the relatively modest amount of income that will be derived from an investment of one million US dollars, coupled with the need for some early gains to be made, using a portion of the funds as sinking funds over the first three years of operation is worth considering

<sup>32</sup> For a discussion on the effectiveness of existing conservation trusts see Global Environment Facility, *Experience with Conservation Trust Funds*, Evaluation Report #1-99

<sup>33</sup> There is a clear need for new comprehensive protected areas legislation in Guyana

The Guyana Forestry Commission (and GNRA), as the body responsible for the administration of forestry concessions.

The GNRA, as the peak government agency with responsibility for natural resource management policy in Guyana.

It should also be noted that:

The President is the person who is responsible for making land grants under the State Lands Act and, as there is no Minister committed with the administration of the National Parks Commission Act at this time, the President is responsible for the administration of the Act.<sup>34</sup>

The Office of the President has a significant role to play, even though it has no statutory jurisdiction over the matter.

The Minister for Amerindian Affairs has a significant interest given the links between the establishment of protected areas and Amerindian land claims.

The Tourism and Hospitality Association of Guyana may also have an interest given the possible tourism opportunities to flow from the proposal.

**4. *With due regard to 3, identify the relevant national legislation which may confer such jurisdiction***

The agencies of government identified in term of reference three, have jurisdiction conferred through the following Acts:

The Environmental Protection Agency, under the Environmental Protection Act.

The National Parks Commission, under the National Parks Commission Act.

The Guyana Geology and Mines Commission, under the Mining Act.

The Guyana Forestry Commission, under the Guyana Forestry Commission Act and the Forests Act.<sup>35</sup>

The GNRA as the peak government agency with responsibility for natural resource management policy in Guyana.<sup>36</sup> While it is not a commission under any of the relevant Acts, the GNRA has been given the statutory

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<sup>34</sup> See footnote 16

<sup>35</sup> Note the Bills currently in circulation. See footnote 12

<sup>36</sup> See Order Made Under the *Public Corporations Act 1988* (No 21 of 1988)

power to give directions to the relevant commissions in relation to operational decisions.<sup>37</sup>

The President for making land grants under the State Lands Act and as the person responsible for the administration of the National Parks Commission Act.

**5. Investigate, with a view towards updating the clients database, which Indigenous Communities have been granted legal title to Indigenous lands**

It is well known that there are difficulties in determining the exact location of lands granted to Amerindian communities.<sup>38</sup> There have been no additional land grants made by the Government since the additional 10 titles were granted by the then President in 1991. Conservation International Guyana has copies of the best maps and information currently available on existing land grants.

It is understood that there are no current land claims within the possible location of the Kanuku Project.<sup>39</sup> Information on any potential future claims could be obtained from the Amerindian Peoples Association (the APA).<sup>40</sup>

**6. Identify existing national legislation that may be used to establish the protected area and recommend a preferred approach**

The existing legislation has already been identified under term of reference two.

In recommending a preferred approach it is important to have regard to the legal means of establishing protected areas and to local political issues. Local staff are best placed to assess the local politics. It is however clear that the concerns of the Amerindian community must be satisfactorily addressed. This could include:

1. specifically recognizing the need to satisfactorily address the Amerindian issues in the memorandum of understanding (or letter of comfort) entered into with the Government and clearly committing to use best endeavors to achieve this outcome through the process of establishing the protected area;
2. directly addressing the Amerindian issues through the management planning process, including through the development of draft by-laws;

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<sup>37</sup> See Section (2)(a) of the Order

<sup>38</sup> See Janki M, 1997. Also see, *Indigenous Peoples, Land Rights and Mining in the Upper Mazaruni* at pp33-36

<sup>39</sup> Personal communication, Melinda Janki, April 2000. There are native title claims in the High Court of Guyana over other regions, see *Indigenous Peoples, Land Rights and Mining in the Upper Mazaruni* at p36

<sup>40</sup> The consultant was requested not to meet with the APA while in Guyana

3. including representatives from the affected Amerindian communities on the board of trustees established to administer the trust fund to be established for the on-going management of the area; and
4. including representatives from the affected Amerindian communities on an advisory committee established to advise the National Parks Commission on the management of the park.<sup>41</sup>

A protected area can be established through the designation of a park by the Minister responsible for the administration of the National Parks Commission Act.<sup>42</sup> This declaration is for the Minister alone to make and is not subject to any parliamentary scrutiny. Equally, the same Minister is able to revoke such a designation, again without any scrutiny by the Parliament.

The boundaries of the park will need to be known before any declaration can be made. There is no statutory recognition of a management plan for a park but by-laws can be made under the Act.<sup>43</sup> As such, by-laws made under the Act can be legally enforced but any management plan for the area will be of no legal effect.

The consultant supports the proposal in the Draft Report for the Kanuku Project, to develop a draft management plan before the area is either established or finally put to the Government for designation.

The consultation process associated with the development of the draft plan<sup>44</sup> should include consultation on:

1. the protection of Amerindian rights, whether by using language such as that incorporated into the Iwokrama Act, through clearly setting them out in the management plan (and related by-laws) itself, or both;
2. the content of the by-laws to be developed for the area and how these will relate to the management plan.<sup>45</sup> This needs to explain the non-statutory basis of the management plan as opposed to the by-laws. The by-laws may be able to be used to not only say what is prohibited (or restricted), but, in order to avoid any doubt, to also make it clear what is not prohibited in the context of Amerindian rights;
3. the form and nature of the trust fund to be established for the on-going management of the area, including the composition of the board of trustees and the limitations on the use of trust funds<sup>46</sup>; and

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<sup>41</sup> See also footnote 23

<sup>42</sup> See pp 8-9 and footnote 16

<sup>43</sup> See page 9

<sup>44</sup> Which should be reflected in the Memorandum of Understanding (or letter of comfort)

<sup>45</sup> It would be best if the whole package of measures was included within one document called the draft management plan which had a separate chapter dedicated to draft by-laws

<sup>46</sup> See footnote 31 regarding the use of endowment and sinking funds

4. the boundaries for the area to be designated.

This process should allow all stakeholders to participate in the process before any final decisions are taken. The issues raised above should not be seen as an exhaustive list, and the other matters addressed in the Draft Report for the Kanuku Project should also be a part of the consultation process.

Once the consultation on the draft management plan (including the draft by-laws) is completed, the final plan (incorporating the final set of by-laws) should be presented to the Government with a request that the following actions occur simultaneously:

1. the President formally endorse the management plan and publicly commit the Government to giving effect to it;
2. the Minister committed with the administration of the National Parks Commission Act<sup>47</sup> designate the park under that Act and fix the boundaries in accordance with those described in the management plan; and
3. the Commission (with the approval of the Minister) formally make the by-laws<sup>48</sup> under the National Parks Commission Act.

The issue of the trust fund needs to be resolved. The only option currently available in Guyana is to establish it under the general common law.<sup>49</sup> If this is the preferred approach, a deed needs to be prepared which must be consistent with the content of the management plan.

The preferred approach to the establishment of the trust fund needs to be addressed during the development of the management plan. One option that should be considered is to include representatives of the affected Amerindian communities on the board of trustees<sup>50</sup> administering the fund established for the on-going management of the park.

When comprehensive protected areas legislation is enacted by the Parliament of Guyana the processes suggested here will be capable of easy transition to the new system.<sup>51</sup> This could be achieved through appropriately drafted transitional provisions.

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<sup>47</sup> Currently the President

<sup>48</sup> Which should be contained within a separate chapter in the management plan itself

<sup>49</sup> See page 10

<sup>50</sup> Which would also include nominees from the Government and Conservation International

<sup>51</sup> Which should included specific statutory provisions in relation to each of these issues

**7. *Identify the legal process for establishing the new structure, including the fund for setting up the protected area***

This term of reference has been answered under term of reference 6.

**John Scanlon**  
LLB, LLM (Environmental)  
April 2000

## **Attachment: Terms of Reference**

The Contractor shall:

1. Review the report on establishing a protected area in the Kanaku Mountains and other materials supplied by the client.
2. Identify any existing national legislation that could be used to establish protected areas.
3. Given the possible location of the proposed Kanaku Mountains protected area, identify any existing agencies of the Government of Guyana which have jurisdiction.
4. With due regard to 3, identify the relevant national legislation which may confer such jurisdiction.
5. Investigate, with a view towards updating the client's database, which Indigenous Communities have been granted legal title to Indigenous lands.
6. Identify existing national legislation that may be used to establish the protected area and recommend a preferred approach.
7. Identify the legal process for establishing the new structure, including the fund for setting up the protected area.

**The following did not form a part of the terms of reference but were the subject of some discussion with staff in Guyana:**

8. Investigate the present status of land claims made in court by Indigenous Communities throughout Guyana.

9. Given the possible location of a proposed Kanuku Mountains protected area, identify potential conflicts with other existing land use and resource rights.
10. Update the report entitled "Indigenous Peoples: Review of Land and Resource Rights in Guyana".

9. Given the possible location of a proposed Kanuku Mountains protected area, identify potential conflicts with other existing land use and resource rights.
10. Update the report entitled "Indigenous Peoples: Review of Land and Resource Rights in Guyana".

## Attachment Guyana-5

### Overview of meeting with Vanessa Mining Corporation, Georgetown Guyana Meeting held at CI-Guyana October 26, 1999

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#### **Attendees:**

Major General Joe Singh  
Marshall Minz-Vanessa  
Glenn Prickett- CI Washington  
Neville Waldron- CI Guyana  
Lisa Famolare- CI Washington

**Vanessa Staff in Guyana:** 3 staff in Georgetown, 45 in the country (generally travelling between Canada and Guyana)

#### **Vanessa's mining practices:**

Vanessa never applies for cyanide or mercury licenses even when prospecting. When they collaborate with other mining corporations during actual prospecting, these mining companies would not use mercury or cyanide.

Vanessa uses Gravity feed system.

Vanessa also has agreements with communities that they would not use cyanide or mercury in either exploration or drilling.

Vanessa's mining operations are based on white horse mining initiative

#### **Vanessa in Guyana**

When first entering Guyana, Vanessa had originally thought to drop the Kanuku Mountains out of their concession because of the potential protected area and the Amerindian Land issue. However, according to Marshall Minz, another major international mining corporation was lined up to apply for Kanukus, so Vanessa made the decision to keep the Kanukus in their concession.

Vanessa's contract with the GOG includes a clause that allows the GOG to excise any land out of their concessions if deemed necessary. This was required by World Bank GEF under the NPAS project.

Present exploration entails collecting approximately 100 kg samples over 8 km areas

Vanessa's exploration permit is up in October 2000. At that time Vanessa can choose up to 20 parcels or 12,000 acres or 50 square kilometers (check this), and apply for prospecting licenses. Although Mr. Minz stated that they would probably not apply for as many as 20.

It is within this stage that more intensive exploration would take place.

It is also at the time of exploration/extraction that baseline studies would be done in the prospecting areas. Vanessa agreed to offer the monitoring to CI and the communities. CI expressed interest, although CI involvement would depend on the location of the prospecting license as our strategic interest is the Kanukus.

## Attachment Guyana-5

Presently 104 small-scale Guyanese miners are active around Marudi Mountain. These people are mostly coastlanders. Although GGMC could take them out, Vanessa would not do so until their actual drilling get underway.

Vanessa has a signed agreement with the community of Moco Moco in Kanuku Mountains that allows them to carry out exploration on their land. However, according to Mr. Minz it is unlikely that any drilling would ever take place in the Kanuku Mountains, their interest is mainly in Marudi Mountain in the South Rupununi.

Joe Singh: suggested that perhaps CI, Vanessa, and the GOG could work together to improve the livelihood of the communities around the Kanukus. Perhaps support the peanut growing project in south Rupununi or other initiatives.

## Attachment Guyana-6

### (Draft) Terms of Reference (TOR)

Coordinator for Conservation Corridor development in the Kanuku Mountain to New River Region

**The Project:** Conservation International Guyana Foundation Inc. (CIG) activities in Region nine (9) focuses on developing a comprehensive plan for a conservation corridor, which includes a) the establishment of a protected area in the Kanuku Mountains/Rewa River Region and the New River Triangle. The plan would include all social, scientific, and economic elements, which could serve to demonstrate that conservation in the context of protected areas/s provides more benefits to Guyana than extractive land-use activities, such as mining and logging.

CIG has identified the following projects and elements to be considered for a successful corridor development:

1. Development of "database" of info on communities in and around Kanukus
2. Conduct a Socio-economic surveys of communities around Kanukus
3. Conduct a RAP of Eastern Kanukus/Rewa River region
4. Conservation awareness and education at National and community levels
5. Community consultations in Kanuku region to bring stakeholders on-board with protected areas development
6. Legal analysis of the ways to establish protected areas and conservation concession
7. Conservation Concession analysis
8. Stakeholder workshop with communities around Kanukus
9. Financial Mechanism development (tribal and protected area trust fund)
10. Conduct Corporate consultations with commercial land-use stakeholders

**CI's Mission:** CI's principal focus in Guyana is the Conservation of Biological Diversity in the context of social and economic development for local peoples. Through our guiding principles the organization is involved in numerous ecological and economical elements to complement its work. There includes but is not limited to: Scientific, policy, education and awareness and the development of conservation enterprise and community activities in the Kanuku Mountain region, which is an area of outstanding biodiversity recommended by the Government of Guyana for protection.

## Attachment Guyana-6

Position Summary: CI will engage a consultant to manage the project for an initial period of nine months. The manager should have a full understanding of the full project and all of its components. The manager will be responsible for carry out the following tasks:

1. Overall management and oversight of the USAID corridor project
2. Involvement in all planning and budgeting of the projects under the corridor project
3. Responsible for receiving budgets and in collaboration with the CIG Program Manager develop budgets with subcontractors and organize payment schedules with subcontractors and the Program Management in Washington D.C.
4. Wherever possible he should be the manager of all subcontractors including the legal representative, GIS specialists, anthropologist, and all others that we intend to hire for the project
5. Responsible for drafting Terms of Reference for subcontractors
6. Responsible for following up with all subcontractors, ensuring their work and reports are on schedule
7. Responsible for organization the written reports required by USAID (writing whatever he can, but following up with whoever is the expert to report and making sure they do it, and it is formatted in the correct way)
8. To keep track of the budgets with CIG Account and the Washington counterpart
9. To be a CI liason with the University of Guyana (UG), identify candidates to work (as counterpart) with CI on specific projects, etc.

**Skills/Abilities:** Excellent organizational skills; extraordinary communications abilities (written and spoken); ability to maintain accurate and detailed records; computer literacy, in particular using spread sheet, word processors; analytical, reasoning and problem solving skills; ability to supervise others; ability to meet deadlines and handle confidential information; ability to deal with multiple projects and remain calm under pressure. Experience planning and evaluating projects and the ability to work with indigenous peoples would be an asset.

**Experience:** Strong manager and supervisor in natural resource and land-use planning and implementation.

**Reports to:** Consultant will report to the CIG Manager or his delegee, who will be responsible for interfacing between the project and Regional and Central authorities.

## Attachment Guyana-6

### Draft Terms of Reference (TOR)

#### *Coordinator for Conservation Corridor development in the Kanuku Mountain New River Region*

**The Project:** Conservation International Guyana Foundation Inc. (CIG) activities in Region nine (9) focuses on developing a comprehensive plan for a conservation corridor, which includes a) the establishment of a protected area in the Kanuku Mountains/Rewa River Region and the New River Triangle. The plan would include all social, scientific, and economic elements, which could serve to demonstrate that conservation in the context of protected areas/s provides more benefits to Guyana than extractive land-use activities, such as mining and logging.

CIG has identified the following projects and elements to be considered for a successful corridor development:

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## Attachment Guyana-6

Position Summary: CI will engage a consultant to manage the project for an initial period of nine months. The consultant will carry out the following tasks:

1. Gather all available existing data and

Determine the nature of the information needing to be collected.

Make preliminary and periodic trips to the region to arrange the data-gathering operation,

Make detail plans

Lead the facilitation team in the actual data-gathering operations.

Brief the regional authorities of Region 9 at the end of the data collection trips

Collate all information gathered and present a draft report to CI

Make further field visits to allow the draft report to be reviewed by community Leaders and as far as possible by those who produced the information

Revise and adjust the information for presentation in a final report.

The consultant will report to the CIG coordinator or his delegee, who will be responsible for interfacing between the project and Regional and Central Government authorities.

**Attachment Guyana-7**  
**COMMUNICATIONS COORDINATOR WORKPLAN**  
**CI-Guyana: Sandra Seeraj**  
*16 months: end of FY00 and FY01*

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**1. INTRODUCTION**

During the week of February 28 – March 3, 2000, members of the International Communications department of Conservation International met with three Communications Coordinators from CI field offices in Guyana, Suriname, and Madagascar. The purpose of the gathering was to create a strategic workplan for the remainder of Fiscal Year 2000 and for the entirety of Fiscal Year 2001.

Each Communications Coordinator was paired with a member of International Communications to ensure consistency and to provide assistance where needed. The result of the intense week was both a feasible workplan, and also a greater relationship between the CI headquarters staff and the field staff, as well as between participating field staff of different countries.

## Attachment Guyana-7

The workplan of Sandra Seeraj of CI-Guyana is detailed herein. This workplan is meant to serve as a working document through the 16 month period, and it will be monitored carefully by Sandra Seeraj, her colleagues in the field, and by International Communications to ensure that the objective outlined are achieved.

### 2. ANALYSIS OF PROBLEMS AND IDENTIFICATION OF OBJECTIVES

#### *Problems*

##### Threats to Biodiversity

<u>Manmade</u>	<u>Natural</u>	<u>Socio-economic</u>
Squatting	Erosion	Education level or priority
Mining	Flooding	Religious/ cultural morays
Logging	Droughts	Migration, push-pull
Fishing	Spontaneous fires	New "get-rich-quick by any means" culture
		Traditional indigenous practices and rights

##### Obstacles to Communication

###### National level [First Priority]

- 1) "Lip-service" but no political action results
- 2) Need for a strategy that is effective both as a specific regional (Kanukus) strategy and also as a strategy for the national audience

###### Community level [Second Priority]

- 1) Language barriers
- 2) Low levels of comprehension, reasonably literate but they use the language differently
- 3) Low availability of audience as the people are known to be nomadic (both men and women)
- 4) Geography-- no established communication means over large distances; lack of communications infrastructure.
- 5) Inscrutable nature of the people, and opinions that are difficult to define. They do not respond openly, and they are good at forcing their agenda.

#### *Objectives*

In order to raise general awareness about biodiversity conservation and its long-term benefits, CI-Guyana's communications strategy should:

- 1) Create a greater understanding of the benefits of protected areas (national and community.)
- 2) Convey the idea that Guyana's natural heritage belongs not only to the Amerindians but to the Guyanese in general.
- 3) Enhance awareness on both the national and local level on CI's work with the creation of protected areas, and with biodiversity conservation in general, as necessary.

**Attachment Guyana-7**

## Attachment Guyana-7

### 3. ANALYSIS OF PUBLICS

#### *Publics*

Publics that are involved with the problems

<b>Community/Rural</b>	<b>National/Urban</b>
Amerindian communities	Government/Office of President
Village leaders	Cabinet Subcommittee
Loggers, Miners	Amerindian Peoples Association (APA)

Publics that potentially contribute to the solution

<b>Community/Rural</b>	<b>National/Urban</b>
Touchaus (Chiefs)	President
Village council	Presidential Advisor for the Environment
Teachers as Opinion leaders	Media
Teachers as Multipliers	General Public
Youth groups/leaders	Govt. officials in the communities

#### *Prioritized Publics*

The activities in this work plan are targeted primarily at the following four audiences:

- 1) Media & General Public (national)
- 2) President and Advisors (national)
- 3) Teachers as Opinion leaders (community) & youth groups (community)
- 4) Touchaus & chiefs (community) & Amerindians (community)

## **Attachment Guyana-7**

### **4. OVERVIEW OF MAJOR ACTIVITIES BY MONTH**

- March 2000** – Launch of Biodiversity Reporting Award
- April 2000** – Production of materials
- May 2000** – Annual Planning; Creation of CI-Guyana informational packet
- June 2000** – Launch of Guyana's Natural Heritage Campaign, Phase III- Kanukus
- July 2000** – Publicity of journalist training and planning for biodiversity contest
- August 2000** – Workshop for teachers
- September 2000** – Journalist Training Seminar; Biodiversity Rep. Award Winners announcement
- October 2000** – Conservation Concession Media Campaign; Poster Series Launch
- November 2000** – Conduct workshops for leaders in rural communities
- December 2000** – Distribute governmental promotional gifts
- January 2001** – Launch Biodiversity Reporting Award 2001
- February 2001** – Prepare travelling photography exhibit to rural communities
- March 2001** – Field trip for governmental officials with press
- April 2001** – Publicity at sporting event in Kanukus villages
- May 2001** – Annual Planning
- June 2001** – General media outreach

## Attachment Guyana-7

### 5. WORKPLAN: ACTIVITIES SUMMARY

#### MEDIA (Print, Radio, and Television) and JOURNALISTS

- A1. Conduct site visits and renew contact with local media to reaffirm relationship
- A2. Coordinate Biodiversity Reporting Award: An Environmental Journalism Contest
- A3. Serve as local liaison for journalist training and capacity building workshop with ICFJ
- A4. Conduct major ongoing media outreach
- A5. Conservation Concession Media Campaign

#### GENERAL PUBLIC – National Level – Phase III of Guyana’s Natural Heritage Campaign

- B1. Produce and distribute radio and television spots (PSAs)
- B2. Produce and distribute promotional products centred around the Kanuku mountains
- B3. Produce poster series about Kanukus and Shell Beach
- B4. Update and utilise photography exhibit/display
- B5. Hold biodiversity quiz or contest
- B6. Investigate communications opportunities on the Internet
- B7. Create CI Informational packages

#### NATIONAL GOVERNMENT (High Level)

- C1. Produce high-quality promotional product(s)
- C2. Conduct site visit or field trip with officials to Protected Area in another country

#### TEACHER’S and YOUTH (NATIONAL and COMMUNITY)

- D1. Support workshops for teachers
- D2. Host Art or drawing competition for children in the Kanukus region
- D3. Conduct summer camp for children

#### VILLAGE LEADERS

- E1. Community communications planning and strategy design
- E2. Community introductory visits and workshops

#### VILLAGE COMMUNITIES

- F1. Publicity at sport event (rodeo)

**Attachment Guyana-7**

F2. Slide shows

F3. Travelling photography exhibit

**Attachment Guyana-7**

**6. WORKPLAN: DETAILED LIST OF ACTIVITIES**

**MEDIA and JOURNALISTS**

**A1. Conduct visits and renew contact with local media to reaffirm relationship**

Products: Visits to every major newspaper, magazine, radio, and television station  
 Contact with every significant journalist in Georgetown  
 Media Assessment spreadsheet

<i>Steps needed to accomplish this activity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
Create appointments for visit (media managers or designee)	March 00	
Conduct visits	March 00	
Phone calls, email, or visit with every significant journalist in Georgetown	March 00	
Verify contact information, staff changes, and other information	March 00	
Collect all media assessment information and send to InterCom	March 00	
Introduce the Biodiversity Reporting Award where appropriate	March 00	

*Budget items: Transportation*

\$150.00

**A2. Co-ordinate Biodiversity Reporting Award: An Environmental Journalism Contest**

Products: Biodiversity Reporting Award launched successfully  
 At least 30 qualifying articles entered

<i>Steps needed to accomplish this activity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
Distribute press release	March 00	
Distribute fliers via site visits to media houses and journalists	March 00	
Monitor the announcement of Award and collect articles/publicity	March 00	
Identify, Contact, and brief local judge	March 00	
Respond to queries from media	March – June 00	
Review articles from last 6 months for eligible articles and contact likely contestants from this group	April 00	
Conduct ongoing monitoring of papers for new eligible articles	March – June 00	
Receive entries, review for contest eligibility (theme, resident, and electronic format)	March – June 00	
Organize entries in a spreadsheet	March – June 00	
Send eligible entries to InterCom with spreadsheet	March – June 00	
Liase with local judge for judging period	August 00	
Co-ordinate announcement of winners	September 00	
Publish press release with winners	September 00	
Liase with winner on travel arrangements	October /Nov 00	

### Attachment Guyana-7

Liase with Intercom for Egypt visa	October 00	
Distribute press release	Jan 01	
Plan for Biodiversity Reporting Award 2001	December 00	
Distribute fliers via site visits to media houses and journalists	Jan - 00	
Monitor the announcement of Award and collect articles/publicity	January 01	
Identify, Contact, and brief local judge	March 01	
Respond to queries from media	March – June 01	
Review articles from last 6 months for eligible articles and contact likely contestants from this group	April 01	
Conduct ongoing monitoring of papers for new eligible articles	March – June 01	
Receive entries, review for contest eligibility (theme, resident, and electronic format)	March – June 01	
Organize entries in a spreadsheet	March – June 01	
Send eligible entries to InterCom with spreadsheet	March – June 01	

*Budget items: Transportation, Telephone, Courier/DHL*

*\$10,000*

#### **A3. Serve as local liaison for journalist training and capacity building workshop with ICFJ**

Products: Journalist training seminar  
 Evening reception and awards ceremony with press coverage  
 Field trip possible

*Steps needed to accomplish this activity*

*Date*

*Accomplished*

<i>Steps needed to accomplish this activity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
Publicise training/workshop with press release	June-Aug 00	
Produce and distribute invitations	July-Aug 00	
Manage logistics (venue, meal, payments, etc)	August 00	
Manage logistics of possible field trip	September 00	
Co-ordinate logistics of reception and awards ceremony	September 00	

*Budget items: Rental of venue for workshop, Food and refreshments, Publicity and support materials (handouts, chalk, markers, flipcharts, Transportation for field trip, rental of venue for reception, snacks and alcohol at reception.*

*\$10,000 (INTERCOM)*

#### **A4. Conduct major ongoing media outreach**

Products: (Over the next 16 months)  
 Press releases = 8  
 Feature article with photos = 8  
 Exclusive story leads = 4  
 Guest editorials = 2  
 Letter to editors = 4  
 Interview with visiting or local experts = 4  
 Mini news clips (video) = 2

## Attachment Guyana-7

B-Roll = 2

<i>Steps needed to accomplish this activity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
Write and publish press releases = 8	Mar, May, July, Sept, Nov, Jan, Mar, May	
Write and publish feature article with photos = 8	Apr, Jun, Aug, Oct, Dec, Feb 01, Apr 01, Jun 01	
Contact journalist for exclusive story leads/ideas = 4	Jun, Oct, Feb 01, Jun 01	
Arrange for guest editorials = 2	Sept 00, Feb 01	
Submit letter to editors = 4	Jun, Oct, Feb 01, Jun 01	
Secure interviews in print/radio/tv for visiting/local experts = 4	Apr, Jul, Nov, Mar	
Provide B-roll = 2	Jun 00, Dec 00	

### A5. Conservation Concession Media Campaign

**Products:** Media managers brunch -major event with attendance of a representative from every appropriate media house for important newsworthy event.  
 Press kits  
 Press conference

<i>Steps needed to accomplish this activity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
Prepare VNR/B-roll/Photos as appropriate	August 00	
Inform and invite media managers	October 00	
Manage event logistics	October 00	
Organize guest participants/speakers	October 00	
Conduct speakers' briefing	October 00	
Prepare press kits for distribution at event	October 00	
Prepare press conference after the editor's brunch	October 00	

*Budget items: Rental of venue, food and refreshments, invitations, visual materials \$10,000 (WPF?)*

## Attachment Guyana-7

### GENERAL PUBLIC – National Level – Phase III of Guyana’s Natural Heritage Campaign

#### **B1. Produce and distribute radio and television spots (PSAs) on Kanukus**

Products:        Produce a series of 4 television spots  
                       Produce a series of 4 radio spots  
                       Ensure good airing on TV and radio

<i>Steps needed to accomplish this activity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
Collaborate with InterCom on Script	April 00	
Participate in Pre or post production in DC (before planning when she will already be here?)	Late April 00	
Distribute spots	June 00	
Launch airings on World Environment Week	June 00	
Monitor schedule of airings and prepare report	June 00	
Forward report to Intercom	Early July 00	

*Budget items: Hotel, Travel and meals, Editing costs, Duplication costs* \$15,000

#### **B2. Produce and distribute promotional products centred around the Kanuku mountains**

Products:        Series of products communicating the importance of protecting the Kanukus

<i>Steps needed to accomplish this activity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
Create logo for Kanukus	March 00	
Slogan Creation	March 00	
Produce T-shirts	April/May 00	
Produce caps	April/May 00	
Produce stickers	April/May 00	
Begin distribution at World Environment Week	June 00	

*Budget items: Logo design, printing of t-shirts, caps and stickers* \$5,000

#### **B3. Produce poster series about Kanukus and Shell Beach**

Products:        4 posters covering Kanukus Biodiversity  
                       1 poster on Shell Beach

<i>Steps needed to accomplish this activity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
Determine format, theme, and content	August 00	
Identify photos with Intercom and locally	September 00	
Revise drafts with Intercom/designer	September 00	
Distribute	October 00	
Obtain feedback on usage	October 00	

**Attachment Guyana-7**

*Budget items: Design, printing (4 colour press), shipping*

\$15,000

**B4. Update and utilise photography exhibit/display for Kanukus theme**

Products: Updated photography display to use in a variety of events

<i>Steps needed to accomplish this activity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
Review existing photo exhibit for upgrade needs	March 00	
Create new list of photos desired for display	March 00	
Create CIG photo library with InterCom photos	March 00	
Print photos for display	April 00	
Revise, update, and print captions	April 00	
Identify venues for use and duration	April 00	
Publicise the exhibition	May 00	
Display for World Environment Week	June 00	

*Budget items: Printing of photos, preparation of exhibit*

\$1000

**B5. Hold biodiversity quiz or contest**

Products: Conduct quiz or contest in print or radio

<i>Steps needed to accomplish this activity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
Determine medium	July 00	
Determine theme/content	July 00	
Identify partners (print, radio, event, etc)	July 00	
Implement	September 00	
Presentation to winners	September 00	
Publicity	September 00	

*Budget items: To be identified*

\$2000

**B6. Investigate communications opportunities on the Internet**

Products: Create memo for how CI-Guyana would use the Web in communications

<i>Steps needed to accomplish this activity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
Hold internal discussions/brainstorms about ideal use of the Web for communications outreach.	August 00	
Write memo for InterCom on potential uses of Web for presentation to new Webmaster	August 00	

## Attachment Guyana-7

### B7. Create CI Informational packages

Products: Information packet containing Fact Sheets, Annual report (existing), News from the Front(existing), CIG Brochure, Stickers, and Business Cards

<i>Steps needed to accomplish this activity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
Update format of existing Fact Sheets	April 00	
Write new Fact sheet on Conservation Concessions	April 00	
Write new Fact sheet on Protected areas (general overview)	April 00	
Design CI-Guyana brochure	April 00	
Work with InterCom on final design	May 00	
Print brochure	May 00	

*Budget items: Design and printing of brochure*

*\$100*

### NATIONAL GOVERNMENT (High Level)

### C1. Produce high-quality promotional product(s)

Products: Personalised photo diary for 2001

<i>Steps needed to accomplish this activity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
Identify photos and quotes for use in diary	July 00	
Design format	July 00	
Liase with InterCom on production and printing	November 00	
Distribute to politicians after elections	December 00	

*Budget items: Design and printing of the diary*

*TBD*

### C2. Conduct site visit or field trip with officials to Protected Area in another country

Products: Field trip with decision-makers to PA in another country (with media)

<i>Steps needed to accomplish this activity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
Identify location, participants, and theme	January 01	
Prepare project proposal and budget	January 01	
Fundraise and lobby for project (within and external to CI)	January 01	
Issue invitations	February 01	
Coordinate logistics	March 01	
Media exposure after trip (create accountability on part of govt)	March 01	
Monitor and evaluate process	March 01	
Formal request to govt from Russ for action	April 01	

*Budget items: Travel to Suriname or Belize (budget from separate fundraising)*

## Attachment Guyana-7

### TEACHERS and YOUTH (NATIONAL and COMMUNITY)

#### D1. Support workshops for teachers

Products: Participate in one workshop for Georgetown-based teachers  
 Conduct one workshop for Kanukus-based teachers

<i>Steps needed to accomplish this activity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
Participate in workshop for Georgetown-based teachers	March 00	
Plan concept and theme for Kanukus workshop	July 00	
Arrange logistics	August 00	
Invite teachers	August 00	
Attend and facilitate workshop	August 00	
Conduct follow-up, collect feedback from teachers	September 00	

*Budget items: Transportation, printing of Teacher's Manual, Rental of venue, food and refreshments* \$5,000

#### D2. Host art or drawing competition for children in the Kanukus region

Products: Competition for children, receiving more than 30 entries

<i>Steps needed to accomplish this activity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
Plan theme, outlet, and objective	January 01	
Coordinate announcement	February 01	
Collect entries	March 01	
Judge entries	March 01	
Display all entries in prominent place with supporting information	April 01	
Showcase winners	April 01	

*Budget items: Prize for winners, logistics* \$2,000

#### D3. Support summer camp for children

Products: Summer camp for Kanukus children from all 14 villages

<i>Steps needed to accomplish this activity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
Support planning and implementation	August 00	
Investigate potential to conduct teacher's workshop at same time for efficiency of CI-Guyana staff travel	August 00	

### Attachment Guyana-7

Include a theatre component to camp	August 00	
Camp children tour Kanukus villages conducting biodiversity-related theatre production.	September 00	

*Budget items: (from Education budget)*

### VILLAGE LEADERS

#### E1. Community communications planning and strategy design

Products: Strategy for addressing the communications objectives at the community level around the Kanukus

<i>Steps needed to accomplish this activity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
Arrange meetings with socio-economic survey team	March 00	
Hold internal strategy sessions at CI-G	April 00	
Liase with InterCom regarding Peru example around Tambopata	June 00	
Hire community-based consultant if strategy deems appropriate	June 00	

#### E2. Community introductory visits and workshops

Products: Series of workshops to achieve support from village touchau and council [5 workshops, with 2 villages represented at each]

<i>Steps needed to accomplish this activity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
Collaborate with CI-G/consultant on content and purpose of workshops	June 00	
Arrange logistics	August 00	
Conduct introductory visit with community leaders to set the stage and notify about workshop	September 00	
Arrange follow-up invitations	September 00	
Conduct workshops	November 00	
Monitor feedback	December 00	
Conduct follow-up contact sessions	December 00	

*Budget items: Transportation, Accommodations, Meals*

**Attachment Guyana-7**  
**VILLAGE COMMUNITIES**

**F1. Publicity at sport event (rodeo)**

Products: Handbills (1000), banner (1), and t-shirts (100) for sporting event

<i>Steps needed to accomplish this activity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
Design, write, and print handbill	April 01	
Design and produce banner	April 01	
Acquire t-shirts	April 01	
Research which rodeo to attend and obtain permission to hang banner, hand out fliers, etc	April 01	
Manage logistics of attendance (travel, who will go, schedule)	April 01	
Attend rodeo to hang banner, and pass out handbills at entrance, give t-shirts as desired	April 01	

*Budget items: Design and printing of handbill, Design and printing of banner, printing of t-shirts, Transportation, Accommodations, Meals*

**F2. Slide Show**

Products: Slide show with script about Kanukus to show in communities

<i>Steps needed to accomplish this activity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
Acquire slides on Kanukus (communities, biodiversity)	September 00	
Prepare narration	September 00	
Co-ordinate slide show events	September 00	

*Budget items: Duplication of slides, Transportation to events, Accommodations, Meals*

**F3. Travelling photography exhibit (see B4)**

Products: Travelling photography exhibit to make rotational rounds in communities

<i>Steps needed to accomplish this activity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
Create portable display of photos	February 01	
Arrange itinerary and venues for exhibition in communities	February 01	
Identify custodians in villages	February 01	
Co-ordinate packaging; shipping; storage	February 01	
Co-ordinate rotation of exhibition	March-June 01	

*Budget items: Printing of photos, preparation of exhibit*

**Attachment Guyana-7**

**7. MONTHLY CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES**

From March 2000 to June 2001

**March 2000**

<i># Activity</i>	<i>Steps to accomplish during the month</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
<b>A1</b>	<b>Media Visits</b>	
	Create appointments for site visit (media managers or designee)	
	Conduct visits	
	Phone calls, email, or visit with every significant journalist in Georgetown	
	Verify contact information, staff changes, and other information	
	Collect all media assessment information and send to InterCom	
	Introduce the Biodiversity Reporting Award where appropriate	
<b>A2</b>	<b>Biodiversity Reporting Award</b>	
	Distribute press release	
	Distribute fliers via visits to media houses and journalists	
	Monitor the announcement of Award and collect articles/publicity	
	Identify, Contact, and brief local judge	
	Respond to queries from media	
	Conduct ongoing monitoring of papers for new eligible articles	
	Receive entries, review for contest eligibility (theme, resident, and electronic format)	
	Organize entries in a spreadsheet	
	Send eligible entries to InterCom with spreadsheet	
<b>A4</b>	<b>General Media Outreach</b>	
	Write and publish press release	
<b>B2</b>	<b>Promotional products for Kanukus region</b>	
	Create logo for Kanukus	
	Slogan Creation	
<b>B4</b>	<b>Photo exhibit for Georgetown</b>	
	Review existing photo exhibit for upgrade needs	
	Create new list of photos desired for display	
<b>D1</b>	<b>Support workshops for teachers</b>	
	Participate in workshop for Georgetown-based teachers	
<b>E1</b>	<b>Community communications planning and strategy design</b>	
	Arrange meetings with socio-economic survey team	

**April 2000**

<i># Activity</i>	<i>Steps to accomplish during the month</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
<b>A2</b>	<b>Biodiversity Reporting Award</b>	

### Attachment Guyana-7

	Conduct ongoing monitoring of papers for new eligible articles	
	Receive entries, review for contest eligibility (theme, resident, and electronic format)	
	Organize entries in a spreadsheet	
	Send eligible entries to InterCom with spreadsheet	
<b>A4</b>	<b>General Media Outreach</b>	
	Write and publish feature article with photos	
	Secure interviews in print/radio/tv for visiting locals	
<b>B1</b>	<b>Radio and TV spots</b>	
	Begin collaboration with InterCom on scripts	
<b>B2</b>	<b>Promotional products for Kanukus</b>	
	Produce T-shirts	
	Produce caps	
	Produce stickers	
<b>B4</b>	<b>Photo exhibit</b>	
	Revise, update, and print captions	
	Create CIG photo library with intercom photos	
	Identify venues for use and duration	
<b>B7</b>	<b>CI information Packages</b>	
	Update format of existing Fact Sheets	
	Write new Fact sheet on Conservation Concessions	
	Write new Fact sheet on Protected areas (general overview)	
	Design CI-Guyana brochure	
<b>E1</b>	<b>Community communications planning and strategy</b>	
	Hold internal strategy sessions at CIG	

May 2000

<i># Activity</i>	<i>Steps to accomplish during the month</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
	<b>Attend Annual Planning (first 2 weeks of May)</b>	
<b>A4</b>	<b>General Media Outreach</b>	
	Write and publish press release	
<b>B1</b>	<b>Radio and TV spots for Phase III</b>	
	Participate in editing process before or during planning (?)	
<b>A2</b>	<b>Biodiversity Reporting Award</b>	
	Conduct ongoing monitoring of papers for new eligible articles	
	Receive entries, review for contest eligibility (theme, resident, and electronic format)	
	Organize entries in a spreadsheet	
	Send eligible entries to InterCom with spreadsheet	
<b>B4</b>	<b>Photo Exhibition</b>	
	Publicise the exhibition	

### Attachment Guyana-7

<b>B7</b>	<b>Create CI informational packet</b>	
	Work with InterCom on final design of brochure	
	Print brochure	

**June 2000**

<i># Activity</i>	<i>Steps to accomplish during the month</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
<b>A2</b>	<b>Biodiversity Reporting Award</b>	
	Conduct ongoing monitoring of papers for new eligible articles	
	Receive entries, review for contest eligibility (theme, resident, and electronic format)	
	Organize entries in a spreadsheet	
	Send eligible entries to InterCom with spreadsheet	
<b>A4</b>	<b>General Media Outreach</b>	
	Write and publish feature article with photos	
	Contact journalists regarding exclusive story	
<b>B1</b>	<b>Radio and TV spots for Phase III</b>	
	Distribute spots	
	Launch airings on World Environment Week	
	Monitor schedule of airings and prepare report	
<b>B2</b>	<b>Promotional materials for Kanukus</b>	
	Begin distribution at World Environment Week	
<b>B4</b>	<b>Photography Display</b>	
	Display for World Environment Week	
<b>E1</b>	<b>Community Communications Strategy</b>	
	Liase with intercom regarding Peru example of Tambopata	
	Hire community-based consultant if strategy calls for it	
<b>E2</b>	<b>Community visits and workshops</b>	
	Collaborate with CIG/consultant on content and purpose of workshops	

**July 2000**

<i># Activity</i>	<i>Steps to accomplish during the month</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
<b>A3</b>	<b>Journalist Training Seminar</b>	
	Publicise training with press release	
	Produce and distribute invitations	
<b>A4</b>	<b>General Media Outreach</b>	
	Write and publish press release	
<b>B1</b>	<b>Radio and TV spots for Phase III</b>	
	Forward report of Phase III to Intercom	
<b>B5</b>	<b>Biodiversity Quiz or Contest</b>	
	Determine medium	

### Attachment Guyana-7

	Determine theme/content	
	Identify partners (print, radio, event, etc)	
<b>C1</b>	<b>Government Promotional product</b>	
	Identify photos and quotes for use in diary	
	Design format	
<b>D1</b>	<b>Workshops for Teachers</b>	
	Plan concept and theme for Kanukus workshop	

**August 2000**

# Activity	Steps to accomplish during the month	Accomplished
<b>A2</b>	<b>Biodiversity Reporting Award</b>	
	Liase with local judge for judging period	
<b>A3</b>	<b>Journalist Training Seminar</b>	
	Publicise training/workshop with press release	
	Produce and distribute invitations	
	Manage logistics (venue, meal, payments, etc)	
	Manage logistics of possible field trip	
<b>A4</b>	<b>General Media Outreach</b>	
	Write and publish feature article with photos	
<b>A5</b>	<b>Conservation Concession Campaign</b>	
	Prepare VNR/Broll/Photos as appropriate	
<b>B3</b>	<b>Kanukus Poster Series</b>	
	Determine format, theme, and content	
<b>B6</b>	<b>Internet Communications</b>	
	Hold internal discussions/brainstorms about ideal use of the Web for communications outreach.	
	Write memo for InterCom on potential uses of Web for presentation to new Webmaster	
<b>D1</b>	<b>Workshops for teachers</b>	
	Arrange logistics	
	Invite teachers	
	Attend and facilitate workshop	
<b>D3</b>	<b>Summer Camp</b>	
	Support planning and implementation	
	Investigate potential to conduct teacher's workshop at same time for efficiency of CI-Guyana staff travel	
	Include a theatre component to camp	
<b>E2</b>	<b>Community visits and workshops</b>	
	Arrange logistics	

**September 2000**

### Attachment Guyana-7

<i># Activity</i>	<i>Steps to accomplish during the month</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
<b>A2</b>	<b>Biodiversity Reporting Award</b>	
	Liase with local judge for judging period	
	Co-ordinate announcement of winners	
	Publish press release with winners	
<b>A3</b>	<b>Journalist Training Seminar</b>	
	Manage logistics of possible field trip	
	Co-ordinate logistics of closing reception and awards ceremony	
<b>A4</b>	<b>General Media Outreach</b>	
	Write and publish press release	
<b>A5</b>	<b>Conservation Concession</b>	
	Prepare information package for distribution at event	
<b>B3</b>	<b>Poster Series for Kanukus and Shell Beach</b>	
	Identify photos with Intercom and locally	
	Revise drafts with Intercom/designer	
<b>B5</b>	<b>Biodiversity Quiz or Contest</b>	
	Implement	
	Presentation to winners	
	Publicity	
<b>D1</b>	<b>Workshops for teachers</b>	
	Conduct follow-up, collect feedback from teachers	
<b>D3</b>	<b>Support Summer Camp for children</b>	
	Camp children tour Kanukus villages conducting biodiversity-related theatre production.	
<b>E2</b>	<b>Community Visits and Workshops</b>	
	Conduct introductory visit with community leaders to set the stage and notify about workshop	
	Arrange follow-up invitations	
<b>F2</b>	<b>Slide Show for Village communities</b>	
	Acquire slides on Kanukus (communities, biodiversity)	
	Prepare narration	
	Co-ordinate slide show events	

October 2000

<i># Activity</i>	<i>Steps to accomplish during the month</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
<b>A2</b>	<b>Biodiversity Reporting Award</b>	
	Liase with winner on travel arrangements	
<b>A4</b>	<b>General Media Outreach</b>	
	Write and publish feature article with photos	
	Contact journalist for exclusive story lead	

### Attachment Guyana-7

<b>A5</b>	<b>Conservation Concession Media campaign</b>	
	Inform and invite media managers	
	Manage event logistics	
	Organize guest participants/speakers	
	Conduct speakers' briefing	
<b>B3</b>	<b>Poster series</b>	
	Distribute	
	Obtain feedback on usage	

#### November 2000

<i># Activity</i>	<i>Steps to accomplish during the month</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
<b>A4</b>	<b>General Media Outreach</b>	
	Write and publish press release	
<b>C1</b>	<b>Promotional items for government</b>	
	Liaise with Intercom on production & printing	
<b>E2</b>	<b>Community workshops and visits</b>	
	Conduct workshops in villages	

#### December 2000

<i># Activity</i>	<i>Steps to accomplish during the month</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
	<b>HOLIDAYS (One week)</b>	
<b>A4</b>	<b>General Media Outreach</b>	
	Write and publish feature article with photos	
<b>C1</b>	<b>Governmental promotional items</b>	
	Distribute to politicians after elections	
<b>E2</b>	<b>Community visits and workshops</b>	
	Monitor feedback	
	Conduct follow-up contact session	

#### January 2001

<i># Activity</i>	<i>Steps to accomplish during the month</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
<b>A2</b>	<b>Biodiversity Reporting Award</b>	
	Distribute press release	
	Distribute fliers via site visits to media houses and journalists	
	Monitor the announcement of Award and collect articles/publicity	
<b>A4</b>	<b>General Media Outreach</b>	
	Write and publish press release	
<b>C2</b>	<b>Site visit or field trip with governmental official</b>	
	Identify location, participants, and theme	

**Attachment Guyana-7**

	Prepare project proposal and budget	
	Fundraise and lobby for project (within and external to CI)	
<b>D2</b>	<b>Host art or drawing competition for Kanukus children</b>	
	Plan theme, outlet and objective	

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## Attachment Guyana-7

February 2001

<i># Activity</i>	<i>Steps to accomplish during the month</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
A2	<b>Biodiversity Reporting Award</b>	
	Plan for Biodiversity Reporting Award 2001	
	Contact journalist for exclusive story ideas	
A4	<b>General Media Outreach</b>	
	Write and publish feature article with photos	
C2	<b>Site visit for governmental officials</b>	
	Issue invitations	
D2	<b>Art competition for Kanukus children</b>	
	Co-ordinate announcement	
F3	<b>Travelling photography exhibit to communities</b>	
	Create portable display of photos	
	Arrange itinerary and venues for exhibition in communities	
	Identify custodians in villages	
	Co-ordinate packaging; shipping; storage	

March 2001

<i># Activity</i>	<i>Steps to accomplish during the month</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
A2	<b>Biodiversity Reporting Award</b>	
	Identify, Contact, and brief local judge	
	Respond to queries from media	
	Respond to queries from media	
	Conduct ongoing monitoring of papers for new eligible articles	
	Receive entries, review for contest eligibility (theme, resident, and electronic format)	
	Organize entries in a spreadsheet	
	Send eligible entries to InterCom with spreadsheet	
A4	<b>General Media Outreach</b>	
	Write and publish press release	
C2	<b>Field trip for governmental officials</b>	
	Coordinate logistics	
	Media exposure after trip (create accountability on part of govt)	
	Monitor and evaluate process	
D2	<b>Art competition in communities</b>	
	Collect entries	
	Judge entries	
F3	<b>Travelling photography exhibit to communities</b>	

**Attachment Guyana-7**

	Coordinate rotation of exhibit- March- June 01	
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**April 2001**

<i># Activity</i>	<i>Steps to accomplish during the month</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
<b>A2</b>	<b>Biodiversity Reporting Award</b>	
	Respond to queries from media	
	Review articles from last 6 months for eligible articles and contact likely contestants from this group	
	Conduct ongoing monitoring of papers for new eligible articles	
	Receive entries, review for contest eligibility (theme, resident, and electronic format)	
	Organize entries in a spreadsheet	
	Send eligible entries to InterCom with spreadsheet	
<b>A4</b>	<b>General Media Outreach</b>	
	Write and publish feature article with photos	
<b>C2</b>	<b>Field trip with governmental officials</b>	
	Formal request to govt from Russ for action	
<b>D2</b>	<b>Art competition for Kanukus children</b>	
	Display all entries in prominent place with supporting information	
	Showcase winners	
<b>F1</b>	<b>Publicity at sporting event</b>	
	Design, write, and print handbill	
	Design and produce banner	
	Acquire t-shirts	
	Research which rodeo to attend and obtain permission to hang banner, hand out fliers, etc	
	Manage logistics of attendance (travel, who will go, schedule)	
	Attend rodeo to hang banner, and pass out handbills at entrance, give t-shirts as desired	
<b>F3</b>	<b>Travelling photography exhibit to communities</b>	
	Co-ordinate rotation of exhibit- March- June 01	

**May 2001**

<i># Activity</i>	<i>Steps to accomplish during the month</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
<b>A2</b>	<b>Biodiversity Reporting Award</b>	
	Respond to queries from media	
	Conduct ongoing monitoring of papers for new eligible articles	
	Receive entries, review for contest eligibility (theme, resident, and electronic format)	

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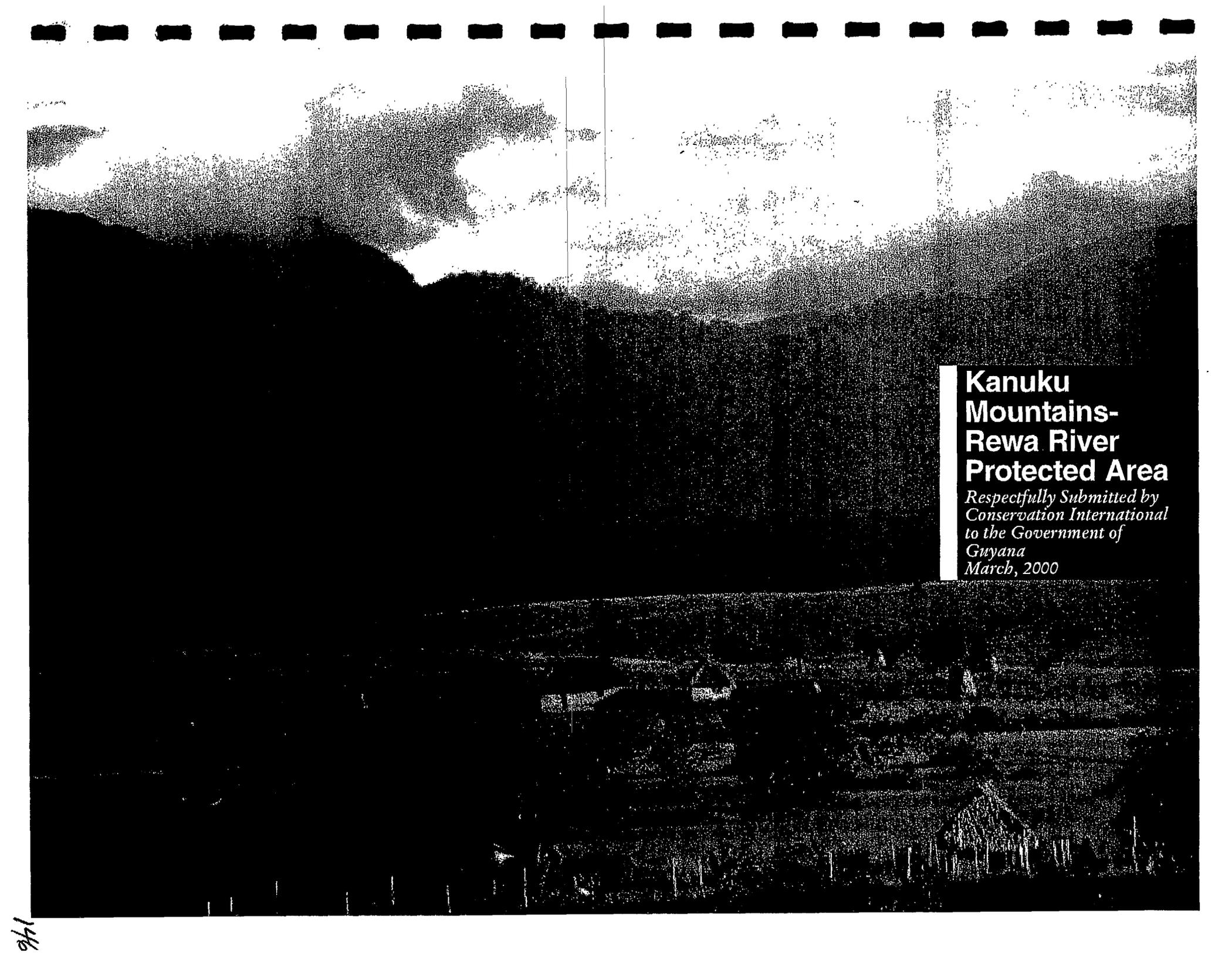
### Attachment Guyana-7

	Organize entries in a spreadsheet	
	Send eligible entries to InterCom with spreadsheet	
A4	<b>General Media Outreach</b>	
	Write and publish press release	
F3	<b>Travelling photography exhibit to communities</b>	
	Coordinate rotation of exhibit- March- June 01	

June 2001

<i># Activity</i>	<i>Steps to accomplish during the month</i>	<i>Accomplished</i>
A2	<b>Biodiversity Reporting Award</b>	
	Respond to queries from media	
	Conduct ongoing monitoring of papers for new eligible articles	
	Receive entries, review for contest eligibility (theme, resident, and electronic format)	
	Organize entries in a spreadsheet	
	Send eligible entries to InterCom with spreadsheet	
A4	<b>General Media Outreach</b>	
	Write and publish feature article with photos	
F3	<b>Travelling photography exhibit to communities</b>	
	Coordinate rotation of exhibit- March- June 01	

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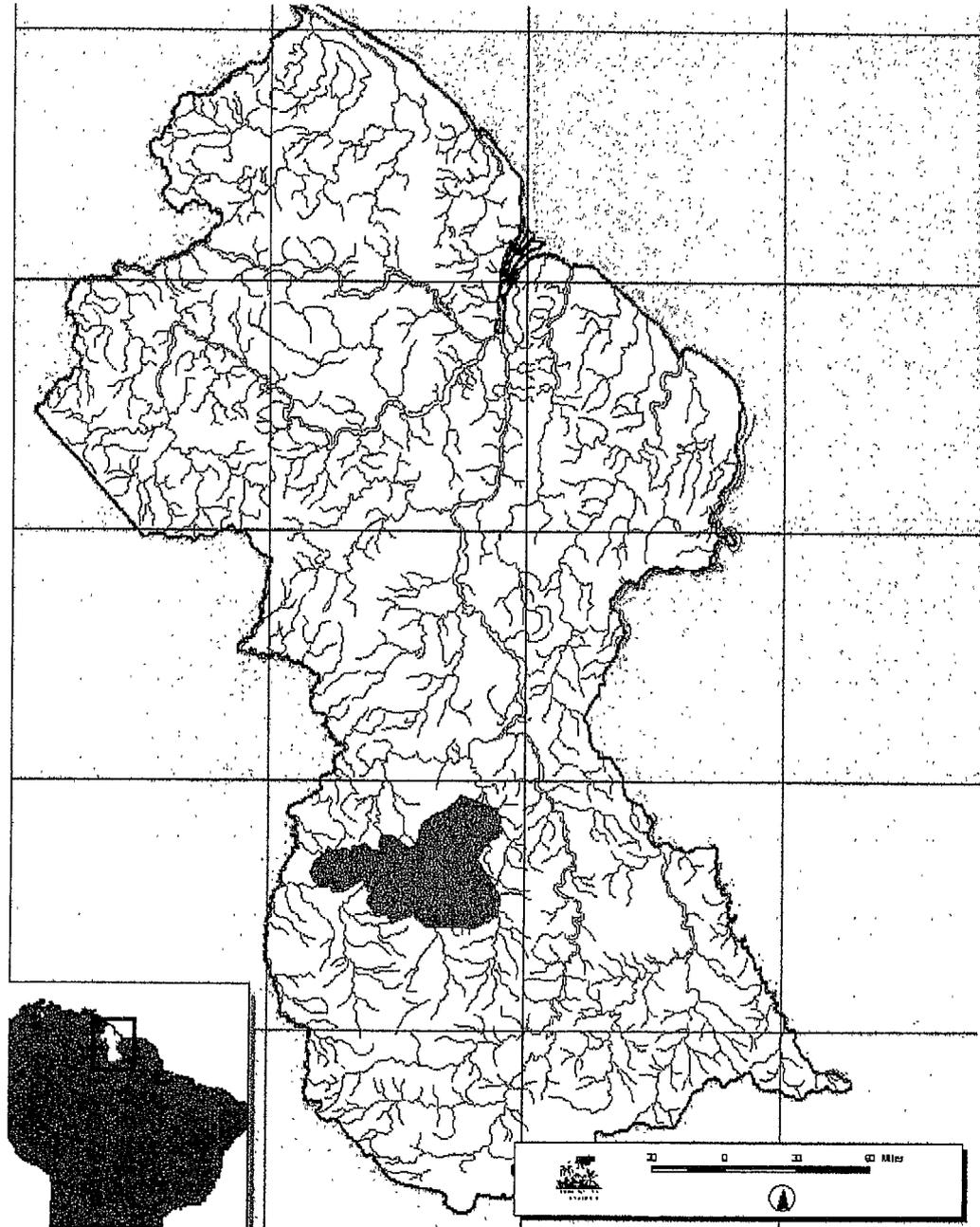


**Kanuku  
Mountains-  
Rewa River  
Protected Area**

*Respectfully Submitted by  
Conservation International  
to the Government of  
Guyana  
March, 2000*

## Inside

*Executive Summary* ..... 3  
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*Next Steps* ..... 10



*Front Cover—Kanuku Mountains*

*Back Cover—Kaieteur Falls*

*Photos courtesy of \_\_\_\_\_*

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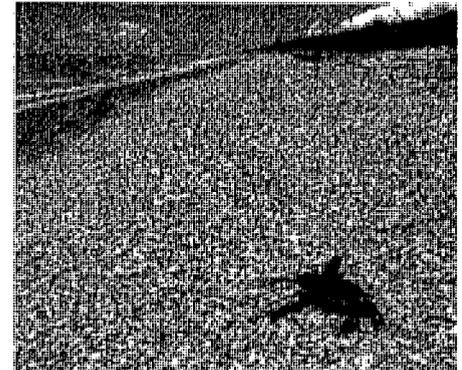
**G**uyana is poised to become one of the earth's most important countries for the conservation of biological diversity in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The nation's natural legacy stands as both a responsibility for Guyana and the international community to ensure that precious biological resources are conserved and managed for the future. Guyana's unique and pristine forests will ultimately distinguish the nation for its exceptional natural assets. This document describes an important opportunity for Guyana to take a major step, with international financial support, towards protecting this resource.

The first step towards seizing Guyana's opportunity for globally important conservation is the establishment of a protected area in the Kanuku Mountains and Rewa River Watershed. In this geographic area, characterized by two billion-year old geology distinct from the Amazon Basin to the south, thrive ecosystems found nowhere else in the world. By protecting a significant portion of the Kanukus Mountains and the Rewa River Watershed, it will be possible to preserve these unique ecosystems and initiate activities under Guyana's National Biodiversity Action Plan.

Conservation International proposes to create a trust fund with an initial investment of US\$1M for the long-term management of the Kanuku Mountains–Rewa River Watershed areas, and an additional investment of approximately US\$250,000 for economic development projects aimed towards indigenous populations residing in the Kanukus and Rewa River region. The objectives of the trust fund will be to finance the establishment and long-term management of the Kanuku Mountains–Rewa River Protected Area, to improve the welfare of peoples local to the area, and to establish a precedent for international financing for biodiversity protection in Guyana.

## Executive Summary

*Kanuku Mountains-Rewa River  
Protected Area  
March, 2000*



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**Project:** Kanukus Mountains - Rewa River Protected Area

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**Objective:** Conservation of globally unique ecosystems and improvement of local economic welfare

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**Area:** 1,572,244 acres

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**Funding:** Conservation International will create a trust of US\$ 1,000,000 for the establishment and management of the area, and US\$ 250,000 for development projects within indigenous communities.

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## Why Establish a Protected Area?

*Kanuku Mountains-Rewa River  
Protected Area  
March, 2000*



In the coming century Guyana will increasingly come to be known among the most important stewards of tropical biodiversity. At the close of the 20th century, only 20 percent of the world's natural tropical forests that existed at the beginning of the century remain standing. The significant tracts of natural forests that have survived lie in the upper Amazon Basin, the Congo Basin, Papua New Guinea, and the Guyana Shield. Perhaps the most undisturbed of these remaining forests are those of Guyana.

Guyana is host to some of the world's most unique ecosystems, and stands among the few nations in the world that does not suffer from the complex economic, social, and political drivers that have made deforestation a ubiquitous global crisis. Unlike many countries where highly diverse ecosystems reside, Guyana has retained as much as 80 percent of its land cover in forest, and as much as seventy percent of this forest is regarded as "pristine". Indeed, minimal land use pressure and a regard for the nation's natural heritage have contributed to the continued existence of Guyana's pristine forests. It is precisely these circumstances that will allow Guyana to permanently protect unique ecosystems and distinguish itself in the global community as a steward of exceptional ecological assets. This opportunity presents itself today in the form of a proposal to establish a protected area in the Kanuku Mountains–Rewa River Watershed of southern Guyana.

The protection of the Kanuku Mountains–Rewa River Watershed makes sense for several reasons:

Within the area reside unique ecosystems found nowhere else on the planet, and the diversity of species that thrive within them is paralleled by few other regions of the world;

The human threat to these ecosystems is limited and is not characterized by complex economic, social, or political issues—relative to tropical conservation projects elsewhere in the world, this is a straightforward endeavor assured to succeed;

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Indigenous peoples can greatly benefit from the socio-economic development programs associated with the establishment of this protected area; Guyana has made a policy commitment to conservation of its forests; and This project establishes a precedent for international financing for conservation in Guyana and solidifies its global leadership in nature conservation.

## Why Establish a Protected Area?

*Kanuku Mountains-Rewa River  
Protected Area  
March, 2000*

### Ecological Importance of the Kanukus Mountains–Rewa River Watershed

Guyana is an important country for the conservation of biodiversity. The flora of Guyana includes approximately 8,000 catalogued species, 50 percent of which are endemic to the region. Guyana's fauna includes over 1,000 species of terrestrial vertebrates, alone! Since 1993, biological assessments of the Kanuku Mountains and Rewa River Watershed have discovered a rich ecological diversity unique to the world, and a region that ranks eminently important for the conservation of Guyana's biodiversity.

The Kanuku Mountains have an unusual diversity of habitats, including savannah, gallery forests, semi-deciduous lowland forests, lowland and montane evergreen forests, and unique mountain top habitats rich in bromeliads and orchids. This ecological diversity is driven by the topography of the Kanukus, characterized by steep elevation gradients between 150 and 900 meters. The diversity of species contained in these ecosystems is vast. The sheer magnitude of species in Guyana reflects the uniqueness and importance of the habitats that support them. The Kanukus are identified as a conservation priority by a variety of ecological studies performed in Guyana<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Ramdass, I. & M. Hoosein. 1999. Vital In-Situ and Ex-Situ Sites for Flora and Fauna Management. Zagt, R. & H. ter Steege. 1999. Tree diversity in Guyana: critical forest regions for the establishment of a protected areas system. Tropenbos-Guyana Programme/Utrecht University.

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## Why Establish a Protected Area?

*Kanuku Mountains-Rewa River  
Protected Area  
March, 2000*



Further, the Rewa River Region is also important. The intact ecosystems surrounding this largely unpopulated river are made up of an incredible diversity of habitat types such as: seasonally flooded forest, permanent swamp forest, and lowland *terra firme* rain forest. Many of Guyana's rivers have been disturbed by mining activities, but the Rewa River has not. Most important, the Rewa River supports large vertebrate species that have been extirpated throughout most of their ranges in the Guianas and Amazonia. These include threatened forms such as the Giant Otter, Giant River Turtle, Black Caiman, and the Arapaima (the largest neotropical freshwater fish).

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### Species Diversity of the Kanukus Mountains–Rewa River Watershed

Within the Kanukus Mountains–Rewa River Watershed is found a diverse range of ecosystems with exceptional species diversity. Below are a sample of the scientific data characterizing the uniqueness of this area.

**Birds:** 350 bird species—a full 60 percent of Guyana's known avifauna 250 bird species occur only in a limited range of lowland habitat 60 bird species occur only in upper elevations of Kanukus (600 to 900 meters) 18 bird species endemic to Guyana Seasonal migratory populations of parrots and toucans

**Mammals:** 150 mammal species—85 percent of Guyana's known mammal species.

**Reptiles and Amphibians:** 137 reptile species and 105 amphibian species estimated

**Plants:** Includes much of Guyana's 6500 recorded species

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## Ecological Threat Assessment

The greatest threats to the ecology of the Kanuku Mountains–Rewa River region are mining, over-hunting, and logging. At present, over-hunting of arapaima, river turtles, and specimens for the international pet trade is having the greatest impact. More dramatic would be the expansion

of mining in this region. Lastly, if logging extends beneath the fourth latitudinal parallel, the pristine ecosystems of this region would be in danger.

What is most striking about these threats are the modest economic benefits they generate for the people of Guyana. To date, logging and mining pressure in the south of Guyana have been constrained by the high costs of resource exploitation in this region. Encouraging such activities to expand to the Kanuku Mountains and Rewa River may provide very little in the way of private sector benefits, employment, or public tax revenues. This argues strongly for finding economic alternatives for this region such as international funding for conservation projects.

### **Conservation Benefits to Guyana's People**

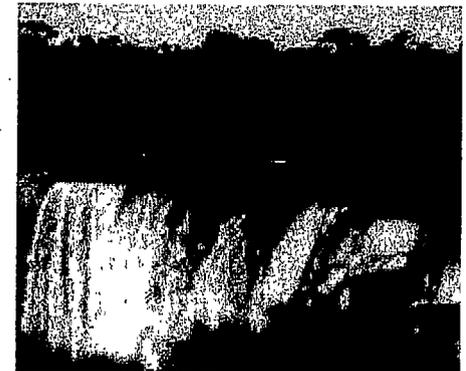
Conservation of Guyana's forests generates benefits at both the local and national level. At the national level, environmental services such as watershed protection, wildlife protection, and maintenance of a forests worthy of eco-tourism may ultimately yield substantial economic returns for the people of Guyana. At the local level, Amerindian people benefit from both direct investments in economic development and the protection of environmental services.

A primary objective of the Kanuku Mountains–Rewa River Trust Fund is investment in Amerindian communities that may be affected by the proposed protected area. The investments would target three fundamental needs: education; health; and new modes of environmentally sound income generation. At present there are few resources available to communities in this region, where primary health care, basic education, and employment are all sorely needed. Approximately US\$250,000 dollars will be allocated to the trust, through which activities that will directly benefit Amerindians and address the critical needs of this population will be supported.

The direct financial benefits of a project in this region are complemented by the maintenance of environmental services associated with conservation. Of greatest importance is water quality and fisher-

## **Why Establish a Protected Area?**

*Kanuku Mountains-Rewa River  
Protected Area  
March, 2000*



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## Why Establish a Protected Area?

*Kanuku Mountains-Rewa River  
Protected Area  
March, 2000*



ies – resources that are vital for Amerindian welfare, but that are greatly compromised by erosion and contamination from logging and mining.

### **Fulfilling Guyana's Commitment to Conservation**

Since ratifying the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in August 1994, the Government of Guyana has committed itself to a course of action for environmental protection and natural resource conservation. This commitment is well articulated in national legislation—specifically the Environmental Protection Act (1996), and policy documents such as the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) of 1994, the National Biodiversity Strategy (NBS) and Action Plan (NBAP) of 1999.

The NEAP, NBS and NBAC all assert the necessity for Guyana to develop a national system of protected areas, and provide a framework in which to structure such an effort. Specific actions that have been taken thus far include:

- the formation of Guyana's Environmental Protection Agency;
- the establishment of the 360,000 hectare Iwokrama International Centre for Rain Forest Conservation and Development;
- the expansion of Kaieteur National Park to 242 square miles; and,
- the creation of a new forest law for Guyana, and the strengthening of Guyana's Forest Commission.

The Government of Guyana has also undertaken the process of preparing a project with the World Bank for the development of the National System of Protected Areas (NPAS.) The offer by Conservation International to initiate a trust fund for the establishment and management of The Kanukus Mountains – Rewa River Watershed Protected Area, provides an excellent and timely opportunity to advance Guyana's commitment to nature conservation.

## Establishing a Precedent for Collaborative Conservation

In the coming century Guyana will increasingly come to be known among the most important stewards of tropical biodiversity. Perhaps the most undisturbed of the world's remaining pristine forests will be found in Guyana. If Guyana chooses, it could create and capitalize on an international green image acquired through national conservation initiatives.

Direct foreign investment in biodiversity conservation activities, such as payments for establishment of protected areas and associated economic development projects represent untapped funds that could be available to Guyana. There are two major sources of this funding: private sector donations; and, bi-lateral and multi-lateral environment funds. An excellent example is the establishment of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve, initiated with the financial and technical assistance of Conservation International. Because of Suriname's initiative to link multiple protected areas through a unified forest conservation area, it facilitated a multi-million dollar investment. Bi-lateral and multi-lateral funds are available as well, from sources such as the Global Environment Facility, World Bank, United Nations Development Programme, and the United Nations Foundation.

As tropical forests become increasingly rare worldwide, the value of Guyana's pristine forests will continue to grow. If Guyana takes a leadership role in protecting its valuable ecological resources through the implementation of a protected area in the Kanukus Mountains – Rewa River Watershed, it will set a precedent of collaboration with international conservation donors. The long-term benefits for Guyana of this collaboration are likely to be great.

## Why Establish a Protected Area?

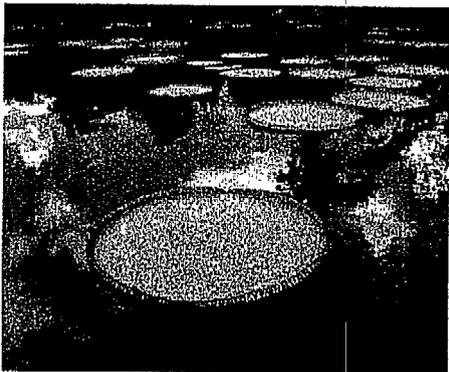
*Kanuku Mountains-Rewa River  
Protected Area  
March, 2000*



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## Next Steps

*Kanuku Mountains-Rewa River  
Protected Area  
March, 2000*



The next steps in the process of establishing a protected area begin with the execution of a memorandum of understanding outlining the specific actions to be taken by the Government of Guyana in establishing a protected area and by CI in the development of a management plan and the creation of a trust fund. Upon execution of this memorandum, CI will initiate the development of a management plan for the area, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, including government and Amerindians. Based on the results of the management plan concerning the geographic bounds recommended for the area, and the financial requirements of the protected area, the Government of Guyana will establish the park boundaries and CI will follow with the creation of a trust fund. The entire process will involve consultation between the Government of Guyana, CI, Amerindian communities, and other affected stakeholders. While it is important to proceed in a participatory fashion, with input from all stakeholders, a decisive agenda for completing the establishment of the protected area is imperative. We describe the major next steps below.

### **Execute a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)**

The first step in the process of establishing the Kanuku Mountains–Rewa River Protected Area will be a legal MOU between the Government of Guyana and CI. The MOU will outline the Government's commitment to establishing the park, including its intentions to delineate park boundaries based on reasonable recommendations set forth in the management plan for the area. CI's responsibilities to develop the management plan and create a trust fund to finance the protected area will also be outlined in the MOU.

### **Develop a Management Plan**

Upon executing the MOU, CI will develop a management plan for the Kanuku Mountains–Rewa River Protected Area. The management plan will include an ecological rationale for the park, outline necessary research, establish the park's legal basis, detail institutional requirements and

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budgets, and describe the funding mechanism. The management plan will serve as the central planning document for the protected area, and potentially could be a model for establishing other protected areas in Guyana.

*Ecological rationale:* Based on scientific information gathered by CI and Smithsonian research teams, the Kanukus Mountains–Rewa River Watershed area has been identified as critical for conservation. The specific details of this research will be included in the management plan.

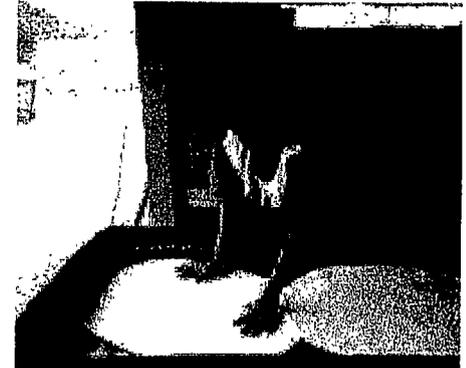
*Ecological Research:* A series of studies will be required to further the scientific understanding of the ecology of this area as well as the socio-economic implications of regulating land use. Ecological studies will be conducted by a team of highly qualified botanists, ornithologists, herpetologists, ichthyologists, limnologists, mammalogists, etymologists, and systems ecologists.

*Socioeconomic Research:* A series of studies will develop information on inhabitants of the Kanukus Mountains region and will be conducted by social scientists specialized in participatory rural appraisal. Information collected will include demographics, patterns of natural resource use, existing health and education services needs, governance and community decision-making, employment and economic welfare, historical and cultural characteristics, and land use perspectives of the community in relation to the protected area. A key component of all research efforts will be the training of local scientists to build the capacity within Guyana to ultimately conduct such work independently.

*Institutional Requirements and Budget:* A detailed analysis of the institutional requirements for management of the Kanukus Mountain Protected Area will include organizational plans, staffing criteria, equipment and vehicle needs, training

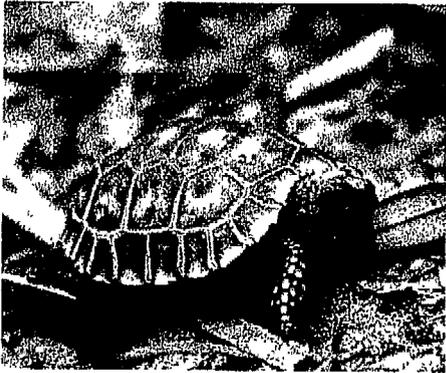
## Next Steps

*Kanuku Mountains-Rewa River  
Protected Area  
March, 2000*



## Next Steps

*Kanuku Mountains-Rewa River  
Protected Area  
March, 2000*



programs, and budgets. This component of the plan will outline all practical aspects of park monitoring, enforcement, and management and determine the financial requirements of the institution responsible for the protected area.

*Legal Basis:* The legal provisions for the protected area must be established. This will require research into existing legislation, as no specific laws outside of the Kaieteur Act exist to handle the establishment of a protected area in Guyana.

*Financing:* The cost of the Kanukus Mountains Protected Area will be covered by a trust fund. The management plan will detail exactly how the trust fund functions, including fund management, payment schedules, conditions for continuing fund support, and provisions to expand the size of the fund and expand its coverage to newly established protected areas in Guyana.

The creation of the management plan will involve input from all affected stakeholders, including government, Amerindians, non-governmental organizations, industry, and concerned citizens. The process of developing the management plan will be iterative, involving feedback sessions on draft plans and frequent revision so that the final plan will address the needs and concerns of many. Once completed, the management plan will serve as the central document that describes the establishment, management, and future plans for the protected area.

### Establish Park Boundaries

The management plan will outline recommended boundaries for the protected area based on scientific and social research. Based on these recommendations, it will be the responsibility of the Government of Guyana to establish legal boundaries for the park, and commit to the enforcement of those boundaries.

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## Create a Trust Fund

Once park boundaries are established, CI will create a trust fund with approximately US\$1M for the establishment and management of the area in perpetuity. This investment will be accompanied by an additional investment of US\$250,000 for Amerindian communities. CI's financial commitment is an ideal leverage mechanism to attract millions of dollars in additional international funds to support the Kanukus Mountain Protected Area as well as to establish other protected areas in the country. CI will actively promote investment from other donors and, in collaboration with the Government of Guyana, design and implement a comprehensive publicity strategy to inform the international community of this initiative.

A trust fund provides a means for donors to transfer funds to a single account, with legal assurance that it will be spent according to agreed-upon guidelines for the establishment and maintenance of protected areas. An important characteristic of a trust is that it ensures a steady stream of hard-currency payments into Guyana that cover the costs associated with the protected area *in perpetuity*. Annual payments from a trust can be expanded at such time additional funds become available. Governance of the trust fund is the responsibility of a board of directors selected by the Government of Guyana and CI. Conservation trust funds have been established in 40 countries around the world, including examples in South America such as the Central Suriname Nature Preservation Trust, supported by CI, PROFONANPE in Peru, supported by the German government and the Global Environment Facility, and FUNBIO in Brazil, supported by the Brazilian Government and the Global Environment Facility.

## Next Steps

*Kanuku Mountains-Rewa River  
Protected Area  
March, 2000*





*Company Name  
11475 Sampler Square  
Your City, ST 12345  
987-654-3210*

**Attachment Guyana-9**

**APPLICATION FOR STATE FOREST  
EXPLORATORY PERMIT**

**Respectfully Submitted to:  
The Government of Guyana  
The Guyana Forestry Commission**

**By:  
Conservation International Foundation  
Conservation International Foundation (Guyana) Incorporated**

**May 2000**

**Application No: GFC/EP/A \_\_\_\_\_**

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**1. Name of Applicant:**

Conservation International Foundation and Conservation International Foundation (Guyana) Incorporated (together "Conservation International" or "CI").

**2. Not Applicable**

**3. a. Address:**

Conservation International Foundation: 2501 M St., NW Suite 200 Washington, DC 20037 USA

Conservation International Foundation (Guyana) Incorporated: 112 B Laluni Street, Queenstown, Georgetown, Guyana

**b. Date & Place of Incorporation:**

January 28, 1987. California, USA – (Attached: Certificate of Incorporation)

January 3, 1996. Guyana – (Attached: Certificate of Incorporation)

**c. Nature of Business:** Conservation International is a field-based non-profit organization working in 27 countries around the world. Our mission is to conserve the Earth's living natural heritage, our global biodiversity, and to demonstrate that human societies are able to live harmoniously with nature. CI uses science, economics, policy, and community involvement to promote biodiversity conservation in endangered ecosystems worldwide, and to help the people who live there to improve their quality of life.

Conservation International Foundation implements this mission worldwide, while Conservation International Foundation (Guyana) Incorporated implements CI's mission in Guyana. (Attached: Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws)

**d. Conservation International's Directors or Equivalent:**

### Conservation International Foundation

Position	Name	Address	Nationality
CEO	Peter A. Seligmann	Conservation International 2501 M St., NW Suite 200 Washington DC, 20037 USA	USA
President	Russell A. Mittermeier	Conservation International 2501 M St., NW Suite 200 Washington DC, 20037 USA	USA
CFO	Tod Heisler	Conservation International 2501 M St., NW Suite 200 Washington DC, 20037 USA	USA

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### Conservation International Foundation (Guyana) Incorporated

Position	Name	Address	Nationality
President	Russell A. Mittermeier	Conservation International 2501 M St., NW Suite 200 Washington DC, 20037 USA	USA
Director	Lisa Famolare	Conservation International 2501 M St., NW Suite 200 Washington DC, 20037 USA	USA
Coordinator	Regina de Souza	Conservation International 2501 M St., NW Suite 200 Washington DC, 20037 USA	USA
Director	Neville Waldron	112 B Laluni Street Queenstown, Georgetown, Guyana	Guyanese
Legal Advisor	Andrew Pollard	62 Hadfield and Cross Streets, Georgetown, Guyana	Guyanese

- e. **Equity Shareholders:** As a non-profit public benefit corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of California, USA, Conservation International Foundation does not issue share capital.
- f. **Affiliated Entities:** CI has affiliates in the following locations, each of which coordinate CI's activities in the corresponding location.

Name	Place of Registration	Relationship
CI BOLIVIA	La Paz, Bolivia	Branch Office
CI BOTSWANA	Maun, Botswana	Branch Office
CI BRAZIL	Belo Horizonte, MG Brazil	Affiliate Program
CI COLOMBIA	Santa Fe de Bogota Colombia	Branch Office
CI COSTA RICA	San José, Costa Rica	Branch Office
CI COTE D'IVOIRE	Bouafle, Cote d'Ivoire	Branch office
CI GHANA	Cape Coast, Ghana	Branch office
CI GUATEMALA CITY	Guatemala, Guatemala	Branch office
CI INDONESIA	Pasar Minggu, Jakarta Selatan Indonesia	Branch office
CI JAPAN	Tokyo Japan	Branch office
CI UNITED KINGDOM	London U.K	Affiliate
CI MADAGASCAR	Antananarivo 101 Ankadivato Madagascar	Branch office
CI MELANESIA	Auckland New Zealand	Branch office
CI MEXICO	Delegación Tlalpán, D.F. MEXICO	Subsidiary
CI PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Waigani, NCD Papua New Guinea	Branch office
CI PERU	Lima, Peru	Branch office
CI PHILIPPINES	Quezon City Philippines	Branch office
CI SOUTH AFRICA	Claremont 7735 S. Africa	Branch office
CI SURINAME	Paramaribo, Suriname	Subsidiary

## Attachment Guyana-9

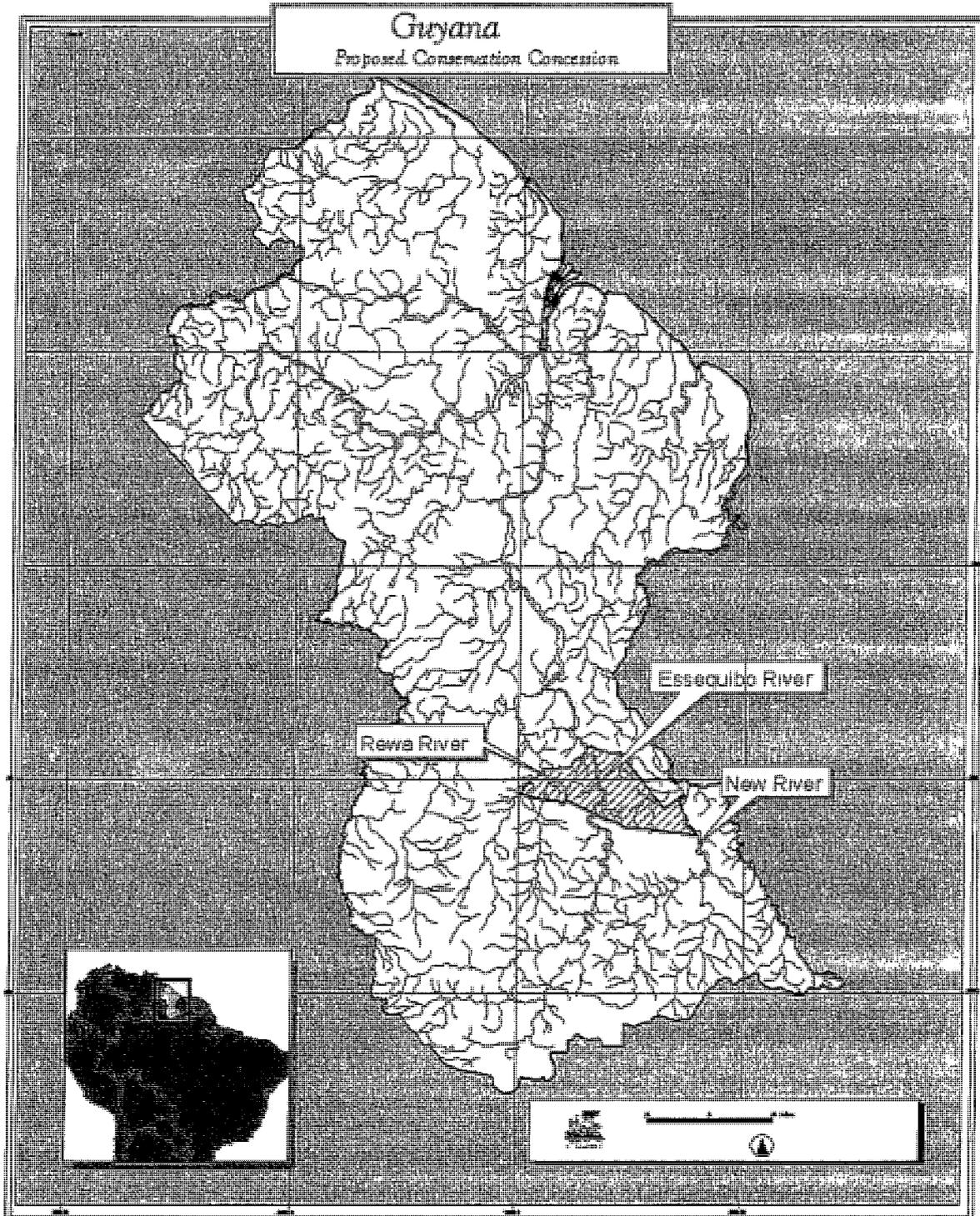
- g. **Financial Status:** Conservation International Foundation: Non-profit organization. As a not for profit organization, Conservation International Foundation is exempt from tax payments. Conservation International Foundation (Guyana) Incorporated is a registered Company, incorporated under the Companies Act of Guyana. As of June 1999, Conservation International's Tropical Wilderness Protection Fund, our discretionary funding for rapid conservation action, had a budget of US\$5 million.
4. **Exploratory Area:** The area for which an exploratory permit is sought is 1 million acres (405,000 hectares) of State Forest in the upper Essequibo River watershed (see attached map). It is located to the south of all existing timber concessions, and is bordered by the Rewa River to the west and the New River to the east. A portion of the northeastern boundary is adjacent to an exploratory mining concession held by Vanessa Ventures, Ltd. The area encompasses land in two administrative regions: Region 6 (East Berbice-Corentyne), and Region 9 (Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo).

There are three criteria for the selection of this site:

- There are no applications, or otherwise expressed interest, for forest or mineral utilization rights in this area;
- There are no known land claims within this area by Amerindians and Conservation International is conducting community development work with Amerindians in the surrounding regions that will help to fulfill economic and social responsibilities to local peoples, buttressing local stakeholder support necessary to successfully operate a concession; and
- The area is contiguous to lands with future potential for conservation (e.g. Kanuku Mountains – Rewa River Watershed), thereby enhancing its value for ecological habitat conservation.

There are few, if any, other areas in Guyana that have all three of these characteristics, therefore the selection of this site appears optimal for CI's proposed objectives. Suggestions by the GFC to modify the location of the exploratory area could be considered provided that the above selection criteria are satisfied.

Attachment Guyana-9



## Attachment Guyana-9

5. **Date from which Permit is Sought:** June 1, 2000
6. **Technical Competence and Experience:** CI has been conducting conservation programs for almost 13 years, and is currently involved in the planning and implementation of conservation programs in 27 countries. CI maintains a staff of 517 individuals, including 67 with advanced degrees in disciplines related to conservation planning and implementation. Areas of expertise include: conservation biology; forest management; forestry economics; conservation and environmental law; stakeholder analysis; and community development. Appendix A catalogues the major accomplishments of CI, demonstrating its capacity to successfully operate a forest concession for purposes of conservation in Guyana.
7. **Names and qualifications of technical experts, consultants, and/or advisors:**

### *Conservation Biology*

*Leanne Alonso, Ph.D.* Manager, Rapid Assessment Program, Conservation International. Dr. Alonso has conducted biological work in Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Madagascar, and Peru. Her work focuses on identifying regions of biological importance for **priority setting and site selection** for conservation. Dr. Alonso received a B.A. in Liberal Arts Program and a B.S. in Zoology from the University of Texas at Austin, and a Ph.D. in Biology from Harvard University. Dr. Alonso will serve as a point of contact for ecological investigations related to the Timber Sales Agreement (TSA), including coordination with Environmental Impact Assessment consultants.

### *Forest Management*

*Ted Gullison, Ph.D.* Consultant, Hardner & Gullison Associates, LLC and Research Associate, Centre for Biodiversity, University of British Columbia. Dr. Gullison has 12 years experience as a tropical forest ecologist and has conducted work on forest management in Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Kenya, Panama, Tanzania, and USA. His work includes **silviculture and ecology for tropical natural forest management as well as tropical plantation systems**. The nature of his work demands a command of not only forest management and ecological theory but technical skills in **forest inventory and statistical sampling, botany, and field operations**. He received a B.S. in Biology from the University of British Columbia and a Ph.D. in Ecology from Princeton University. Dr Gullison will serve as a point of contact for ecological investigations related to the TSA, including coordination with Environmental Impact Assessment consultants.

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### *Forestry Economics*

*Richard Rice, Ph.D.* Chief Economist, Center for Applied Biodiversity Science, Conservation International. Dr. Rice has 17 years experience in natural resource and public policy analysis. He currently supervises research in Asia, Africa and Latin America, including projects dealing with the effectiveness of protected areas, the conservation impacts of tropical commodity production, and the costs of conservation. He has conducted work in Bolivia, Brazil, Suriname, Guyana, Peru, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Papua New Guinea and Cameroon on **forest and natural resource valuation**. Dr. Rice received a B.A. in economics from Grinnell College, an M.S. in Economics and a Ph.D. in Natural Resources from the University of Michigan.

*Jared Hardner, M.Sc.* Consultant, Hardner & Gullison Associates, LLC. Mr. Hardner has ten years of experience in **forest management economics and conservation economics**. He has conducted or supervised forestry economics work in Brazil, Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Madagascar, Mexico, Suriname, and Peru. His work includes design and optimization of low-impact **harvesting operations** in Brazil and Bolivia, and **forest valuation** in Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Madagascar, and Cambodia. He received a B.A. in Economics from Princeton University and an M.Sc. in Natural Resource Economics from Yale University.

*Anita Sundari Akella, M.Sc.* Manager, Resource Economics Program, Conservation International. Ms. Akella has five years experience in natural resource and conservation economics. Her expertise ranges from economic analyses of **timber and non-timber forest product markets** to developing **innovative financial mechanisms** to promote sustainable land uses in the tropics. Her work to date has been primarily focused in the Amazonian and Atlantic Rainforests of Brazil. Ms. Akella holds a B.A. in Economics from the University of California at Los Angeles, and a master's degrees in Natural Resource Economics and International Development Economics from Yale University.

*Shelley Ratay, B.A.* Coordinator, Conservation Economics Program, Center for Applied Biodiversity Science, Conservation International. Ms. Ratay recently joined CI's economic team and will be focusing on the development of "conservation concessions" worldwide. Among the areas in which she is focusing is forest revenue models, including close collaboration with GFC economists in the use of **forest products marketing** data for this concession analysis. Ms. Ratay holds a B.A. *magna cum laude* in International Relations from Brown University.

### *Conservation and Environmental Law*

*Kemraj Ramjattam, Esq.* Guyanese Legal Counsel. Mr. Ramjattam serves as CI's local counsel for the purposes of acquiring a TSA in Guyana.

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*Nancy Thomas, Esq.* General Counsel, Conservation International. Ms. Thomas has practiced law in the private, public, and nonprofit sectors for over eleven years, and has counseled CI for ten years, eight during her tenure at Dickstein Shapiro Morin & Oshinsky LLP in Washington, DC and two as General Counsel of CI. As General Counsel, Ms. Thomas provides legal advice to all areas of the organization. She received her BA, *cum laude*, from the University of Michigan and her JD from the University of Michigan Law School.

### ***Stakeholder Analysis***

*Sandy Griffith.* Projects Manager, Guyana, Conservation International. Ms. Griffith has worked for 13 years in Guyana on issues associated with conservation and Amerindian Communities. Her work includes developing and coordinating projects – in particular education projects. Ms. Griffith will serve as a point of contact for social investigations related to the TSA, including coordination with Environmental Impact Assessment consultants.

### ***Project Management***

*Lisa Famolare.* Program Manager, Guianas Regional Program, Conservation International. Ms. Famolare has been working in the Guianas for over ten years. Her work includes a range of scientific studies, environmental planning activities, and projects seeking to integrate conservation and the utilization of biodiversity.

*Neville Waldron.* Country Director, Guyana, Conservation International. Mr. Waldron has been directing CI's activities in Guyana for nine years, including environmental planning, social and economic development planning with Amerindian communities, and liaising with Government officials and general administration of the local office.

#### **8. Amount of funds required for proposed operations: US\$150,000**

- a) US\$150,000
- b) Not Applicable

**9a. Details of the Investment:** The objective of this investment is to preserve undeveloped forest within the legal parameters governing forest resource exploitation in Guyana and to compensate the Government and citizens of Guyana for any forgone economic benefits resulting from this activity. **There are no present plans for forest produce from the area under management.** Following are specific details:

- No economic activity or commercial infrastructure is currently planned for the land in question. If at any time CI desires to *invest its own resources* in commercial activities such as eco-tourism, CI will formulate a proposal along with GFC in accordance with all relevant government guidelines, requesting written approval. If the Government permits CI to undertake such activities, the Government and CI shall share the benefits derived therefrom.

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- Any environmental values provided by the concession, such as watershed protection, carbon sequestration, or genetic resources that can be utilized and/or marketed in a non-destructive manner shall accrue in whole to the Government of Guyana. Deriving value from these resources should not require significant infrastructure or activities in the area.
- A valuation of the concession area will be conducted in collaboration with technical experts from the Government of Guyana during the exploratory period and will serve as a basis of negotiations for compensation to the Government during the concession period. This valuation will be reflective of the realistic productive potential of the area and will consider forgone tax revenues, employment and forest currency capture.
- CI will make annual payments to the Government of Guyana from an endowed capital fund, managed in the United States. This fund will be established upon the determination of required annual payments for the area and the issuance of the TSA. Until such time, CI presents a letter of financial intent and an audited financial statement demonstrating ability to pay US\$ 1,000,000. (Attachment: Letter of Intent and Audited Financial Statement)

### 9b. Details on research carried out in relation to the proposed investment.

As indicated in Section 4, there are three criteria for site selection: absence of competing forest or mineral resource claims; absence of Amerindian land use claims and constructive engagement with potentially affected Amerindian stakeholders; and, contiguity with potential conservation areas in the country (e.g. Kanuku Mountains – Rewa River Watershed). Our research conducted to identify an area that fit these criteria included:

- Identification of pristine forested areas in Guyana;
- Identification of lands where resource utilization rights have been issued (e.g. forestry, mining);
- Identification of lands with substantial Amerindian settlements and land use claims;
- Catalogue of Amerindian settlements with on-going CI projects and constructive relationships; and
- Identification of areas that could be contiguous to potential conservation areas in Guyana.

The results of CI's research indicate that the area proposed in this application fits the selection criteria, but also reveal weaknesses in available information on this region of Guyana. First, there is no existing forest inventory or ecological information available on the region. Second, there is no detailed information about small Amerindian settlements that could potentially reside within the area. The agenda for exploratory operations therefore must focus on these two areas.

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### 9c. Particulars of work:

Exploratory operations will focus on the classification of forest types in the concession area and social considerations of implementing a concession in this region. This section describes the proposed methods and costs of these operations. One element that is not included is a forest inventory. An inventory will be completed at a future date (see Appendix B for methodology), the details of which will be described in the Management Plan for the area. The rationale for delaying the inventory is as follows: a) there is no commercial viability for the timber in the concession – therefore payments for the concession will be determined via negotiation; b) in order to maximize the usefulness of the inventory, additional time will be required to design an inventory strategy that not only collects commercial timber information but also provides ecological information that is scientifically useful, especially in the context of on-going research in Guyana. CI will work directly with GFC and Iwokrama to develop a forest inventory strategy that maximizes the benefits of this data collection.

<b>AGENDA OF EXPLORATORY OPERATIONS</b>		
Agenda Item	Schedule	Cost
Forest Classification	June 1 – Dec. 1	
Select and acquire remote sensing imagery		\$ 5,000
Process remote imagery		\$ 2,500
Overflight to verify image classification		\$ 2,500
Georeference images		\$ 2,500
Zone concession		\$ 2,500
Identify precise coordinates of concession boundaries		\$ 2,500
Forest Inventory (To be completed after issuance of TSA) See Appendix B for details	TBD	\$95,000
Amerindian consultation in concession area	June 1 – Dec. 1	
Overflight to locate Amerindians (included above)		\$ 0
Consultation with communities in field		\$10,000
Negotiate suitable terms of agreement with communities (e.g. local employment and investments in health, etc.)		\$ 3,500
Conduct environmental impact assessment (EIA)	June 1 – Dec. 1	\$15,000
Conduct forest valuation	June 1 – Dec. 1	
Assess forest product markets		\$ 1,500
Examine and refine local cost information		\$ 2,500
Develop financial model of concession		\$ 5,000
<b>Expected time and expenditure</b>	<b>6 months</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>

### 9d. Statement of recruitment, human resources development and severance policies, and proposals for employment and training of Guyanese:

To the extent that CI desires or needs to employ persons in Guyana, CI shall use its best efforts to employ and train citizens of Guyana, provided that, if a citizen of Guyana possessing the expertise or skills required for a particular position is not available

## Attachment Guyana-9

to be hired, CI may employ non-citizens of Guyana for such position. CI anticipates the continued employment of Guyanese staff in the CI-Guyana office in Georgetown, the employment of consultants to assist in the development of a Forest Management Plan and an Environmental Impact Assessment, and the permanent employment of a small staff (less than 10) responsible for the monitoring and protection of CI's concession.

### **9e. Particulars of applicants social policy, environmental policy and policy towards national development.**

In compliance with our mission statement: "to conserve the Earth's living natural heritage, our global biodiversity, and to demonstrate that human societies are able to live harmoniously with nature," Conservation International is firmly dedicated to promoting a sustainable future based on increasing individual well-being, sustainable national development, and the conservation of natural resources (please see also 9d).

### 9f. Not Applicable

9g. We would like to ask the Commission to consider the importance of using the TSA mechanism for purposes of conservation. Guyana's natural resources are of global importance for conservation. Its forests are among the least disturbed in the world and contain species of plants and animals found no place else on the planet. The existence of these resources in their natural conditions offers people around the world a "conservation service" that they have as yet been unable to sustain through market mechanisms. Using the TSA to attract payments for sustaining conservation promotes conservation and generates immediate economic benefits for Guyana equivalent to or greater than those that could be achieved through more destructive uses of natural resources. The innovation of the "conservation concession" concept could revolutionize the means by which conservation is achieved and economic growth occurs throughout the world. CI respectfully submits this application for a State Forest Exploratory Permit for purposes of preparing a management plan for a "conservation concession" in Guyana, commencing on June 1, 2000.

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### Appendix A CI's Accomplishments in International Conservation

CI has been conducting conservation programs for almost 13 years, and is currently involved in the planning and implementation of conservation programs in 27 countries. CI maintains a staff of 517 individuals, including 67 with advanced degrees in disciplines related to conservation planning and implementation. Following is a summary of CI's major international achievements over the last 12 years.

- 1987: CI organized the first debt-for-nature swap. Buying a portion of Bolivia's foreign debt resulted in the funding of conservation initiatives in the Beni Biosphere reserve.
- 1987-89: CI launched an "ecosystem conservation" strategy in the Beni Biosphere Reserve, Costa Rica's La Amistad Biosphere Reserve, and Mexico's Gulf of California. This strategy combined habitat protection with initiatives to promote long term community participation in regional economic growth.
- 1990: Rapid Assessment Program (RAP) sent its first team of field biologists to explore the poorly studied habitats of the Alto Madidi Region of Bolivia.
- 1990: CI organized a Conservation Priority Setting Workshop in Manaus, Brazil.
- 1990: CI's Conservation Enterprise Department launched the Tagua Initiative, helping communities to sell palm tagua to international manufacturers as part of an integrated sustainable development and conservation strategy.
- 1991: CI released "A Cry for Life" educational video at an Earth Day conference in Brazil.
- 1991: RAP sent expeditions to Bolivia, Belize, and Peru.
- 1991: A \$4 million debt-for-nature swap funded conservation efforts in Mexico's Selva Lacandona.
- 1992: Conservation Priority Setting Workshop in Papua New Guinea.
- 1993: CI signed an agreement with Bristol-Meyers Squibb, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, the National Institutes of Health, the Missouri Botanical Garden, Suriname's BGVS and the Saramaccaner people to screen plants used by indigenous people for potential pharmaceutical applications.
- 1994: CI carried out the first Marine RAP.
- 1994: Intel, UNESCO, and CI launched a partnership to equip and train managers of 25 Biosphere Reserves in the use of computer technology, and link the reserves via the internet.
- 1994: Conservation Enterprise Department partnered with Croda Surfactants and launches a new line of products, Renewable Rain Forest Resources.
- 1994: CI helped establish Upper Gulf of California Biosphere Reserve, and worked with local communities to develop management plans.
- 1995: CI published the first in a series of field guides: "Lemurs of Madagascar."
- 1996: CI-Peru, RAP, and Internal Communications Program worked to help create the Bahuaja-Sonene National Park in Peru.
- 1996: Makira Island villagers rejected offers for logging concessions, in favor of protecting 63,000 hectares of their territory and exploring economic alternatives with CI. The Body Shop and Croda were among the first customers of Makira's ngali nut oil for personal care products. Worldwide, CI has now established conservation and development projects with more than 40 indigenous communities.
- 1996: CI entered into an agreement with the Mobil Foundation to evaluate the environmental and social impacts of oil exploration in Peru's Tambopata region.
- 1997: Suriname decreed a 150,000 hectare limit to logging concessions, in part due to CI's work demonstrating economic alternatives.
- 1997: CI published the paper "Reinventing the Well," analyzing practices that the oil industry should adopt to ensure that their operations have minimal negative environmental and cultural impacts.

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- 1998: CI helped create and fund an endowment for the four million acre Central Suriname Nature Reserve, as the centerpiece to a new conservation approach. The Suriname Trust fund, from a range of sources, will be used to manage protected areas throughout the country.
- 1998: CI launched an extensive public awareness campaign in Guyana called "Guyana's Natural Heritage." The campaign included a television documentary titled "A Dream for Guyana's Natural Heritage," which aired on all Georgetown television stations, and the presentation of the Conservation International Neotropical Conservation Award to a young Guyanese Biologist.
- 1998: CI-supported Chalalan Ec lodge opened to tourists in Bolivia's Madidi National Park.
- 1999 CI publishes "The Green Host Effect", its second Policy Paper. This paper provides recommendations for the private sector and governments on how to minimize tourism's negative environmental and social effects, while increasing its positive contribution to conservation and economic development.
- 1999: CI and Starbucks Coffee Company partnered to develop and market "Shade Grown Mexico" coffee. The coffee is grown using environmentally sound agricultural methods that help protect tropical forests in southern Mexico.
- 1999: CI, the International Federation of Environmental Journalists (IFEJ) and the International Center for Journalists (ICFJ) launched The Biodiversity Reporting Award in Guyana. The award is designed to promote environmental journalism around the world.

CI has been involved in conservation planning and implementation in Guyana for 7 years. Following is a summary of CI's major conservation planning and implementation activities:

- To contribute to protected area development, CI is producing an environmental planning database which documents past and present land-use practices in Guyana, and is hiring a Guyanese citizen who will be trained in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and database management.
- CI is working with Aid to Artisans (ATA) to build capacity in Amerindian communities for craft design, as well as practical marketing and accounting skills. Products from Balata latex harvested from the bulletwood tree are now supplying to local craft shops and international craft distributors in the U.S., Canada, and the Caribbean, providing much needed sources of income. CI is also working with communities on the use of other non-timber resources for making crafts.
- CI is integrating ecotourism development in the Kanuku Mountains with local efforts to monitor and conserve Harpy eagles. CI assists in education of communities in the region concerning both sustainable tourism development and conservation.

# Attachment Guyana-9

## Appendix B Forest Zoning and Inventory

### FOREST ZONING

**Zoning for timber production:** management guidelines call for both a legal and administrative classification of the forests in the concession. However, because CI is not conducting forest management for timber production in the concession, these classifications are **inapplicable**.

However, for the purposes of the timber valuation as a basis for calculating compensation to the Government of Guyana, a legal classification is needed in order to estimate the percentage of the forest that is productive. This will be estimated according to the following guidelines, from the "Code of Practice for Forest Operations":

- 4.5% of each forest type will be protected as biodiversity reserves;
- areas with slopes in excess of 30° extending for more than 50 m will be excluded from production; and
- 10 m zone around all water bodies will be excluded from the production forest.

Existing vegetation classifications are not of sufficient quality to allow a legal zoning of the concession lands, therefore CI plans to develop a better classification during the concession period. For the immediate purposes of the timber valuation, CI will conservatively estimate that the non-productive lands total 10 % of the concession area. This allows for 4.5 % of all forest types to be protected as biodiversity reserves, and an additional 5.5% of the remaining lands to be excluded as riparian buffers or areas too steep to log, or to be vegetation types such as freshwater swamp that are non-commercial.

**Zoning for other activities:** currently the entire concession will be zoned for conservation. If in the future CI and GFC agree to implement management for non-timber goods and services, CI will work with the GFC to determine an appropriate zoning for these activities. The detailed vegetation classification to be developed by CI in the first two years will greatly facilitate this process.

### FOREST INVENTORY DESIGN

**Inventory Objectives:** forest inventory data will serve two purposes. First, even though CI will not be managing the forest for timber, accurate stocking information on the commercial timber species is needed in order to fairly compensate the GFC for timber rights. Second, CI needs good information on the species diversity and structure on the range of vegetation types in the concession in order to assess and monitor the conservation services provided by the concession. Currently there are virtually no forest inventory data for the concession. Even the comprehensive FAO study conducted in early 70's includes only two plots in the proposed concession area. As a result, CI will need to organize its own classification and forest inventory, which will take place during the concession period.

**Methodology:** the basic methodology will follow Iwokrama's guidelines for strategic inventories. Strategic inventories have the goal of accurately differentiating forest types, and this principle is the primary factor guiding plot design and placement. The basic characteristics are as follows:

- within vegetation types recognized by remotely sensed imagery, plots are located in a systematic manner;
- plots are circular, and 0.1 ha in size;
- sampling intensity is on the order of 0.01% (based on Iwokrama's example) (1 plot per 800 ha) meaning about 560 plots in 1 million acres/454,000 ha;
- All tree species > 20 cm dbh are identified;
- > 5 cm dbh for focal timber species.

## Attachment Guyana-10

### Q&A Concerning a Conservation Concession in Guyana *Conservation International* April 1, 2000

This document outlines the basic concepts and facts concerning Conservation International's current initiative to implement a "conservation concession" in Guyana. While this document hopefully answers the most commonly asked questions about "conservation concessions" and their role in Guyana, Conservation International encourages the public to direct any unanswered questions to its office in Guyana at 52978 or 67399.

#### Commonly Asked Questions about Conservation Concessions

*Q: What is a conservation concession?*

A *conservation concession* is a way for conservationists to pay for forest protection in Guyana. It is similar to a logging concession, but instead of paying for the right to remove timber, conservationists pay for the right to preserve it in its natural state. The price of a conservation concession reflects the realistic productive potential of the forest, including taxes, wages, and foreign currency capture that might be forgone due to conservation.

A conservation concession has never before been implemented in the world. Moving forward with such an innovative investment strategy would secure Guyana a position as a leader in the international community. Conservation International expects that a conservation concession in Guyana will serve as a model for many other countries in the world.

*Q: How does a conservation concession differ from a park?*

Many nations around the world have dedicated lands to permanent protection in order to preserve biological diversity and desirable natural features. These protected areas are often designated as "parks" and are managed to preserve a nation's natural heritage. Many governments allocate budget to protect this heritage, when possible, considering it a fundamental responsibility.

Conservation concessions, on the other hand, complement parks by increasing the ability of governments to protect nature without incurring costs, or forgoing economic opportunities associated with forest exploitation. In fact, conservation concessions diversify the means available for attracting foreign investment. Lastly, conservation concessions are easier to implement than parks because the necessary financial and legal mechanisms of the forest concession system are already in place.

## Attachment Guyana-10

*Q: Why does Guyana need a conservation concession?*

Guyana's forests are host to thousands of species of plants and animals, many of which can be found nowhere else in the world. Because of the exceptional ecological resources found in Guyana's pristine forests, they have become an important focus for conservation. The international community is increasingly interested in funding conservation of ecological resources such as those found in Guyana but lacks opportunities to do so. A conservation concession introduces a one such opportunity.

*Q: How do the people of Guyana benefit from a conservation concession?*

The idea behind a conservation concession is to allow natural resource protection to compete on an equal footing with forest exploitation. To do this, a conservation concession guarantees payments equal to those that would have been generated by forest exploitation. In this regard, a conservation concession would be similar to other uses of the forest in terms of its economic impacts, but would differ in that it is less destructive and the revenues it generates would:

- come entirely in the form of US dollars;
- come as fixed annual payments that would not shift in response to unpredictable changes in markets;
- provide a guaranteed yet flexible source of funding that could be used for job creation, education, or other economic and social programs when and where they are needed.

*Q: Will a conservation concession affect jobs in Guyana?*

A conservation concession will provide a stable source of national income that can be used for virtually any economic development objective desired, many of which could generate employment and improve welfare in the country. The payments made to Guyana will reflect wage income considered "lost" by forgoing forest exploitation. In addition, a conservation concession would involve the creation of a small number of dedicated jobs related to concession protection and monitoring.

*Q: Does a conservation concession affect traditional uses of forests?*

No. *Traditional* land uses practiced by Amerindian peoples, such subsistence hunting and small-scale agriculture, are compatible with the conservation and land use objectives of a conservation concession. Traditional resource uses on a conservation concession, not practiced on a commercial scale or involving major settlements, are welcomed. The proposed conservation concession in Guyana will not overlap nor interfere with any known Amerindian villages.

*Q: Will a conservation concession affect Guyana's sovereignty over its forests?*

No. Guyana never loses ownership nor regulatory oversight of the forest. A conservation concession is merely an agreement to allow CI to economically compete with logging companies for the right to use forest for a 25 year period.

## Attachment Guyana-10

*Q: Does CI make money by investing in a conservation concession?*

No. CI is a non-profit organization dedicated to the conservation of biodiversity. It receives donations that are invested directly into international conservation projects. Those who benefit financially from a conservation concession are the people of Guyana for providing the service of conservation to the world. In addition, conservation benefits such as watershed protection and natural heritage preservation continue to be enjoyed by the people of Guyana. If markets appear for non-destructive uses of the forests in a conservation concession, such as carbon sequestration, Guyana would be the sole and direct financial beneficiary.

*Q: How much will CI pay for a conservation concession?*

CI will pay Guyana an annual fee reflective of the economic potential of the forest. This value will be determined based on a technical review of the area and its resources. The concept of the conservation concession is to prove that conservation is the best economic option for certain forests, and to back that up with payments that truly meet or exceed those realistically possible from forest exploitation. CI's payment therefore will never be less than the expected sum of wages, profits, taxes, and other economic benefits from exploiting the forest's resources. In addition, the price paid for the concession will be reviewed on a periodic basis and readjusted to reflect changes in the economic potential of the area.

*Q: Is the conservation concession vulnerable to economic instability?*

Payments for a conservation concession are made on an annual basis in U.S. dollars from an established account. Therefore, the value and regularity of payments is not vulnerable to local and international market uncertainties. The payments for the conservation concession should be considered a steady and reliable source of income that Guyana can depend upon year after year.

*Q: Would a conservation concession prevent Guyana from developing its forest and mineral resources?*

The idea of a conservation concession is to provide Guyana an equal or better deal for natural resource protection than is possible from forest exploitation. A conservation concession is both finite and renegotiable, meaning that Guyana may ask CI periodically to increase payments to reflect the value of forgone resource exploitation in the concession area, and the people may choose not to renew the concession and proceed with natural resource exploitation once the concession term is completed.

*Q: Will the conservation concession incur costs for the Government of Guyana?*

Oversight needs for a concession are expected to be very small because resources are intentionally neither exploited nor accessible. In contrast to logging or mining concessions, public revenues from concession fees will exceed regulatory oversight costs. CI will assume responsibility for monitoring the concession and will work in collaboration with the Government of Guyana to ensure the conservation status of the area.

## Attachment Guyana-10

*Q: How does a conservation concession compare with the international investment in the Central Suriname Nature Reserve?*

Recently the Government of Suriname created the 1.6 million hectare Central Suriname Nature Reserve (CSNR). This action was supported by Conservation International's promise to provide an initial investment of US\$1 million to buttress Suriname's national park system and to provide grants for projects within the country. Enthusiasm for conservation investment in Suriname by international entities swelled beyond the expectations of both Conservation International and the Government of Suriname. Conservation International believes that the creation of a trust fund for conservation in Suriname provided a much sought after mechanism for international conservation investors. Today, the trust fund totals US\$ 18 million.

A conservation concession is similar in that that it is designed to provide international investors a mechanism to bring money into Guyana for conservation. While Conservation International does not expect one conservation concession to attract as much money as the trust fund designed to protect all of Suriname's national parks, a conservation concession is a mechanism that provides Guyana access to a growing supply of international conservation dollars. How this market develops over time will depend on many variables, but the prospects for international conservation investments in Guyana are very promising!

*Q: What are the next steps for establishing a conservation concession in Guyana?*

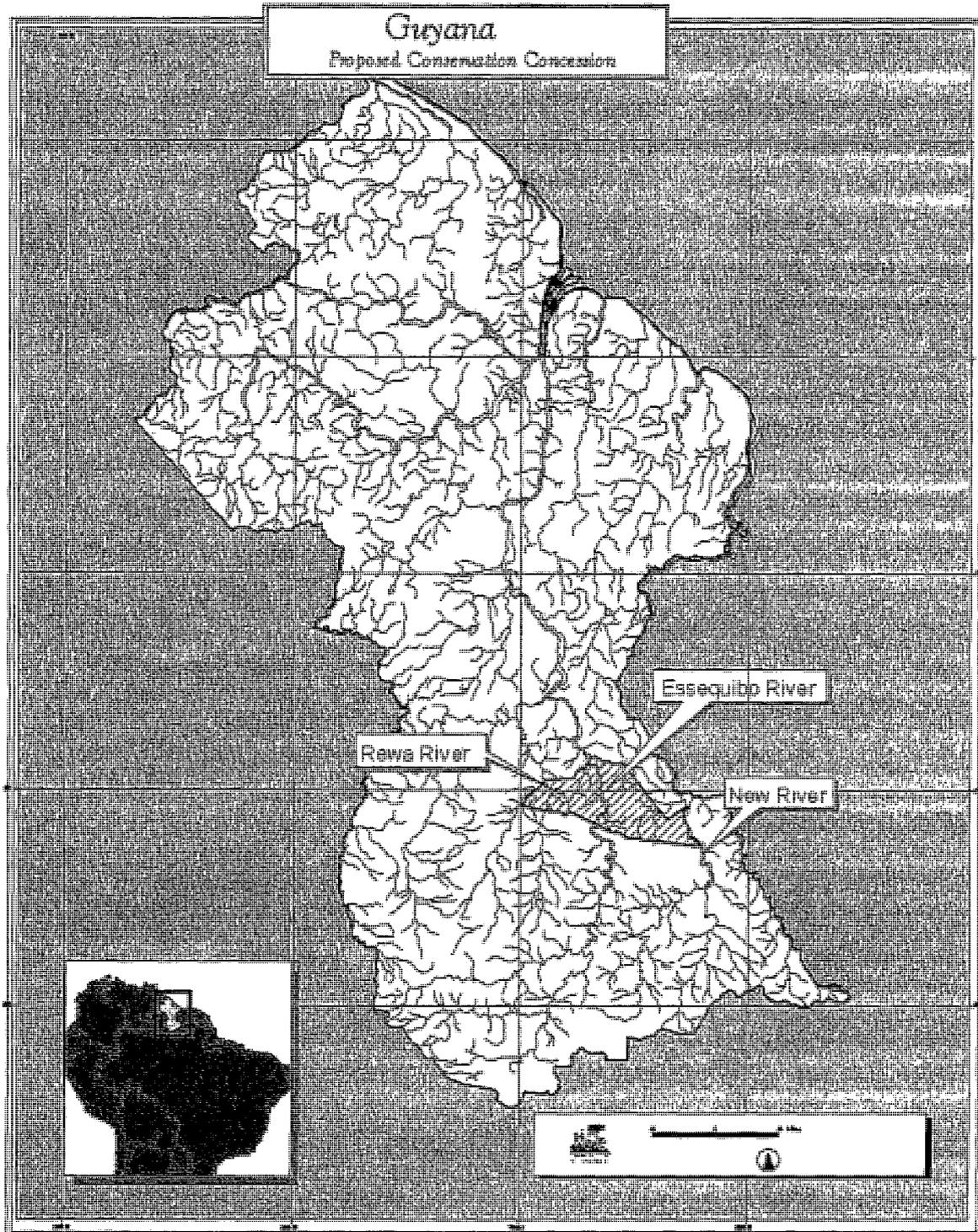
The following steps will be necessary to move this process forward:

- Issue an Exploratory Concession, thereby allowing analysis of the conservation concession proposal using data gathered on the concession area of interest;
- Development of detailed legal management plan by Conservation International;
- Review of management plan by Government of Guyana;
- Negotiate an appropriate fee for the concession, based on the national data and information specific to the proposed concession;
- Issue a Conservation Concession for the specified area.; and,
- Publicize the groundbreaking achievement of establishing a conservation concession in Guyana to the international community.

**Attachment Guyana-10**

<b>DETAILS OF CONSERVATION CONCESSION PROPOSAL</b>	
<i>Concession Component</i>	<i>Description</i>
Concession Payment	To be negotiated, based on forest sector averages, adjusted to reflect production potential of forest
Taxes	
Employment	
Foreign Currency	
Length of Concession	25 Yrs, or maximum allowed by revisions of Forest Law, with option to renew and renegotiate fees
Area of Concession	1 million acres
Location of Concession	South of 4 <sup>th</sup> Parallel
Payment Mechanism	Annual payments, in US dollars, will be made contingent upon maintaining conservation standards of concession agreement.
Non-market Environmental Benefits	Environmental values provided by the conservation concession area, such as watershed protection, carbon sequestration, and genetic resources that can be utilized and/or marketed in a non-destructive manner shall accrue in whole to the Government of Guyana.
International and National Collaboration	The concessionaire will collaborate, where appropriate, with complementary research or conservation efforts (e.g. Carter Center Proposal, university research).

Attachment Guyana-12



## Attachment Guyana-11

Media Release

February \_\_, 2000

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### CI proposes innovative conservation concept for Guyana's forests

**Georgetown, Guyana:** The Government of Guyana has granted an exploratory lease to Conservation International (CI), a local environmental non-governmental organization, to evaluate the potential of a forested area in southern Guyana, to become the world's first "Conservation Concession."

This Concession will enable CI to preserve a segment of Guyana's forests in its natural state and compensate the country for the environmental services it provides to the world by leaving this area of forest intact.

*XXXXXXX of the Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC)* stated that a Conservation Concession is similar to a standard forestry concession, or Timber Sales Agreement (TSA), in that it follows the same legal model regulated by the GFC. The terms of the Concession, its size, fees, and stewardship, are all the same as in a traditional logging Concession.

According to the **GFC/GoG representative**, "the difference in this case, is that the forests within a Conservation Concession will be maintained in a pristine state. At the same time, it will provide environmental services to the global community, such as protecting biological diversity and helping to curb global warming."

Dr. Richard Rice, CI's Director of Economics, "this ground-breaking concept of a Conservation Concession in Guyana could revolutionise the means by which conservation is achieved and economic growth occurs throughout the world.

"Guyana's natural resources are of global importance for conservation. Its forests are among the least disturbed in the world and contain species of plants and animals found no place else on the planet. The existence of these resources in their natural conditions offers people around the world a service they have as yet been unable to sustain through market mechanisms," Dr Rice asserted.

He predicted that using the TSA to attract payments for sustaining conservation, will definitely promote the protection of Guyana's natural resources and will generate

## Attachment Guyana-11

immediate economic benefits for the country, "equivalent to or greater than that which could be achieved through more destructive uses of those resources."

Conservation International (CI) is a non-profit organisation, based in Washington DC in the United States. It works in 22 countries around the world, including Guyana, to promote conservation of the earth's biological diversity..

Officials of the organisation feel that a Conservation Concession will significantly catalyse Guyana's economic development. Concession fees will be paid to the GFC in accordance with the value of the standing timber within the Concession. According to the proposed agreement, CI will also invest an amount equivalent to, or greater than, what would have accrued from logging.

CI representatives believe that Guyana's future in the global economy could rely heavily upon the value of its biodiversity in the next century. They further assert that a Conservation Concession could demonstrate that conservation pays, and that countries like Guyana which have maintained pristine forest, will be the first to benefit from such initiatives.

An environmental and social impact assessment will be conducted as a preliminary step towards establishing the Conservation Concession. During the exploratory period, stakeholder meetings will be held to examine Amerindian issues associated with the establishment of a Conservation Concession. CI has stated that these issues will be considered a priority, and will be integrated directly into the Concession. "We will be working with Amerindian communities to continue existing non-destructive traditional land uses in the area while providing employment in the management of the Concession," Neville Waldron, CI's Programme Manager explained.

## Attachment Guyana-12

### The Conservation Concession Mechanism

*The following briefly describes the mechanism for a "Conservation Concession" in Guyana, as well as the area for which Conservation International is seeking such a concession.*

Guyana's natural resources are of global importance for conservation. Its forests are among the least disturbed in the world and contain species of plants and animals found nowhere else. Recent actions by the international environmental community have shown that it is willing to pay to compensate nations for the protection of such resources, provided the investment is an effective one. In many cases, environmental organizations are actively seeking sound forms of conservation investment. The Government of Guyana is in an excellent position to attract these investments. What is currently lacking is a market mechanism to facilitate such transactions.

To address this need, over the past year Conservation International (CI) has been discussing the creation of a "conservation concession" with the government of Guyana and the Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC). This mechanism would be similar to a conventional timber concession in terms of regulation and national economic benefits, but would involve no extraction of natural resources. Instead of wood production, CI would use the concession for conservation, that is, to simply preserve its resources in their natural state. In compensation, we would pay fees and royalties to the Government comparable to what they would have received from logging.

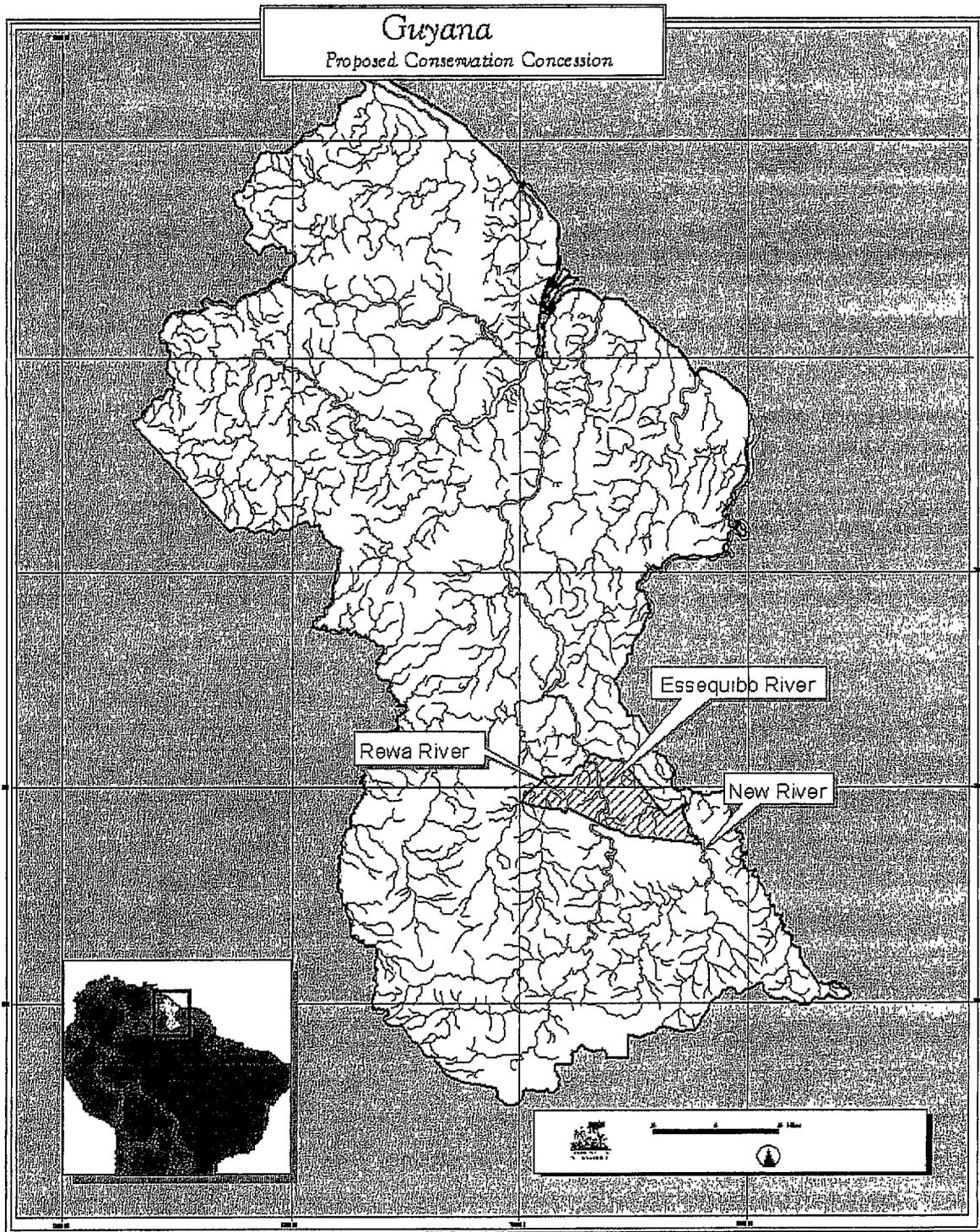
Fees would be remitted in US dollars, and would therefore not be subject to depreciation due to currency fluctuations. Further, as payments would not be linked to production, they would not be vulnerable to economic downswings. Creating a market for this type of investment would allow Guyana to develop its natural comparative advantage in biodiversity protection and to directly capitalize on the value of its forest resources while ensuring the long-term protection of important natural ecosystems. We feel that the implementation of a "conservation concession" in Guyana would be a groundbreaking achievement in the integration of economic development and the conservation of global environmental resources.

#### THE PROPOSED CONSERVATION CONCESSION

Specifics are as follows:

1. Conservation International is currently applying for an Exploratory Permit with the hope of being granted a long-term concession of at least 25 years, with an option for renewal for a similar period.
2. CI will directly compensate the Government of Guyana by paying yearly concession fees commensurate with the fees and royalties which would have been obtained had the area been exploited by a commercial investor under a wood cutting lease or a timber sales agreement.

Attachment Guyana-12



## Attachment Philippines-1

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**BYLINE:** Natalie Allen, Gary Strieker

**HIGHLIGHT:**

In the Philippines, conservationists and political leaders are making a strong, new effort to save that country's last major wilderness forest. Conservationists estimate the loss of the Sierra Madre wilderness would doom all of Philippine biodiversity.

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NATALIE ALLEN, CNN ANCHOR: In the Philippines, conservationists and political leaders are making a strong, new effort to save that country's last major wilderness forest.

CNN's Gary Strieker shows us what that effort may succeed.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

GARY STRIEKER, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): In the Philippines, there's no other forest like this: from the mountains stretching to the ocean, isolated, mostly undisturbed, and the last stand for wilderness here.

PERRY ONG, **CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL:** If we lose the Sierra Madre, then there's no way, there's no way Philippine biodiversity could survive the next 10 years, the next decade of this century.

STRIEKER: The forests of the Sierra Madre shelter much of the biological treasure of the Philippines, most species of plants and animals unique to these islands.

LEONARDO CO, **CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL**: This is a species of fig, which in the Philippines we have about 100 species.

STRIEKER: Scientists say the Sierra Madre must be protected. Forests here were once the richest and most diverse in all of Southeast Asia, before obliteration by commercial logging and clearing for agriculture. In the last century, nearly 90 percent of Philippine forests disappeared. The largest remaining block is now in northern Luzon, the Sierra Madre.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: This is the only remaining sawmill.

STRIEKER: There are still serious threats to this forest. Authorities are closing down sawmills like this one, and forest rangers keep constant watch for illegal loggers smuggling timber down river.

MARIO RALAGAN, **FOREST RANGER**: Yes, it is really dangerous, especially when we're confiscating, because, you know, those loggers have some hidden weapons.

STRIEKER: More than 30,000 people live in a few coastal towns in the Sierra Madre, and some of them want more development here. But new roads and mining projects could endanger the forests and rivers, and conservationists are working with local leaders to find ways to avoid environmental damage.

Meanwhile, the national government has proclaimed the core of this forest as a natural park, though it still awaits congressional approval.

(on camera): Across more than 7,000 Philippine islands, most remaining fragments of ancient forests are expected to disappear during the next 20 years. But this one, the largest of them all, now has a reasonable chance to survive.

(voice-over): The alternative is mass extinction for the Philippines, losing most living things that made these islands like no others on the planet.

CO: Once this is gone, we have already reached a point of no return.

STRIEKER: That point is very close, but some are working hard to make sure it is never reached.

Gary Strieker, CNN, in the Sierra Madre mountains, the Philippines.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

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