

# **THE KANASHEN COMMUNITY OWNED CONSERVATION AREA (KCOCA)**

## **Five Year Management Plan**

**2017 - 2022**



**FINAL DRAFT**

*October, 2016*

**Kanashen Community Owned Conservation Area – Management Plan  
2017-2022**

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Region 9  
Guyana, South America

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The Kanashen Community Owned Conservation Area (KCOCA) is 648,567.2 hectares of relatively intact forests located in the deep southern parts of the Rupununi region, Guyana. It contains the headwaters of the Essequibo River and is rich in biodiversity and ecosystem services. This area is owned by our community of about 253 inhabitants (Kanashen Village) mainly of Wai-Wai ancestry, its legal guardians. We have made a decision to manage our lands, resources and culture for conservation and socio-economic development.

In 2007, we formally declared our lands as the KCOCA under the Amerindian Act of 2006 and dedicated it to “*the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, natural resources and the preservation of the cultural heritage and traditional lifestyle of the Wai Wai community of Kanashen*” (Amerindian Village of Kanashen -Protection, Management, Operations and Research in the Conservation Area Rules 2007, p. 2). We also gazetted village rules for its management.

This management plan describes the management and development plan for our Community Owned Conservation Area. It was developed with the support of our partners and broadly describes the vision, goals, targets and strategies for management over the five-year period from 2017 to 2021. It will serve as the basis for us to develop detailed annual plans and monitor our progress.

There are five goals which we will work towards achieving over the life of the plan. These goals reflect our commitment to conservation of biodiversity and social development of our community. These two broad objectives are integrally linked, however, some activities have stronger conservation motivation with social benefits and others are intended primarily for social benefit with contributions to conservation. This document describes the strategies we will implement towards achieving these goals. The five goals are:

- i. To manage our lands in a manner that uses resources sustainably and keeps biodiversity.
- ii. To preserve our traditions and ways of life.
- iii. To improve the health, education, village governance, and transportation to develop our community as a whole.
- iv. To improve the livelihood of each of our families.
- v. To manage our village well and as an Amerindian Protected Area as part of Guyana's National Protected Areas System.

To oversee the implementation of the management plan, we've established a governance structure that combines the statutory requirements for Amerindian village governance with our traditional governance system. To implement the management plan, we have established a KCOCA Management Team (KMT). The

KMT comprises a core group from our village made up of a Manager, Rangers and Monitors, a Communicator/Record Keeper, and Wai Wai Language and Craft Teachers. This core team will implement the management plan under the direction of our Kayaritomo (Village Toshao) and Village Council, and other community-based institutions responsible for overseeing the general affairs in our community (e.g. the Church).

We have identified three management units within our lands, each with specific management requirements. These are based on the activities, such as research, tourism and sustainable use, allowed within these units.

External partnerships are important to the management of our KCOCA, especially since it is the first of its kind in Guyana. Of great importance to us is our partnership with the Protected Areas Commission (PAC) as the main partner in the management of our lands as part of the National Protected Areas System (NPAS).

We require a total of approximately \$35.9 million for capital costs and \$115.5 million for recurrent costs for implementation of this management plan over the five-year period. We intend to finance this in the long-term through funding from various sources, including income for services provided (including ecosystem services), the national Protected Areas Trust (PAT), Government sources, Non-Governmental Organisations, and other long-term partners.

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# **1. MANAGEMENT PLAN INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 Management Plan Purpose**

In 2007, we declared our land, Kanashen Village, as a community owned conservation area under the Amerindian Act of 2006. It is at that same time when we developed a draft management plan for our lands. This management plan has been developed through a series of revisions and with help from our partners, CI-Guyana, who helped to facilitate the planning process and writing of this plan, and the Protected Areas Commission who also provided technical assistance and support during the process. The planning process included assessments of resource use and management and the state of livelihood in our community, which were completed in 2013. Our village reviewed the key components of the plan document in 2015 and 2016, to produce this current management plan for our Kanashen Community Owned Conservation Area (KCOCA).

This management plan (2017 to 2021), identifies and describes the ways in which we will achieve the vision for KCOCA.

This plan also:

- Outlines the roles and responsibilities of the KCOCA management team
- Acts as a guide to the KCOCA management team
- Assists our village in explaining the purpose of KCOCA to interested stakeholders
- Assists in soliciting donor funding by outlining what our objectives are within the KCOCA management framework
- Provides a framework where KCOCA can work with partners in a variety of ways for successful implementation of the management plan and achievement of our vision.

## **1.2 Guiding principles**

These are the following principles that we will abide by when implementing this plan.

- Management targets take precedence in all actions.
- Partnerships, particularly with the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples Affairs (MoIPA) and the PAC, with respect to KCOCA management and decisions will help to achieve long term sustainability of impacts of implementing this plan.
- The village as a whole would be considered in implementation of the management plan and decision making related to the KCOCA.
- Management will consider socio-economic as well as biodiversity conservation impacts in all protected area-related decisions.

- Management systems will be responsive and adaptive to changing circumstances and knowledge.
- KCOCA annual operational plans shall be developed within the framework of the 5-year management plan.
- Knowledge and skills for implementation of the management plan must be built across all relevant KCOCA staff and residents of Kanashen

## **2. KANASHEN COMMUNITY OWNED CONSERVATION AREA (KCOCA) INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 Kanashen Village**

Kanashen is Guyana's southernmost Amerindian village. It is located within Administrative Region Nine, Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo, on the border with Brazil (see Figure 1 for map). A total of 253 residents (CI-Guyana, unpubl.), mostly of Wai Wai ancestry, live in the only settlement within our village, Masakenari. Our village also has a few residents of other ancestry, including mainly Amerindian groups such as Wapishana, Makushi, and Trio. The population is made up of 139 males and 114 females living in 50 households. Most of us who reside at Masakenari have relatives living at Erepoimo on the Kuyuwini River (north of Kanashen), Camp Jaguar on the New River (east of Kanashen), and in neighbouring communities in Suriname and Brazil. Relatives visit with each other on occasions.

Being remotely located, we, the people of Kanashen, are almost fully dependent on our resources in the area for our sustenance and livelihood. We still practise aspects of our unique culture, though after contact with Christian Missionaries in the 1950s, we adopted the Christian Faith. In 1964, the missionaries established a church mission in Old Kanashen, an old community, and brought about 1,200 Wai-Wai persons from Brazil and established seven satellite communities (Kanashen, Shefaremo, Yakayaka, Orismutu, Palmutu, Omyamutu and Titcomutu) within the area. The majority of the almost 2,000 persons living within the village during this time returned to Brazil a few years later. Over time, the influence of the church grew in our society and the entire village was converted to Christianity, adopting changes in dress, dance and other traditional customs and practice.

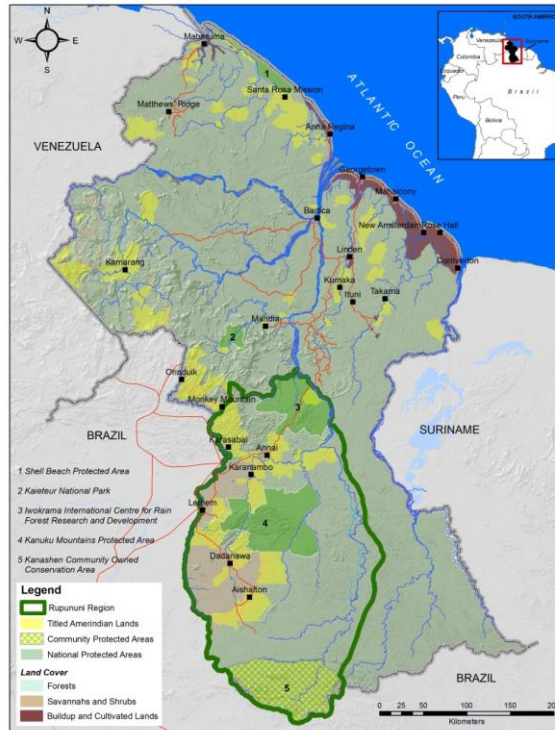


Figure 1: Map of Guyana showing the location and extent of Kanashen Village

## 2.2 KCOCA Establishment

Managing and securing our natural resources for our development was always a priority of the Wai-Wai at Kanashen. The presence of intact forests and abundance of wildlife in the area is an indication that we have been promoting and practicing very good environmental management.

Changes are taking place within and around us, including increased mining activity in the vicinity of Erepoimo (Parabara), and urban expansion and infrastructure development in Region Nine (e.g. the Guyana-Brazil bridge across the Takatu River). We considered these developments as threats to our culture and biodiversity, especially since we were without legal title to our lands.

To secure our future at Kanashen, we applied for Absolute Title to the entire Kanashen Indigenous District, an area of 648,567.2 hectares, which was granted in 2004. In 2007, we declared our lands as the KCOCA under the Amerindian Act of 2006.

Given the emerging pressures and recognising that we lacked skills in modern conservation management, we sought and gained assistance from the Co-operative Republic of Guyana and Conservation International Guyana (CI-Guyana). Our tripartite agreement commits CI-Guyana to collaborate with us to



develop a conservation management plan that allows us to maintain our culture, and conserve our lands, ecosystems and biodiversity while achieving socio-economic development, enhance our capacity for management, and establish our lands as a Community Owned Conservation Area (COCA) that is recognised as part of the National Protected Area System (NPAS). We submitted a first draft management plan and an application to the PAC to be included as part of NPAS in June 2013.

### **2.3 KCOCA Purpose**

The decision to manage our lands for conservation is based not only on the aim to conserve biodiversity, but to also preserve our way of life and build strong families while achieving community development.

Therefore, the intended outcome of the management of our KCOCA is:

***To protect our biodiversity and culture while developing our families and community as a whole in a manner consistent with the provisions of the Amerindian Act of 2006 and the Protected Areas Act of 2011.***

Also, we hope to be an example to other Amerindian communities in Guyana of how to effectively manage lands for development and biodiversity conservation at the same time, and in a culturally sensitive way.

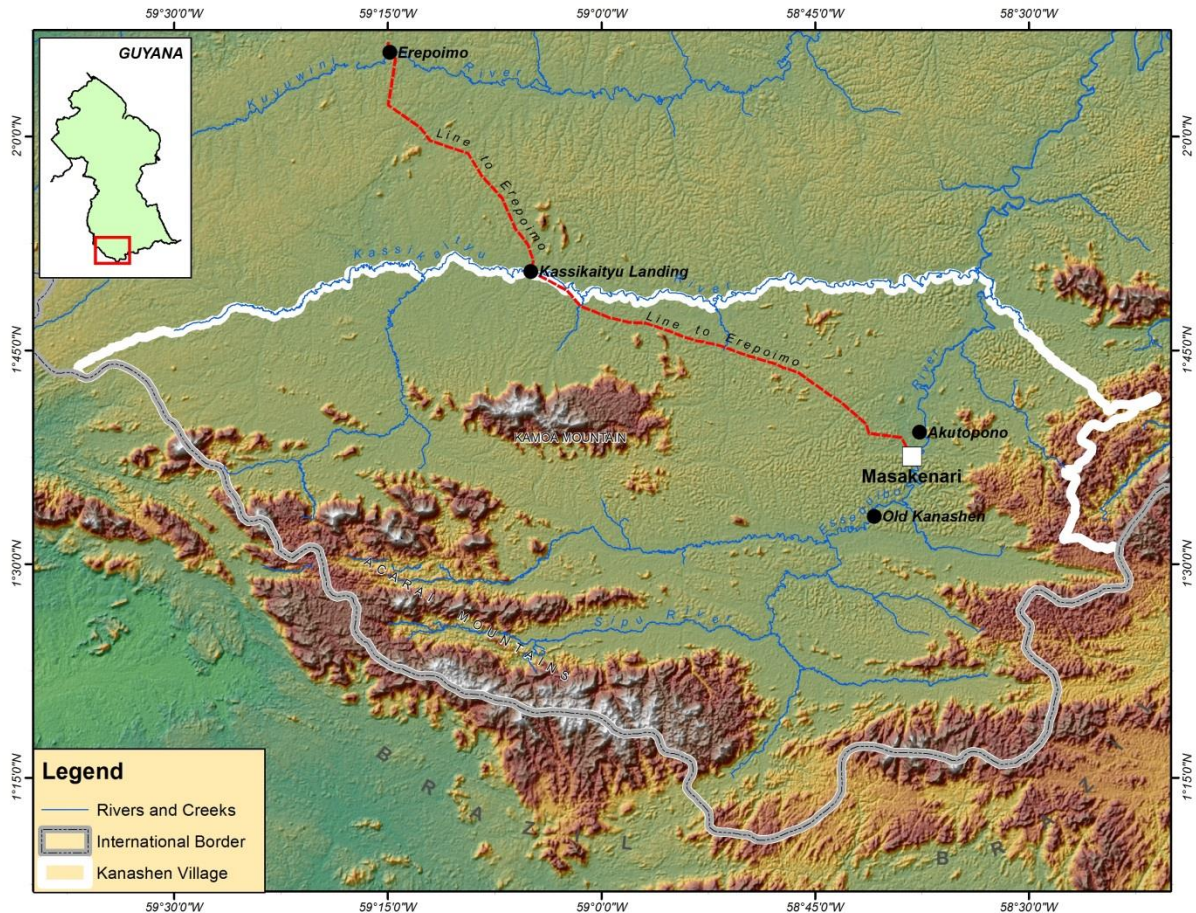
We would also like:

- To support the sustainable agricultural and natural resource use practices of the residents in our community so as to ensure that important resources do not run out in the future
- To encourage and support scientific research and education in KCOCA
- To conserve traditional ecological knowledge and cultural heritage
- To create more opportunities for eco-tourism and other enterprise development so as to increase benefits and contribute to the local and national economy.

### **2.4 KCOCA Description**

Kanashen Village, the lands we declared as the KCOCA (648,567.2 hectares shown in Figure 2), can be found between north latitude 1°11' and 2°2', and west longitude 58°18' and 59°39'. The land is described legally in the Grant of State Land (Title) as:

*“The area commencing at the mouth of the Kassikaityu River, Left Bank Essequibo River, thence up the Kassikaityu River to its source at the Guyana-Brazil border, thence southeast along the Guyana-Brazil border to the watershed of the Essequibo and New Rivers, thence north along the said watershed to the source of the Amuku River, Right Bank Essequibo River, then down the Amuku River to its mouth, thence down the*



**Figure 2: Map of Kanashen Village lands.**

We declared our lands as the KCOCA under the Amerindian Act (2006) in 2007 dedicating it to *“the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, natural resources and the preservation of the cultural heritage and traditional lifestyle of the Wai Wai community of Kanashen”* (Amerindian Village of Kanashen (Protection, Management, Operations and Research in the Conservation Area Rules 2007, p. 2), and we have developed and officially gazetted village rules and regulations for its management (see Appendix I).

## 2.5 KCOCA key values

The physical, ecological and cultural features of our KCOCA offer great values and many opportunities for our Village, the Region, Guyana and the World at large. These values and opportunities include the provision of ecosystem goods and services, research, income generation and national security.

Our lands include the source of the Essequibo River – Guyana’s largest river – in the Acarai Mountains. The main rivers and creeks in the KCOCA are free of pollution (Alonso, et al 2008). Protecting the forests in the KCOCA therefore secures the headwaters of the Essequibo River and helps to maintain the quality and flow of freshwater originating from this portion of the Essequibo watershed.

The forests of the KCOCA serve as habitats for a large number of species, provide materials for our daily sustenance, and are part of our tradition and culture. Managing our KCOCA as a protected area will minimise habitat destruction, provide *niche refugia* for species existing here, prevent extinction of globally threatened species and sustain the availability of ecosystem goods and the services they provide. A more detailed description of our KCOCA can be found in Appendix II.

**Table 1: Key values of KCOCA**

<b>Natural</b>	<b>Socio-economic and cultural</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watershed services (water quality and flow regulation) - Essequibo</li> <li>• Carbon storage, sequestration and climate regulation</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Aesthetic values (Acarai and Onororo Mountains)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socio-economic               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Habitat services and provision of raw materials</li> <li>Mineral resources (gold-traditional mining, Sama, Ermo)</li> <li>Research</li> <li>Tourism</li> <li>National Security</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Cultural               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recreational</li> <li>Old villages</li> <li>Petroglyphs (Kassikaityu)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 3. KCOCA MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

### *KCOCA Vision and Goals*

***“We manage our lands in a way that preserves biodiversity and Wai Wai culture while strengthening each of our families and the community as a whole.”***

We seek to achieve the following five goals towards realisation of this vision.

- i. To manage our lands in a manner that uses resources sustainably and keeps biodiversity.
- ii. To preserve our traditions and ways of life.
- iii. To improve health, education, transportation, and village governance so that our community would develop as a whole.
- iv. To improve the livelihood of each of our families.
- v. To manage our village well, and by ourselves, as an Amerindian Protected Area in the National Protected Areas System (NPAS).

### **3.1 Management Targets**

We have identified fourteen management targets. These targets are the socio-cultural and economic issues, and the biological and ecological processes that require management interventions over the next five years to achieve the vision and goals of our KCOCA. These targets are listed below, grouped into two broad categories:

#### **Socio-economic and Cultural targets**

1. Household health practices including food and nutrition
2. Traditional education and subsistence/home provisioning activities
3. Health services
4. Formal Education, including Secondary Education
5. Village Governance
6. Transportation
7. Skills for improved Management (KCOCA Manager, Technical skills, Computer skills)
8. Wai-Wai History and Culture (Language, Utensils/Tools, History and Archaeology)
9. Long-term funding
10. Farmlands
11. Drinking water
12. Fire wood

#### **Biodiversity Targets**

13. Forests
14. Threatened species

A table that summarises the KCOCA Management Targets for the period 2017 to 2021 and the main constraints that influence implementation of the plan can be found in Appendix III.

### **3.2 Management programmes**

Implementation of this management plan will be streamlined in the implementation of five logical programmes aligned with the five goals outlined earlier. As a community conservation area, this management plan considers and emphasises poverty alleviation and the improvement of the wellbeing of our village as a whole. These social objectives are mostly indirectly (but in some cases

directly) linked to the biodiversity conservation objectives for management of our lands. Conservation strategies encourage appropriate sustainable development actions while protecting the area's natural features. While at all times they take into account the needs of and benefits to the community, these also consider the conservation of biodiversity, the environment and the Wai Wai culture. Social development strategies, on the other hand, prioritise the development needs of our community and ensure all actions will directly benefit people. Implementation of such strategies is focused on achieving improved human wellbeing as we conserve our biodiversity and environment.

To streamline management, programmes 1 and 5 are clearly linked to conservation strategies whereas programs 2, 3 and 4 have more social development orientations. The five programmes and their objectives are described below. The details of the actions to be implemented under each programme can be found in Appendix IV and a five year operational plan (an activity or work plan) in Appendix V.

### **3.2.1 Keeping Biodiversity**

*Goal:*

***To manage our land in a manner that uses resources sustainably and keeps biodiversity.***

*Objectives*

- To have enough Firewood, Karakru, Turu, boat, timber and other important trees close to the village.
- To make sure that the populations of endangered and other important animal species remain good in the KCOCA.
- To ensure that we use our resources wisely and gain a better understanding of the features found within our lands.

*Key Activities*

Our KCOCA is rich in biodiversity, some of which we rely on for our sustenance and some that are important nationally and globally. Management of these and other resources to ensure that they remain in good condition in our village is an important part of our KCOCA. We intend to do this by developing proper species inventories and community use plans for these resources and by promoting opportunities for research. Further, we will build the necessary partnerships with universities and other research entities so we can have a better understanding of the ways in which we interact with our resources

### 3.2.2 Cultural Preservation

*Goal:*

***To preserve our traditions and ways of life.***

*Objectives*

- To ensure that every resident (especially school children) know to read and write the Wai Wai language.
- To ensure that young people know to make traditional items such as matapi, sifters, bows and craft.
- To ensure that the history of our village is known by residents and visitors.

*Key Activities*

Our culture is unique and a valuable part of who we are as a people and how we interact with the people and resources around us. It is therefore important that we ensure that our traditional knowledge and skills are transmitted through our generations. This will be done by producing relevant materials, providing classes in cultural and traditional knowledge, documenting our culture and establishing a museum.

### 3.2.3 Community Development

*Goal:*

***To improve health, education, transportation, and village governance so that our community will develop as a whole.***

*Objectives*

- To enhance the services offered at the Community Health Post.
- To ensure that all children receive good education, up to the secondary school level, in our village.
- To make the cost of people and goods getting into and out of our village more affordable.
- To improve governance in our village by better informing and involving households and individuals in making decisions for the village.

*Key Activities*

The improvement of the essential services available in our village is an important to raise our standard of living. Because our community is remote it is expensive for residents to travel out for school, to purchase or sell items, and to seek medical attention. We will therefore work to improve transportation linkages to our community and raise the standards of healthcare and education offered in the village through infrastructure development and maintenance as well the employing relevant skilled persons. These will ensure that we will have a healthy foundation to continue effectively managing our KCOCA. Further, by better

informing and involving households and individuals we aim to achieve a high participation rate among residents in the decisions for the village.

#### **3.2.4 Family Development**

*Goal:*

***To improve the livelihood of each of our families.***

*Objective*

- To ensure that households are kept well and families eat the right foods to keep away sickness.
- To ensure that households have access to the resources and opportunities, including traditional skills and practices, to provide for their needs.

*Key Activities*

Strong healthy families are essential for our village's development and proper management of our resources. Equity and fairness are important to us, therefore we must ensure that every household in our village has opportunities to provide for themselves, by growing garden kitchens and improved infrastructure and knowledge of healthy practices. We will try and increase income to households by enhancing access to markets and the development of new enterprises.

#### **3.2.5 Operations, Monitoring and Administration**

*Goal:*

***To build our capacity to manage our village lands well, and by ourselves, as an Amerindian Protected Area in the NPAS.***

*Objectives*

- To strengthen the ability of our people to independently manage our lands.
- To ensure the availability of funding to implement our management plan.
- To protect our resources against unauthorised access and use, and ensure that the rules of our village are obeyed by outsiders and villagers.
- To ensure success in achieving our goals by implementing a programme for adaptive management of our KCOCA.

*Key Activities*

Effective management of our lands under the National Protected Area System will require that our people develop the capacities needed for management, some of which are already in place. We must also check regularly to see if we are achieving the things we are working towards and make changes to our management plan when necessary based on this and other information. Making people aware of our rules, patrolling our lands, and enforcing our rules will help ensure that our land and resources remain in good condition. The long-term success of our KCOCA will also require sustained funding for the implementation of the actions we identify in this management plan.

## 4. MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

### 4.1 Governance and management structures

Our community exhibits a system of governance which intertwines our traditional governance system with the statutory system set out in the Amerindian Act (2006). Our traditional decision-making system is by consensus, with households being the most important decision-making unit.

Our village leadership traditionally engages the entire village in decision making. The Toshao (Kayaritomo) and Village Council (Antomanikomo) are elected every three years as required by the Amerindian Act (2006). Our elected leaders are assisted in governing the affairs of the village by Village Elders, Church Leaders, the Community Health Worker (CHW), Teachers, and the District Development Officer (DDO).

The structure we use to manage our lands as a national protected area is guided by both the Amerindian Act (2006) and the Protected Areas Act (2011) and comprises the established system of village governance with the addition of a KCOCA Management Team (KMT) and a Site Level Committee. The main role of the KMT is to implement the day to day activities of the management plan under the direction of the village leadership and in consultation with the PAC. A Site Level Committee which includes representatives from Kanashen Village (2), PAC (1), Ministry of Indigenous Peoples Affairs (1), and the National Toshaos Council (1), would be established to oversee the overall implementation of the plan.

The governance structure and management structure is presented in Figure 3 below.

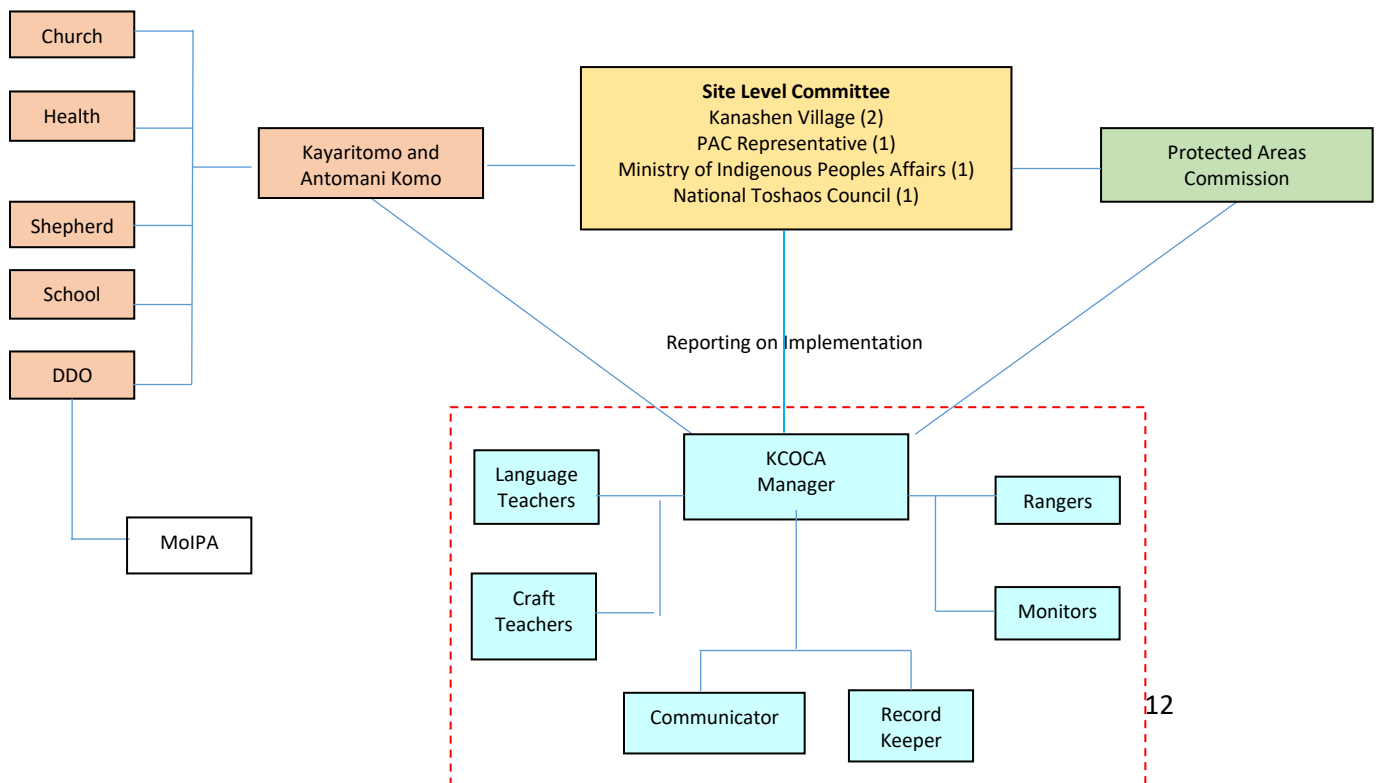




Figure 3: KCOCA Governance and Management Structure.

## **4.2 Operational planning**

We have agreed to implement the plan over the next five years with technical and financial assistance from partners such as the Protected Areas Commission and CI-Guyana. This 5-year plan will be the basis on which we develop yearly plans and implement the activities we have identified.

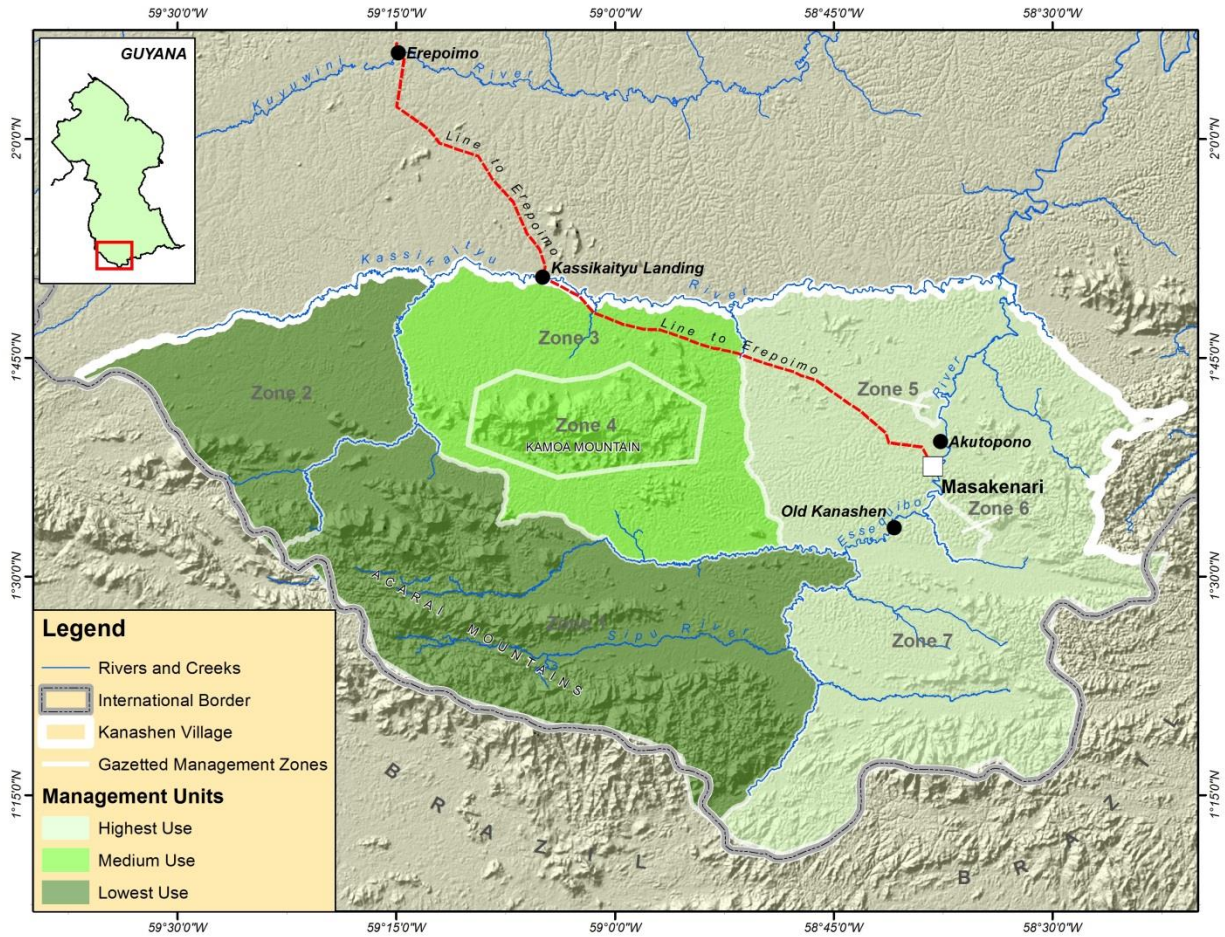
We will develop annual operational plans and budgets, with input from the Village Council, KCOCA Management Team, and partners such as PAC and CI-Guyana using the 5-year framework and progress. The operational plan for the first year of implementation (2017) is included in Appendix V.

## **4.3 Management Category**

We believe that the management category – following IUCN specifications – best suited for our KCOCA is Category VI, a protected area with sustainable use of natural resources.

## **4.4 Management Units**

We have identified three spatial management units as shown in Figure 4 below. These units are identified based on the level of intervention that will be necessary for management of the allowed activities as described in Management Zones included in our gazetted village rules declaring our KCOCA.



**Figure 4: Map showing Management Units of the KCOCA.**

## 4.5 Monitoring, Evaluation and Adaptation Plan

In order to understand the impacts of our management interventions, and help us check on how successful we are in achieving our objectives, we will implement a monitoring, evaluation and adaptation plan. The implementation of this plan will provide us and our key partners with up-to-date information on the progress and results of the implementation of our management plan, and help us to change our management plan as information becomes available and conditions change.

Monitoring, as described in this plan, means that we will continuously check and collect information on what we are doing to determine if our management actions are causing good or bad changes in the village. Evaluation will allow us to determine if the management actions are contributing to the achievement of our targets and objectives. We will use the data from our monitoring to evaluate how well our management is progressing once every year, and seek to have our progress independently evaluated in the mid-term and towards the end of the five-year period for this management plan.

We understand Adaptation to mean fixing problems and making changes needed for success of the plan. Based on the information and findings from our evaluation, we will adjust our management strategies and actions, plans and budgets as necessary.

The Monitoring and Evaluation framework for the KCOCA can be found in Appendix VII. A baseline Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) for KCOCA has also been carried out and results are presented in Appendix VIII.

## 4.6 Partners

In addition to our statutory and administrative relationships with the Regional and National Governments, we currently have formal partnerships with the MoIPA and CI-Guyana to assist us in the process for including our lands in the NPAS, and Rupununi Trails – a private tour operator – for the development of tourism within our lands. We must develop a formal partnership with the PAC as part of our operation within NPAS. We will expand our formal partners to include other key state and non-state institutions and organisations for the success of our plan. The main entities with which we will seek to develop and maintain formal partnerships are presented in Table 2 below.

**Table 2: Key partners for the KCOCA.**

<b>Partner</b>	<b>Main Interests</b>
Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- General oversight of Amerindian interests</li> <li>- Key MoC partner</li> <li>- Amerindian community development support</li> </ul>
Protected Areas Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical support and advice</li> <li>- Establishment and management as an Amerindian Protected Area in the NPAS</li> <li>- Protection of biological diversity</li> </ul>
CI-Guyana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Key MoC partner</li> <li>- Capacity building</li> <li>- Technical support</li> </ul>
Regional Democratic Council – Region 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local governance</li> <li>- Infrastructural development</li> </ul>
Guyana Forestry Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forestry regulation</li> <li>- Timber inventories</li> <li>- REDD+</li> </ul>
Guyana Geology and Mines Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mining regulation</li> </ul>
Ministry of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement of Education services</li> </ul>
Ministry of Education - Walter Roth Museum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preservation of indigenous cultures</li> <li>- Capacity building</li> </ul>
Rupununi Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Eco-tourism enterprise development</li> </ul>
University of Guyana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity building</li> <li>- Research</li> </ul>

North Rupununi District Development Board/Bina Hill Institute	- Capacity building
Ministry of Health	- Improvement of health services - Improvement of health practices
Ministry of Agriculture	- Improvement of agricultural production
Protected Areas Trust (PAT)	- Long-term financing of relevant management plan implementation costs
World Wildlife Fund-Guianas	- Technical support
Guyana Craft Producers Association	- Craft enterprise development

## 4.7 Finances

Funding is critical to the successful implementation of our management plan. Below are estimates of the levels of capital and recurrent costs which would be needed for the implementation of our management plan by programme. We do not present a full business plan here as more information is needed to develop such a plan.

The figures presented are meant to serve as a guide for fundraising. More detailed budget estimates by programme are presented in Appendix IX. It is expected that these figures will guide the preparation of a more detailed estimate of costs on an annual basis in collaboration with our partners.

**Table 5: Table showing capital and recurring cost projections for each programme over the next 5 years.**

	Amount (G\$)					Total (G\$)
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>Capital Costs</b>						
<i>Programme 1</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Programme 2</i>	-	700,000	-	-	-	700,000
<i>Programme 3</i>	20,000,000	20,800,000	800,000	-	-	41,600,000
<i>Programme 4</i>	-	3,000,000	-	-	-	3,000,000
<i>Programme 5</i>	3,215,000	2,410,000	14,345,000	3,250,000	-	23,220,000
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<b>23,215,000</b>	<b>26,910,000</b>	<b>15,145,000</b>	<b>3,250,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68,520,000</b>
	Amount (G\$)					Total (G\$)
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
<b>Recurrent Costs</b>						
<i>Programme 1</i>	8,361,250	6,861,250	5,361,250	5,361,250	5,361,250	31,306,250
<i>Programme 2</i>	2,337,250	2,137,250	2,237,250	2,137,250	2,137,250	10,986,250
<i>Programme 3</i>	935,125	3,145,125	6,635,125	6,635,125	6,635,125	23,985,625
<i>Programme 4</i>	539,125	2,239,125	2,239,125	2,239,125	2,239,125	9,495,625
<i>Programme 5</i>	10,555,650	10,785,650	13,930,650	11,405,650	14,405,650	61,083,250
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<b>22,728,400</b>	<b>25,168,400</b>	<b>30,403,400</b>	<b>27,778,400</b>	<b>30,778,400</b>	<b>136,857,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45,943,400</b>	<b>52,078,400</b>	<b>45,548,400</b>	<b>31,028,400</b>	<b>30,778,400</b>	<b>205,377,000</b>

#### **4.7.1 Securing Finance**

We have received financial and other support for the active management of our lands and for development projects primarily from MoIPA, CI-Guyana, WWF Guianas, and other sources in the past. For the implementation of this management plan, and going forward, we will seek support from a variety of sources including the PAT, Government sources (including the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples Affairs), and foundations and other donors. It is anticipated that the PAT will support costs for biodiversity conservation and related activities. We will also seek to generate income for the implementation of the management plan through several means including:

- Fees (e.g. village fees and research fees)
- Business partnerships with the private sector for tourism
- Commission for facilitation of businesses based on the sustainable use of natural resources such as craft and agricultural production
- Payments for ecosystem services
- NGOs
- Government sources (including the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples Affairs)