

Darwin Initiative – Final Report

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

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

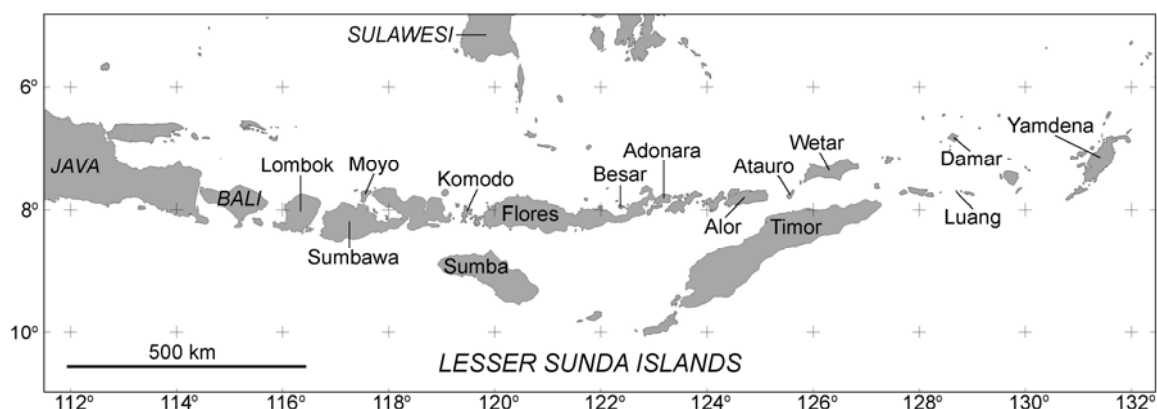
Darwin project information

Project Reference	15/022
Project Title	Government-civil society partnerships for protected areas in Timor-Leste
Host country(ies)	Timor-Leste (East Timor)
UK Contract Holder Institution	BirdLife International
UK Partner Institution(s)	n/a
Host Country Partner Institution(s)	Government of Timor-Leste, The National University of Timor-Leste, Santalum and Halarae (NGOs)
Darwin Grant Value	£215,780
Start/End dates of Project	1 May 2006 - 30 April 2009
Project Leader Name	Roger Safford
Project Website	None, but major news on www.birdlife.org
Report Author(s) and date	Roger Safford (BirdLife, UK) Cathy Molnar (based in Govt of Timor-Leste, liaising with Timorese staff) 28 July 2009

1 Project Background

In 2005, Timor-Leste, independent since 2002, had no effective Protected Area Network but had committed to establishing one. Civil society institutions and local communities wish and have capacity to participate, but lack mechanisms to do so. The project purpose was: *Government-civil society partnerships contribute to establishment and management of a Protected Area Network*; by establishing national partnerships, identifying priority sites, proposing management guidelines, raising awareness and seeking long-term funding. Under challenging conditions (see q5), the project facilitated creation of the first National Park, published the first inventory of priority sites with supplementary detail on four, raised funds for continuation by Government and developed a strategy for NGO engagement.

Map showing some of the main islands of the Lesser Sundas region.



Timor-Leste, showing locations of Key Sites for Biodiversity (Important Bird Areas)



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

Timor-Leste acceded to the CBD in January 2007 (during the project lifetime), but is not a party to CITES or CMS. Before and after this point the project was supporting CBD objectives in all three key areas: conservation, sustainable use and equitable benefit-sharing. The 2010 biodiversity target, to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth, reflects precisely the purpose of the Protected Areas Network in Timor-Leste, which was expressed in 2003 as “to protect and conserve Timor-Leste’s globally important biodiversity and contribute to its poverty alleviation program by establishing a world-class protected area system”.

The main Government department with direct responsibility for Protected Areas, and therefore the main Partner in the project, is the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF, formerly Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry), because this is responsible for technical and operational aspects of land management on the ground through its decentralised structure with district staff. In Timor-Leste (as in many countries), international environmental agreements like CBD are not in the domain of such a Ministry and are instead under the Secretariat of State for Environmental Coordination, Territorial Ordering and Physical Development, directly under the Prime Minister. Therefore, the project quickly made links with the CBD National Focal Point, Sr Augusto Pinto in the Secretariat of State (within this, the National Directorate for Environmental Management). The project also worked with GEF Operational Focal Point, Sr Carlos Ximenes. The position of CBD national focal point has not been stable but successive incumbents met and were briefed by project staff.

The project assisted Timor-Leste to comply with many articles of the CBD, in relation to many themes, but the clearest demonstration of this is in the CBD *Programme of Work on Protected Areas*, in particular:

- Goal 1.1 – To establish and strengthen national and regional systems of protected areas integrated into a global network as a contribution to globally agreed goals
- Goal 3.2 – To build capacity for the planning, establishment and management of protected areas
- Goal 3.5 – To strengthen communication, education and public awareness

It also contributed to other goals, as follows, in relation to planning and establishing principles to be followed, although less on management; this remains a priority.

- Goal 1.4 – To substantially improve site-based protected area planning and management
- Goal 2.1 – To promote equity and benefit-sharing
- Goal 2.2 – To enhance and secure involvement of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders

This was achieved by training, direct 1:1 counterpart work alongside national specialists, field surveys, publications, public events and press releases. The gains and capacity built as a result are not expected to be lost: publications remain on record in national languages, staff with appropriate skills remain in their posts and the National Park has passed into law.

These initiatives also resulted in better communication with the very important Secretariat of State, outside MAF. Contacts were engaged especially through development of an application to the UNDP/GEF/UNOPS global project *Supporting Country Action for the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas*; the Darwin project team in Timor and UK played an essential role in securing this funding, and both focal points approved this (see output 5). Through the same process, the UNDP country office was well engaged, an important step because UNDP has a wide-ranging environmental program in Timor-Leste and is the main supporting agency for policy-level implementation of CBD and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (especially CCD).

BirdLife staff (working on Darwin project 14-042) also met the then CBD Focal Point at the CBD *Working Group on Protected Areas* meeting in Rome, Feb 2008, and Sr Manuel Mendes, Director of the Department of Protected Areas and National Parks (DPANP), in MAF, has recently been appointed focal point for the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas.

3 Project Partnerships

Government — The key partner in Timor-Leste is the DPANP, National Directorate of Forestry, in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, located in the capital, Dili. BirdLife supported a Protected Area Network Advisor, Cathy Molnar, based in DPANP; Cathy was under contract to BirdLife, who provided her technical, administrative and pastoral support, and honorarium. Further ‘Human Resources’ support to Cathy came from Australian Volunteers International (AVI), who have an office in Dili and arranged visas, insurance and certain local allowances, and helped to evacuate her on the two occasions when this was necessary on security grounds; and from the Department of Environment and Climate Change of New South Wales (DECC), which provides Government-to-Government technical support and some cofinancing. The four partners (BirdLife, MAF, DECC and AVI) signed an MoU to establish the Protected Area Network Advisor (PAN Advisor) position; the need for the position was agreed between all partners, and Terms of Reference prepared jointly. Links to the Secretariat of State for Environmental Coordination, Territorial Ordering and Physical Development are described above under q. 2 above.

Thanks to this permanent presence, the Partnership with government was productive, with even the President contributing a foreword to one biodiversity publication. The protected areas programme was widely recognised in Timor-Leste as one of the most successful and cost-effective cooperative initiatives during this first phase of Timor-Leste’s history as an independent country.

Workplans were developed by the PAN Advisor and her counterpart in the DPANP, Sr Manuel Mendes, and discussed during workshops when the BirdLife Project Leader visited. A challenge to the Partnership was the difficulty of gaining high-level endorsement for workplans; this did not hinder implementation, but did affect national ownership. A steering committee and working group, as planned, would have achieved this but such a body proved impossible to establish, for reasons discussed under q. 4 (output 1).

Timorese civil society — The project worked with local and national NGOs and community groups, and university students, and also established contact with FONGTIL, the national NGO forum which is itself an NGO. Involving these stakeholders is an explicit objective of the project. This proved challenging, probably for socio-political reasons and is therefore covered under q. 4 (output 1).

Regional (and wider) partnerships — Throughout this programme BirdLife was the only international NGO directly supporting terrestrial biodiversity conservation in Timor-Leste; recently The Nature Conservancy (TNC), USA, has begun a marine programme. However, at the start Timor-Leste was almost entirely outside international conservation networks. BirdLife used its contacts to address this through international partnerships with individuals and organisations that have appropriate experience closer to hand than UK. These include leading experts on biodiversity in the Wallacea region.

- Charles Darwin University (Northern Territory, Australia), especially C.R. Trainor,
- Northern Territory herbarium (Australia), especially Dr Ian Cowie
- Nusa Cendana University (Kupang, in Indonesian west Timor), especially I W. Mudita

- Pete Wood, Jeni Pareira and Bruce Jefferies, Protected Area and NGO specialists with much experience in Indonesia, New Guinea and elsewhere, including the Moluccas and Lesser Sundas, all of whom worked on the programme.
- The project put Government in contact with IUCN to advance state membership which Timor-Leste now intends to pursue; preliminary discussions with Dr Zakir Hussain (Director, Constituency Development and Coordination, and Regional Membership Focal Point for South & East Asia) have taken place.

The project also communicated frequently with Government and international staff of the marine component of the first National Park (outside the boundaries of the Darwin project, but assisted by an Australian consortium and now also TNC).

Evolution of Partnerships — The Government-BirdLife partnership evolved considerably in response to rapidly changing situations. At the start, there was no Department with responsibility for protected areas, only a team within MAF; Timorese participation in international biodiversity and protected area networks was almost non-existent in the absence of treaty accession or NGO support; only some limited Government assistance from Australia; and UNDP, with a country office, was not involved with protected areas. By the end, the DPANP had been created and the founding team had doubled in size, NGO collaboration had increased and this was continuing (if slowly), UNDP were managing a project to help national implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas, and through CBD accession many new doors had opened for the Government. Meanwhile, on the ground the first Protected Area had been declared and progress was being made with others.

However, the advice and support skills needed had changed accordingly, partnerships between Government and national civil society were weak, and implementation of management on the ground was slow. Therefore, given BirdLife's strength as an NGO network in which the national Partner NGOs are reinforced and able to deliver 'on the ground', all parties (including Government) agreed that BirdLife should focus on strengthening NGOs to work in partnership with Government, rather than on direct partnership with Government and supporting an expatriate post within MAF. BirdLife remains in regular contact with DPANP and the change is viewed entirely positively.

4 Project Achievements

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

No overarching biodiversity strategy such as an NBSAP exists, against which to evaluate progress, although the latter is in preparation. The project resulted in creation of the first National Park in Timor-Leste; the Government drove this process, but it would almost certainly not have happened without the support the project provided. The resolution to establish the Park (attached) includes prohibitions of various damaging activities (Article 7) and conditions for the operation of any large-scale developments that might take place in the Park area with an overriding national importance (Articles 9-10). The site is now generally seen as off-limits to damaging developments, despite many being proposed elsewhere, although a long-established plan for an underground hydro power development in a cave system inside the Park remains in preparation, and its impact is still being assessed. Notably, a proposed project to devote huge areas nationwide to biofuel production (sugar cane) was initially considering land proposed for inclusion in the National Park; timely publicity from the Darwin project team ensured that a hasty declaration from the company concerned was added, to the effect that no planting would take place in the Park.

No major biodiversity loss has been suspected in the Park since its declaration, although local infractions occur. Development and implementation of a full management plan, and monitoring of its impacts, is needed to demonstrate conservation impact; this is a long-term process outside the scope of the Darwin project. Concerning sustainable use and equitable benefit-sharing, a visiting Darwin project livelihood specialist began the process of assessing the needs and developing a livelihoods programme to replace unsustainable uses while offering more sustainable options.

The project has had little direct impact on local communities but has created the conditions for long-term benefits from management of the first National Park and other protected areas. The creation of the Park has among its objectives (Article 3) "the promotion of sustainable development... promoting the standard of living of the populations, and promotion of traditional cultural and economic activities, based

on the protection and sustainable management of natural capital.” In practice, community livelihoods activities that were being carried out in the Park have continued with little or no change.

4.2 Outcomes: achievement of the project purpose and outcomes

To repeat, the project purpose is *Government-civil society partnerships contribute to establishment and management of a Protected Area Network in Timor-Leste*. The two components of the purpose are the outcomes: establishment of the Protected Areas Network, and development of Govt-Civil Society partnerships.

The indicator for the first outcome is "one or more PAs formally declared". The first National Park for Timor-Leste was declared on 1 August 2007, published in the Government Gazette (attached). A declaration ceremony at the Park, attended by the Prime Minister, took place a year later (because of political instability around the period of the declaration). Nino Konis Santana National Park protects and connects three of the 16 Key Sites for Conservation. Much effort is now needed to make management successful and sustainable. Good progress including local community consultations were made at two other sites: Tilomar and Mount Diatuto. The Government now contains a fully functioning Department responsible for Protected Areas.

Government-Civil Society partnerships have been challenging. Collaboration took place at several levels and with a range of civil society organisations on the national Protected Areas programme, and was sufficient to produce impressive results under difficult working conditions. However, permanent working partnerships, for example in the form of formalised joint work programmes with co-management between Government and NGOs, were not established. This is the subject of output 1 and is discussed in detail below.

4.3 Outputs (and activities)

Reference has been made above to “challenging conditions”, and these are outlined briefly here, to allow easier evaluation of the progress against outputs. After many years of armed resistance, and the violent departure of Indonesian forces in 1999, Timor-Leste was governed by a Transitional UN Administration until 2002 when it became formally independent. The following summarises how the subsequent events affected the project. The lessons learnt, in relation to the results achieved or not achieved, are identified and discussed under q. 5.

1. The project began in May 2006, and at this time severe disturbances resulted in a breakdown of law and order and a failure of institutional and societal operation and functioning. The PAN Advisor position was evacuated, and the position suspended until November 2006, with a subsequent brief evacuation in March-April 2007 coinciding with another difficult period.
2. Presidential and parliamentary elections were held in mid 2007, and a new government formed in August. Government was restructured, and for some months it was uncertain where the DPANP would be based, and therefore who had decision-making authority.
3. The security situation from March to September 2007 was very delicate, and many NGOs suspended programmes throughout the period; BirdLife continued its activity through the PAN Advisor, resulting in the creation of the National Park in July.
4. An assassination attempt on the President and Prime Minister took place in February 2008, in which the insurgency leader — a hero to many — was killed; severe disturbances were avoided but the security situation deteriorated.
5. Many people, including some DPANP staff in Dili who worked on the project, remained in tented Internally Displaced Persons camps throughout the project purely because of their ethnic origin within Timor-Leste.
6. Throughout the project, Timor-Leste was listed among countries the FCO advised against either “all travel”, or “all but essential travel”, to. BirdLife adhered rigorously to health and safety procedures and risk assessments with all visiting staff and the PAN Advisor (a Dili resident); for extended periods, no international specialists could visit, and some potential trainers were never able or willing to visit.
7. Basic infrastructure unexpectedly worsened rather than improving (as had been happening rapidly up to 2005) as the project proceeded, with frequent, long power cuts and energy rationing, even in government offices in Dili.

1. Government and civil society collaborating on national Protected Areas programme towards vision of long-term partnership

This output was modified from its original wording, in agreement with Darwin/ECTF, in recognition of the changed political conditions which make permanent working partnerships between Government and Civil Society very hard to attain by any programme. The revised output was achieved; as originally formulated, it could not have been. The main activities were:

- Frequent (almost daily) discussions between the PAN Advisor and the DPANP as well as higher (up to Minister) levels in MAF.
- meetings between visiting specialists and Timorese partner institutions.
- recommendations on Protected Areas programme governance from management and livelihoods specialists (appropriate committees and working/advisory groups) from national to local levels.
- Draft Terms of References for steering and working groups exchanged between BirdLife, PAN Advisor and Timorese staff of Government of Timor-Leste, creating understanding of the role of such bodies (even though their creation proved impossible).
- Civil society participation (through NGOs, community groups and University) in all field activities and workshops
- A Timor-Leste Biodiversity and Civil Society Assessment mission, led by Pete Wood (UK) in early 2009, to propose a short- and medium-term (up to 2 years) approach for Government-NGO partnership in Timor-Leste, with specific reference to development of a BirdLife Partner NGO. This work produced a detailed report on biodiversity and NGOs in Timor-Leste, and based on it, and other experience, the future strategy (see below) was agreed.
- A series of high-level meetings including the relevant Secretary of State, and with NGO leaders including the national NGO forum (FONGTIL), where the approach proposed was validated.

Five NGOs, as well as the University, have been involved and participating in surveys and other project events. The most relevant national NGOs (those focusing on forestry and environmentally sustainable development; there are no NGOs focused in biodiversity *per se*) were all engaged in the project. In addition to Santalum and Halarae, named in the proposal, the project worked with Haburas and Permatil (national NGOs), and Natureza, a local NGO in the area of the first National Park. A student environmental NGO (SINAF: “Science as light for the future”) created at the end of the project (with BirdLife facilitating its registration) shows strong potential to be supported under the future model for BirdLife engagement.

The need for inclusive (not only Government) steering and advisory groups for Protected Areas is accepted in principle by national stakeholders, but proved impossible under the political climate that prevailed after the disturbances of 2006 and 2007. This climate generated mutual mistrust (suggested to be partly a reactivated effect of the resistance origin of many NGOs) and uncertainty over who had authority to act. In the absence of such groups, the project was guided by high-level government officials and through meetings with NGO leaders. This approach was successful and significant in allowing activities to take place at all, while programmes in some other sectors stagnated completely. However, the first National Park has been established as an IUCN Management Category V Protected Area and so clearly needs well-linked national and local institutions to ensure effective management.

The strategy identified by the project to advance government-civil society partnerships in the future is to work initially with the NGO Forum, FONGTIL; this is a secretariat for a network of NGOs in Timor-Leste, which supports and where appropriate coordinates them to achieve their missions while maintaining standards of governance and accountability through criteria. Membership was (in 2009) 441 national and 101 international NGOs. FONGTIL is itself an NGO, strictly independent of Government but is trusted and respected by Government, and uniquely was recognised by the UN as the body which would certify NGOs that wished to apply for UN funds. Through FONGTIL, BirdLife and other organisations aim to support the work of national NGOs through small grants in relation to their respective missions, and capacity-building programmes. These will strengthen the NGOs’ roles, and direct them towards programmes carried out with Government departments. This strategy is based on BirdLife’s experience world-wide, that strong, capable and non-confrontational national NGOs will result in Government acceptance of NGO partnership for sustainable biodiversity action, given that the donor and policy conditions are already supportive.

2. Location and conservation requirements of priority sites for protected area establishment determined, building on preliminary surveys and assessments already carried out.

The Directory of Key Sites for Biodiversity Conservation was published in 2007 as the book *Important Bird Areas in Timor-Leste*, with authorship including 4 Timorese, all providing significant inputs in the field and to the book content. All available information on biodiversity, including forest cover, was taken into account, but only on birds are the biogeography and systematics sufficiently well understood to make comparisons across the country. The book is bilingual, English and Indonesian, the latter being the most widely used scientific language in Timor-Leste. It was designed and edited in UK, led by Mike Crosby following established BirdLife models, with overall management of the process by Roger Safford. It therefore represents a very successful case of UK expertise guiding and facilitating a process with Timorese and other appropriate international input. It was extremely well received, being one of extremely few books ever written specifically about Timor-Leste (and most such books concern colonial history). It is available also in pdf format.

Consultation among Timorese and international biodiversity specialists concerning identified and potential Key Sites led to the identification of sites for further investigation. These include the three sites in the E that now compose Nino Konis Santana National Park, and Mount Mundo Perdido, potentially the richest montane forest on Timor island and a highly suitable site for a Protected Area, complementing the mainly lowland area of the National Park. Fieldwork to fill information gaps at these sites was carried out (confirming the importance of Mundo Perdido), and publications prepared to present the new information in the most appropriate format, as follows.

- For the three sites in the National Park, to complement a detailed Environmental Impact Assessment prepared for the Hydro power project and in the public domain, and the *Monografia Tutuala*, a brochure produced in Tetun (local language) by the NGO Haburas, for both of which BirdLife data was available, the project prepared a foldout brochure (English and Tetun versions) that summarises all the values and other aspects of the Park, with a view to promoting its importance and gaining further investment to finance long-term management.
- For Mount Mundo Perdido, a more technical brochure was prepared in English and Indonesian, to draw attention to the site's importance and ensure its presence high on priority lists, where it has never before figured, while proposing immediate conservation actions.

3. Management guidelines including strong local community involvement developed and being implemented in first protected area, and proposed for additional areas.

This output was dependent on the declaration of the first protected area; this did indeed take place in 2007, with the creation of Nino Konis Santana National Park. Management guidelines were developed in two forms. First, together with the complete justification for the Park, a community participation framework and interim management guidelines (in sum called the *Conservation Proposal for Nino Konis Santana National Park*) were prepared in English and Indonesian; this was based on extensive community consultations and included a map showing the proposed perimeter of the National Park. Second, key management guidelines were incorporated into the decree for creation of the Park, and thus became law. The decree is attached in the original Portuguese version, and in English translation.

Implementation of management began with missions by district-based MAF staff to curb illegal woodcutting and hunting of turtles. However, the political situation after the violent disturbances of 2006 and 2007 prevented even the public inauguration of the Park for a further year, and no local management committee could be established despite unanimous agreement locally and nationally on the need to create one.

In attempt to rebuild consensus and begin a process of more systematic management planning to guide implementation (rather than one-off reactions to infractions), the project supported two initiatives. The first comprised more technical work, in the form of visits from a Protected Areas specialist and a mapping specialist, to propose a long-term management planning process; these processes will be carried forward into the UNDP-GEF Programme of Work on Protected Areas project (see output 5). The second was a *National Seminar on Community Participation in the Sustainable Development of the Nino Konis Santana National Park*, held at Lospalos, close to the Park, in October 2008. This included representatives of all five concerned Ministries, local, national and international NGOs (including Haburas), village chiefs and councils from 34 villages in Lautem District, subdistrict administrators and police commanders, school teachers, and students from the National University of Timor-Leste: a total of 360 people. The workshop produced recommendations for (1) production of an integrated management plan with the relevant ministries; (2) cooperation with international agencies to provide funding support for the development of the Nino Konis Santana National Park; (3) 15 specific priority themes for immediate promotion of the National Park and community development.

For the same reasons, it was not possible to revise the Conservation Proposal for publication, but MAF stated that they wish it, together with the Declaration (which has the final map and regulations), to be made available on the Darwin Initiative website for public consumption. In addition, the essential features of the Conservation Proposal and Declaration were combined in the brochure on the Park (see output 2), extolling its values, with a view to increasing national awareness and support for the Park, and also attracting the support of international agencies; accordingly, the brochure was prepared in Tetun (local language) and English, with content adjusted accordingly.

Since 2007, MAF staff have also begun processes towards the establishment of two more Protected Areas: at Tilomar in the SW of the country, and at Mount Diatuto in the central highlands. The work comprised site visits and preliminary surveys, community consultations on local issues impacting on the proposed reserves, and, at Tilomar, a community-Government agreement (signed) and the boundary agreed and demarcation commenced. These efforts were not directly supported by Darwin Initiative funds but the capacity to initiate them was built largely through the process of establishment of Nino Konis Santana National Park.

4. National awareness, especially in civil society organisations, for conservation and sustainable natural resource management through protected areas is increased.

Community consultations at the new National Park are covered in more detail under output 3 above. These were successful in raising awareness at all levels of society, especially in the very important Lore area (an area of unique lowland forest).

Discussions and lesson-learning with existing in-country initiatives of other agencies and programs included the UN representation, UNDP country office, Concern Worldwide, Haburas, La'o Hamatuk (respected national environmental watchdog NGO), Office for Civil Society Organisations (in the Office of the Prime minister), Oxfam, Santalum, USAID (Land Program) and World Bank (Land Rights). All were visited as part of the BirdLife civil society assessment, followed by meetings with the project leader to confirm the long-term approach for civil society involvement.

In some cases, engagement took place throughout the project: in particular with UNDP, Haburas, La'o Hamatuk and Santalum, to alert these organisations to the exciting work at the National Park and in Protected Areas in general, and to the opportunities this gave them to fulfil their missions. Presentations were also made at seminars as part of the National Capacity Self Assessment for the CBD, CCC, CCD, concerning Protected Areas, and Deforestation in Relation to Biodiversity, Climate Change and Soil Degradation; a further presentation was made at a national workshop on Sustainable Fisheries Management (which is relevant as the first Park has a marine sector and more Marine Protected Areas are planned).

These efforts produced several successes, in particular in the case of UNDP, who have now taken on a strong supporting role to government with Protected Areas through the Programme of Work on Protected Areas project. In addition, two Forestry Department Agroforestry projects were committed within the National Park area, which might otherwise have gone elsewhere.

A launch event in Dili was held for the key biodiversity sites book, led by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and well attended by the Press, following a national press release. With funding from the World Bank, the first field guide to the *Birds of Timor-Leste* (in Portuguese, Indonesian and English, with a foreword from President José Ramos Horta) was completed and received in Timor-Leste; the first copies were disseminated at the end of the Darwin project through project networks.

When Nino Konis Santana National Park was declared by the Government in August 2007, there was no public ceremony because the delicate political situation made large events impossible; however, the declaration was marked by a strong media campaign, with press releases issued in Timor-Leste, UK and Australia. Once the situation was calmer, an inauguration ceremony took place on 1-3 August 2008 and achieved its two goals:

- to celebrate the country's first National Park, raising local, national and international public awareness and buy-in for its objectives — Timorese society was represented from the level of Prime Minister Xanana Gusmao, to local communities, with many events strongly oriented towards the latter; President José Ramos Horta later also signed the plaque.
- to raise donor awareness of the need and opportunity to contribute to sustainable development under a new framework of conservation of biological and cultural diversity — all bilateral and multilateral agencies were invited; many attended and were enthused by the event.

A range of plaques, posters, signboards, leaflets and stickers were prepared in-country; images of some can be seen on the brochure (attached as pdf and hard copy). Worldwide media coverage was obtained. A

related benefit was that a private sector proposal to plant biofuels, possibly in the park area, was hastily withdrawn to areas outside the park of much lesser biodiversity importance.

5. Concept developed for long-term funding to establish and manage Protected Area Network, and other donor interest developed.

BirdLife's knowledge of CBD processes, and experience in programme development, helped the Government to make a successful application to the UNDP/GEF/UNOPS project *Supporting Country Action on the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Area* (see www.protectedareas.org). This raises US\$ 250,000 for government, presenting an opportunity for Timor-Leste to develop its PROTECTED AREAS NETWORK in a systemic way, and improve PA functioning at national and local levels as sites in a network; it also engages UNDP as a partner, at least for the next two years. This funding is available over 2 yrs, a similar rate of spend as in the Darwin project.

Funding was secured by Government from AusAID to develop Protected Area policy and legislation, but following the disturbances of 2007 AusAID withdrew this funding; sadly it has not been reinstated. If state membership of IUCN is confirmed, this is expected to provide good opportunities for seeking funds to support policy and legislation development and technical support for protected areas. The PAN Advisor helped the Government of Timor-Leste to find funding for a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan programme with UNDP, now underway.

4.4 Project standard measures and publications

Most measures were achieved as expected apart from some training outputs. Overall training was reduced compared to the stage 2 proposal, with some training activities deleted from plans. Training did not focus on graduates and undergraduates; NGO and government staff were the main targets (see q. 4, output 1). While the activity schedule was modified accordingly, the standard measures schedule was not; clearly it should have been and this omission was an oversight. The number of training manuals should have been reduced accordingly, but was not; for training that did take place (mainly biodiversity survey), suitable training materials were available (in Indonesian), so bespoke materials were not required. See Annexes 4 and 5.

4.5 Technical and Scientific achievements and co-operation

The project contributed much to the creation of scientific networks, and linking these to Timor-Leste government and civil society, as well as to the implementation of primarily biological research.

Establishing networks is particularly important in a new, post-conflict country with human resources difficulties. Timor-Leste has a pool of highly skilled and committed individuals, but their number is very low, and Timorese institutions have had little time to develop links and networks outside the country. BirdLife was for most of the project the only international conservation NGO active in Timor-Leste, and its role in fostering these links is crucial; the only other biodiversity INGO, TNC, became involved around 2008 in marine issues only, under the 'Coral Triangle Initiative'.

A further constraint is the rarity in Timor-Leste of speakers of international languages: the main languages are Portuguese, Indonesian and Tetun; however, Portuguese is not widely understood, English is rare outside the most highly educated, and French, Spanish and other languages of international dialogue on biodiversity are exceptional. Assuming no Tetun skills (only found in long-term residents such as the PAN adviser), and recognising that use of interpreters was rarely satisfactory, in practice Indonesian is essential for effective skills transfer, and for trainers and survey leaders this was eventually insisted upon by our Timorese counterparts.

Scientific and technical collaboration took place or is likely with:

- IUCN: dialogue towards state membership and introduction to the World Commission on Protected Areas network.
- Department of Environment and Climate Change, New South Wales, Australia - technical and financial support to Protected Area network development and site management planning
- UNDP Timor-Leste country office: technical support on Protected Area network development.
- Charles Darwin University, Darwin, Australia: biodiversity survey and training
- Northern Territory Herbarium: botanical survey
- Nusa Cendana University, Indonesia: vegetation mapping

- Protected Areas specialists in Indonesia, several from the former BirdLife Indonesia programme: Pete Wood, Jeni Pareira, Anny Andaryati.
- The BirdLife International Asia network, which while primarily a grassroots conservation NGO network, also includes technical programmes in all countries in which collaboration is likely in the future.

Biodiversity (plant and animal) surveys followed standard methodologies using transects, plots, specimen collection for plants, blood collection for birds; all were led by leading experts in the biodiversity of Wallacea or the Lesser Sundas (especially Ian Cowie and Colin Trainor). Analysis to set priorities, and to develop these further to propose conservation recommendations, followed the well-established IBA survey and identification methods¹. Findings included basic data on many sites for which no published information formerly existed, a greatly increased understanding of biogeography in Timor (in particular East-West and altitudinal variation in species and community distributions). The work also revealed the most important and intact montane forest in Timor (the previously unsurveyed Mount Mundo Perdido), in which an undescribed bird taxon (species, or subspecies c.1500 km from other populations) was found. The Key Sites book was peer-reviewed before publication by several experts in the region's biodiversity (not only birds) and has been reviewed positively in several peer-reviewed journals. A general review of birds and biodiversity in Timor-Leste has been published in *BirdingASIA*; other publications, including the new taxon description, are in preparation.

4.6 Capacity building

Capacity was built in three main ways.

1. The UK BirdLife office provided constant advice through daily correspondence by phone and email to the PAN Advisor, and visits to Timor-Leste, including several staff (not only the Project Leader) with long experience of project and programme management in challenging conditions, linked to a large network of others with more such experience. It also supported through staff highly experienced in information management and presentation (for example the Key Sites directory and materials produced for the National Park inauguration), Communications (press releases and web stories) and Finance and Administration (project management and accounting systems). Some dialogue (where agreed) also took place directly between the Timorese government and BirdLife staff).
2. The PAN Advisor, based in Timor for much of the period since 2000, and by 2006 supported and advised in a full time post by BirdLife, worked in Government but also had close contact with national and international civil society organisations. As a foreigner, she avoided some ethnic or political barriers that nationals face in linking stakeholders and activities.
3. Visiting specialists from the BirdLife network visited Timor under consultancy agreements to work on agreed aspects: management planning, livelihoods, vegetation mapping and biodiversity survey.

Skills transfer took place in several ways. Most often, direct interaction is between Timorese and the PAN Advisor through discussion and joint planning. Documents were developed by participation in drafting and exchange by email; the Key Sites Directory is an example, exchanged in draft and first and second proof stages in electronic format, allowing all staff to contribute and comment on drafts and on each other's ideas, the first time they had done this. Specialist visits included group and individual meetings, workshops and formal training sessions in Dili and the field.

Evidence for increased capacity includes:

- the achievements of the National Parks programme, coupled with the fact that BirdLife was by far the main supporter: in particular, declaration of the first National Park and the establishment of a fully functioning Department covering Protected Areas (i.e. DPANP), with a team and government budgets allocated. Such a government commitment would not have been made if the work were not delivering visible positive results.
- national co-authorship of publications, based on genuine participation in the original work and in its analysis and writing up
- initiatives by the Government at other sites (Tilomar, Mt Diatuto) after those at the first Park - these took place without close BirdLife involvement, but replicating approaches used earlier

¹ <http://www.birdlife.org/action/science/sites/index.html>

4.7 Sustainability and Legacy

Several high level results or changes, not all resulting from the project, make it very likely that the central achievements of the project — the beginning of the creation of a Protected Areas Network, the establishment of the DPANP — will endure, and be a platform for further expansion.

- accession to the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2007, followed by good engagement in CBD processes especially in relation to Protected Areas, National Capacity Self-Assessment and preparation of an NBSAP.
- engagement of a wide range of partners to assist the Government and Civil Society in Timor-Leste to expand the Protected Areas programme, by mainstreaming Protected Area support programmes into the work of other institutions, especially rural livelihood projects and programmes (e.g. agroforestry).
- legal basis for creation of a Protected Areas Network: beginning with creation of the National Park, which passed into Timorese national law by Prime Ministerial decree in 2007.
- public and high-level commitment made by the Government to the Park and to Protected Areas in general.
- allocation of staff and resources to the programme from Government budgets. This took place at a time when Government budgets were extremely low; while Timor-Leste is a poor country and will remain so for the foreseeable future, arguably this project, and the Government commitments it encouraged, took place in one of the most difficult periods the country is likely to face.
- first collaboration between Government and civil society on national Protected Areas programme, and an agreed vision of long-term partnership.
- good awareness nationally of protected areas and national parks, their value to the country and the national pride engendered.
- linkage to the marine conservation programme in the Park; initially Australian-supported but now also involving TNC.
- externally funded posts in Timor remained at just the PAN Advisor, based in Government; an expensive, heavily-staffed programme — a sustainability risk — was not built up.
- Strengthening the relationship with the National Directorate for Environmental Management, which is separate from the Protected Areas management team (in a different Ministry) to support linkage to CBD and leverage long-term funding.
- Promotion and involvement within other Ministries; the Protected Areas Programme is well known in the country, and is one of the more successful national initiatives (a "good news story"), with which many institutions are happy to align and/or engage; the DPANP is increasingly consulted by other programs and in development of institutional frameworks

All durable equipment was been provided to the DPANP, although this does not amount to a large quantity. This was used in the field, and some items with limited life perished as expected, but most remained with the team at the end of the project. In addition, all brochures, books (Birds of Timor-Leste, the Key Sites Directory) and other literature (selected publications on Protected Areas and biodiversity) were also given to the DPANP, with batches also given to participating civil society organisations; the Government was best-placed to disseminate these nationally.

All staff who participated in the project remain with their respective institutions, so far as known; however, the national consultant (Mr Rui Pinto) who led preparation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas proposal found a new job has not been available for subsequent phases — Rui was not strictly project staff, but a very good resource person for PA work, and his 'loss' is a classic case of the competition for competent staff from which conservation programmes often suffer.

Frequent contact continues between BirdLife, DPANP, UNDP Timor-Leste country office, and Charles Darwin University, while the government of Timor-Leste has, as encouraged, made direct contact with IUCN. Among civil society organisations, the contact point for BirdLife is FONGTIL, as explained above. Contact is likely to continue between all these institutions.

5 Lessons learned, dissemination and communication

The main lessons concerned work in post-conflict states and states with continuing instability; the circumstances are described under q. 4. The project's success was underpinned by the tenacity and dedication of the PAN Advisor and her Timorese colleagues, some of whom lived in tented camps under threat of violence for most of the project. Strong support was provided by BirdLife especially during evacuations, with for example daily phone calls and emails, special allowances where needed, and a generous allocation of 'rest and recreation' time. The top priority was to ensure staff were safe; then to ensure that assets and relationships were maintained as far as possible, and all options kept open and flexible. No security incidents took place that directly impacted on any staff.

The main consequences of these events were:

- loss of project work-time. This was tackled by rescheduling of activities (in February-March 2007 and July 2008, with DEFRA), and setting priorities and realistic goals, building systemic capacity at all levels and working with other institutions such as UNDP with more resources to do this. The understanding of DEFRA and ECTF was appreciated; the procedures for proposing alterations were followed without problems.
- difficulty in developing partnerships within Timor-Leste. This especially affected those between Government and Civil Society. The problem was addressed by resumption of dialogue and participation of the NGOs in community consultations, and a large workshop on Protected Areas management to identify clearer roles for civil society. However, it proved intractable, and the output concerned (output 1) had to be made less ambitious; see below.

For the future, all efforts must be made to continue to build capacity and national partnerships, and to convince other agencies to mainstream protected areas into their work areas; these would provide the best basis for sustaining project outputs, outcomes and impacts.

Target audiences were as stated under q. 4 (output 4). The Protected Areas programme was supported by (opposing) governments before and after the elections. It achieved much positive coverage in the national media, with press releases from Government announcing the Park creation and inauguration widely used, maps from the Key Sites Directory published in newspapers and newsletters (e.g. La'o Hamatuk), and even IUCN protected areas categories discussed in the unlikeliest places (see World Birdwatch article). The Minister spoke strongly of the importance of work at the launch of the Key Sites Directory; the event was covered on Timorese TV, radio and newspapers. Internationally, the press releases announcing the Park creation and inauguration were picked up world-wide on websites and in newspapers (Associated Press and AFP took the stories, bringing them to many newspapers worldwide including the *Independent on Sunday*).

5.1 Darwin identity

The project was well-known as the "Darwin Initiative project". Although it formed part of the national Protected Areas programme, it was well recognised as the only international support project for this programme. Therefore, the Darwin Initiative is well known in Timor-Leste. Wrong assumptions were sometimes made regarding the roles of BirdLife and of Darwin, but explanations (written or verbal) were always given. The Darwin logo appeared on all publications, reports, banners, the park signboard (see attached), and the reason explained. Those with greatest visibility were the Key Sites Directory and the brochures in support of the National Park (English and Tetun versions), which had large print runs.

An occasional problem, probably unique to Timor-Leste, was the confusion caused by the importance to Timor-Leste of nearby Darwin, Australia. Darwin and Bali are the only two international flight destinations from Timor-Leste, and so it was invariably assumed that the Darwin Initiative originated in Darwin — specific explanation was required to correct this!

6 Monitoring and evaluation

Changes have been discussed and agreed in previous years. Revisions in 2007 concerned timing of activities and deliverables, and budget. In 2008, a carry-over of budget to 2008-9 was agreed, and the following two activities were deleted from plans: 3.7 Socio-economic assessment and consultation at new sites, and 3.8 Consultation on appropriate management measures at each site. Neither of these resulted in changes to the logframe at output or higher levels, which were not altered until the final year. Output 1 was altered from “Government-civil society partnerships developed and working effectively” to “Government and civil society collaborating on national Protected Areas programme towards vision of long-term partnership”, with indicators modified accordingly but no change to the assumption that “Govt and civil society [are] willing to work together”.

Logframe indicators were useful and valid, once the first output had been corrected. However, specific means of verification for the modified output 1 were difficult to suggest without a prior agreement, which would depend on the collaboration already taking place. Those selected — high level meeting minutes and Report on national civil society assessment — were both delivered, although the former only in meeting notes by participants as the meeting was not formally minuted as BirdLife staff were not in a position to insist on this with the high-level Government leaders met. Other indicators were simple and generally easily verified by the existence (or a characteristic, such as joint authorship) of a specific deliverable or Government decree.

A project review was carried out by Ms Cristi Nozawa (BirdLife regional director for Asia and regional vice-chair of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas), who visited with the project leader. Among other activities, a workshop-meeting was held to plan to review the Darwin Initiative project to date, and to propose and validate a plan for the remaining time. A report and plan was prepared and submitted along with the half-year report in October 2008. This was a very useful exercise. Ms Nozawa, while highly experienced in Asian biodiversity matters including post-conflict states, protected areas and institution-building, had not visited Timor-Leste nor been involved in the project, and so was able to approach with authority and objectivity.

Both annual reports were shared with the Timorese partners, and discussed at the workshop as part of the review. They were important and useful, not only for their suggestions for improvement, but also because they counterbalanced the tendency, in the absence among the Partners of comparative experience of other projects, to focus on what had not been achieved, rather than what had. Coming from an external source, they generated pride in the achievements, which is an important motivator for staff working under difficult conditions.

The comments made in the review of AR1 were dealt with in AR2. The review of AR2 did not make specific requests for the final report. However, a few updates are provided below, and a brief comment on the ‘General assessment’ of AR2 is made.

Emphasise and document work with local NGOs and community organisations in Timor-Leste (AR1)

While partnership with civil society was less than hoped, the civil society assessment report in 2009 included a detailed assessment and strategy for the integration of civil society into the Protected Areas programme. This will help BirdLife to adopt a strategy to strengthen civil society roles in conservation in its future involvement in Timor-Leste, and will also help other readers interested in achieving this goal.

Links with the Birdlife-managed DI projects 14-042 and 15-030 (AR1)

Links included assistance to the design of Key Sites Directories: that for Timor-Leste informed the similar guide for Palau completed under project 15-030 (and in turn, the Timor guide drew on lessons from Fiji BSAP project 11-022). In addition, a case study from the Timor-Leste Darwin project (creation of the first National Park to protect 3 IBAs) appears as an example of a successful response measure in State of the World’s Birds 2008², which was supported strongly by project 15-030. The CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas is of prime importance to project 14-042, and consultation with this project remained important in the success of the Timor-Leste application; meetings took place between Timorese staff, including the DPANP Director and CBD Focal Point, and staff of project 14-042 at the CBD events on Protected Areas in 2008 and 2009.

² <http://www.biodiversityinfo.org/sowb/casestudy.php?id=231>

IBA processes and community-based conservation (AR2)

The review comments that “The project also illustrates some of the challenges associated with applying the IBA process to promote community-based conservation. It is apparent that it is far easier to complete the technical dimension of the work than it is to encourage the enthusiasm of local communities to conserve their own biodiversity.” This is widely agreed, including by most in BirdLife (although perhaps some non-technical grassroots communicators working for BirdLife Partners might take an opposing view). Promoting community-based conservation is an integral part of the strategy for the Government’s Protected Areas Programme in Timor-Leste, but it was a relatively small part of the Darwin project, as the outputs show; the reasons hampering it were in this case related to the political situation.

The BirdLife Partnership is relatively successful in delivering community-based conservation on the ground, particularly through its grassroots network of Local Conservation Groups or Site Support Groups³, which are linked to each other and supported by BirdLife national Partner NGOs. Many BirdLife programmes have helped to develop Local Conservation Groups, but it may be true that Darwin Projects have tended more towards technical aspects because the “UK expertise” can appear more suited to this. In fact, UK expertise could support all aspects of IBA conservation, and future Darwin applications may indeed attempt to further develop the IBA approach as the reviewer suggests.

7 Finance and administration

7.1 Project expenditure

Budget line	Total expenditure	Total original (stage 2) budget	Total revised budget	% variance of spend vs budget
Staff costs				
Postage, telephone, stationery (Office costs)				
Travel and subsistence				
Printing				
Conferences, seminars etc				
Capital items				
Others (please specify) AUDIT				
Rent, rates, heating, lighting, cleaning				
TOTAL				

Changes since the stage 2 application were requested and documented in detail, and agreed with the Darwin Initiative secretariat. Carry-overs were nowhere more than £3565 in total, despite the serious disruptions to the programme. Summarised, they are as follows:

Staff costs

Roger Safford Project leader	
Richard Grimmett/Cristi Nozawa - advisor, PAs and strategy	
Mike Crosby – survey and data manager	
David Thomas – advisor site conservation (BirdLife cofinancing)	
Cathy Molnar – coordinator	
Consultants	
Total	

Capital costs

Computing: computers and peripherals	
Field: camping equipment, cameras, binoculars, headtorches	
Transport: contribution to purchase of second-hand vehicle for PAN Adviser, as agreed with Darwin secretariat in 2007	
Total	

³ http://www.birdlife.org/action/capacity/africa_ssgs/index.html

7.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Australian Volunteers International	£21,000 towards allowances, insurance and evacuation costs for PAN Adviser (in-kind)
Govt of Timor-Leste	\$124,040 in-kind, staff and office support including workplace of PAN Adviser
Dept of Environment and Climate Change New South Wales	AU\$ 20,000 to BirdLife, to support core costs of PAN Adviser
UNDP-GEF	£36,320 (part of grant of US\$250,000) towards DPANP and activity costs in 2008-9 (phase of Programme of Work on Protected Areas Project overlapping with Darwin)
BirdLife International	Core support: in-kind for contribution of Dr David Thomas

7.3 Value of DI funding

Timor-Leste has seen its vision of creating a Protected Areas Network begin to become reality; it lacked the resources and expertise to do this unassisted, and BirdLife (with Australian Volunteers International and the Department of Environment and Climate Change New South Wales) was the only organisation ready to help. BirdLife has established a track record of conservation achievement in Timor-Leste, and a vision for development of a civil society partnership in a spectacular and inspiring country. The project has also developed and consolidated the conservation infrastructure in a new country, including (as well as the first National Park) a growing department to manage the Protected Areas and support from international networks through CBD accession. The provision of flexible support linked to the CBD through UK expertise was an ideal way to build such an infrastructure, and an fitting response to the exceptional opportunity provided by the progressive vision of the Government of Timor-Leste.

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><i>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</i></p> <p><i>The conservation of biological diversity,</i></p> <p><i>The sustainable use of its components, and</i></p> <p><i>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</i></p>		<p>Functioning DPANP established to advance Protected Areas Programme in Timor-Leste</p> <p>Protected Areas Network in Timor-Leste initiated by creation of the first National Park</p>	<p><i>(do not fill not applicable)</i></p>
<p><i>Purpose</i> Government-civil society partnerships contribute to establishment and management of a Protected Area Network in Timor-Leste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One or more PAs formally declared - PA(s) managed under joint Govt–civil society framework including formal representation of local communities 	<p>Forest, wetland and coastal & marine zone of the Lore-Mount Paitchau-Lake Iralalero-Jaco Island areas protected in Nino Konis Santana National Park, and steps made towards protection of three additional sites</p> <p>Government agrees to civil society role in Protected Areas management with local management committee (to be established), and civil society organisations well involved in preparatory activities.</p>	<p><i>Not applicable</i></p>
<p>Output 1. Government and civil society collaborating on national Protected Areas programme towards vision of long-term partnership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key field activities and workshops carried out collaboratively between Government, NGOs and local community groups - Government and NGOs validate at high level the vision for development of long-term Government-NGO Partnerships - Partnership roles for NGOs and universities and other civil society 	<p>Strong and effective Govt-BirdLife Partnership. Govt (MAF) - local community relations are good but sensitive. Govt-NGO collaboration through involvement in planning and/or biological surveys: civil society organisations participated in all project activities. Revised indicators appropriate to reduced expectation of true partnership.</p>	

	groups determined	
1.1 Project planning, management, and accounting systems established		Done early in project.
1.2 Consultation groups (Steering Committee, Working Group, Local Advisory) established; then, regular (3-6 monthly) meetings of consultation groups throughout		Not achieved, and activity abandoned before end of project according to revision of this output. All activities carried out with Government as main partner, but with civil society involvement and/or collaboration (NGOs and university); agreements covering this were informal.
1.3 Workshop to define roles of NGOs and university		Strategy for long-term relationship between government and civil society proposed (in report and discussion) and agreed in principle with high-level government and NGO representatives
1.4 Mid-term review		Done, led by Cristi Nozawa; report prepared, recommending actions for improved project delivery, PA development, international technical networks and strategy for civil society involvement.
1.5 Civil Society assessment: BirdLife systematic assessment of national NGOs and other Timorese civil society organisations		Done, and detailed report prepared with strategy options for future engagement with civil society; these discussed by senior BirdLife and Timorese staff afterwards to confirm and agree BirdLife approach working with FONGTIL.
Output 2. Location and conservation requirements of priority sites for protected area establishment determined, building on preliminary surveys and assessments already carried out.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Directory of Key Sites for Biodiversity Conservation published, with recommendations for the Protected Area Network - Detailed site profiles including key biodiversity information, with conservation recommendations, published for highest priority sites for Protected Area status - National co-authorship of directory and site profiles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key Sites Directory published. - Detailed Site Profile prepared for Mount Mundo Perdido, and brochure prepared for Nino Konis Santana National Park - Key Sites Directory and Mount Mundo Perdido Site Profile both have multiple Timorese co-authors, all making significant contributions and strong ownership; published in Indonesian which is the most widely spoken international language in Timor-Leste. Nino Konis Santana National Park brochure published in English and Tetun, prepared jointly by Timorese and international participants (authorship identified at institutional level as Government/BirdLife).
2.1 Site directory drafted and circulated for consultation with national and international experts		Done
2.2 Gaps in information identified for immediate survey		Done
2.3 Rapid site assessment to fill information gaps in site directory		Done: new site visited for rapid assessment, Mundo Perdido (only included as potential key site in Key Sites Directory; importance confirmed by this activity)
2.4 Site directory edited and maps prepared		Done
2.5 Second draft of Site inventory texts completed and translated for review in Timor-Leste		Done
2.6 National Directory of Key Sites for Biodiversity Conservation published and launched		Done
2.7 Site priorities for detailed profiles defined		Done through formal process during visit by C. Trainor: Mount Mundo Perdido and sites within Nino Konis Santana National Park identified as highest priorities;

		others retained for future survey.
2.8 Survey plan and protocols developed for site visits to prepare detailed profiles		Done in the form of detailed Terms of Reference and survey plan — all agreed.
2.9 Training delivered in site assessments and data analysis		Done in April 2008, building on site visits with training in 2006 and 2007.
2.10 Collaborative research & site visits with training: surveys of birds, mammals, reptiles and vegetation (site data sheets prepared within 1 month)		Visits done in April 2008; data analysed and provided for development of site profile; preliminary reports in English and Indonesian
2.11 Publish detailed site profiles co-authored between Timorese and international participants		Done for Nino Konis Santana National Park (English/Tetun) and Mount Mundo Perdido (English/Indonesian)
Output 3. Management guidelines including strong local community involvement developed and being implemented in first protected area, and proposed for additional areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidelines available in Timorese languages - National co-authorship of guidelines - Endorsement by local community representatives - Guidelines being implemented in first area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First protected area (Nino Konis Santana National Park) created by Prime Ministerial decree, which sets out basic guidelines including representation of local communities in the adhoc management committee. - Conservation Proposal developed as justification for the Park's creation contains interim management guidelines, institutional arrangements and consultation framework; co-authored between Govt, BirdLife and independent consultant, and available in English and Indonesian - Programme proposed for long-term management planning. - First National Park Manager, Sr Pedro Pinto, confirmed. - Implementation of management guidelines in the form of action in response to infractions (logging and organised turtle hunting) - Process for establishment of two more Protected Areas, Tilomar and Mount Diatuto, underway with local consultations at both and participatory boundary demarcation at Tilomar.
3.1 Process for declaration of first National Park resumed and remaining steps agreed		Done; need for this activity resulted from delays to originally planned Declaration caused by political unrest.
3.2 Local community consultation framework and methodology developed and compiled		Framework developed for <i>Conservation Proposal</i> and used in final consultations at 2 sites in proposed Park before Declaration.
3.3 Management guidelines for first PA drafted and perimeter proposed		Guidelines developed, perimeter mapped, as part of <i>Conservation Proposal</i> for Nino Konis Santana National Park; key points included in Prime Ministerial Decree on Creation of the Park.
3.4 First National Park in Timor-Leste declared (ceremony and government resolution)		Declaration completed and resolution published 2007; inauguration ceremony took place in 2008
3.5 Training programmes on community-based PA management and awareness-raising		Not done - deleted in 2008. Must be part of full management plan development, which will continue under Programme of Work on Protected Areas Project.
3.6 First and second reviews of implementation of National Park management		First review in Dec 2007 with visits from livelihoods and management planning specialists. Second and main review in July 2008 with visit from Cristi Nozawa of BirdLife/IUCN WCPA
3.7 Training to local communities on institutional development and alternative livelihoods		Not done; as for 3.5, will continue under Programme of Work on Protected Areas Project.
3.8 Complete vegetation map of NKSNP		Partially done; report presented by specialists from Nusa Cendana University, with methodology proposed and feasibility demonstrated but sample area only

		mapped. Completion proposed as part of management planning process under <i>Programme of Work on Protected Areas Project</i> .
Output 4. National awareness, especially in civil society organisations, for conservation and sustainable natural resource management through protected areas is increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Principles of community-based PA management integrated into strategies/programmes of 2 or more national civil society organisations, and institutions representing all villages within first protected area - Project outputs disseminated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP takes on biodiversity and Protected Areas work in its environment and poverty programme: successful proposal submitted to UNDP/GEF/UNOPS <i>Country Support to the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas Project</i>. National NGO Haburas implementing EU-funded ethical tourism programme and publishes <i>Monografia Tutuala</i> to promote the Park area; both activities related to National Park declaration. - Media campaigns for Park declaration, inauguration and Key Sites Directory launch; books, brochures etc printed in Dili or shipped to Timor, launched and disseminated in Dili and nationally. Brochures: 1000 copies/language. Key Sites Directory: print-run 600 copies all disseminated; webpage for download with 1689 unique visitors (up to July 2009).
4.1 Consultation with other institutions in Timor to promote their involvement in Protected Areas programme		Initial discussions held with 5 national civil society organisations (Santalum, Halarae, Haburas, Natureza, Permatil), all interested in becoming involved in first Park; discussions documented in livelihoods specialist report. BirdLife Civil Society assessment and BirdLife follow-up extended this to UN representation, UNDP country office, Concern Worldwide, La'o Hamatuk, Office for CSOs (Office of the Prime minister), Oxfam, USAID (Land Program) and World Bank (Land Rights).
4.2 Develop and disseminate awareness materials		A range of plaques, posters, signboards, leaflets and stickers prepared in-country; worldwide media coverage was obtained for declaration and inauguration of National Park through press releases and BirdLife website. Site profile for National Park used as awareness-raising material, as it was suitable for non-specialists.
Output 5. Concept developed for long-term funding to establish and manage protected area network, and other donor interest developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concept developed and submitted - Other donor interest developed 	Proposal approved by UNOPS/UNDP/GEF for project to implement CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (US\$ 250,000). Beginning mid 2009, implemented by UNDP Timor-Leste and Government, while BirdLife advance civil society strengthening role as in other countries. UNDP well engaged and interested in further supporting PAs.
5.1 Targeted site visits with project planning and development workshop and training, donor consultation (in particular GEF)		UNDP Timor-Leste, and CBD and GEF focal points well engaged; workshops and targeted site visits took place under 'initial study' phase of UNOPS-UNDP-GEF project and Mid-term Review in 2008-9 .
5.2 Preparation of project concept, consolidation of donor interest		Proposal developed for UNOPS/UNDP/GEF, and approved. Approaches also made to European Foundations and European Union, to date without success.

Annex 2 Project's final logframe, including criteria and indicators

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal:</p> <p>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</p> <p>the conservation of biological diversity,</p> <p>the sustainable use of its components, and</p> <p>the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</p>			
<p>Purpose</p> <p>Government-civil society partnerships contribute to establishment and management of a Protected Area Network in Timor-Leste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One or more PAs formally declared - PA(s) managed under joint Govt–civil society framework including formal representation of local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Govt declaration - Management plans and guidelines - participatory management arrangements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Related initiatives to develop legislation and ratify CBD are completed - Govt support for PAs is maintained - govt continues to be supportive of civil society involvement
<p>Outputs</p>			
<p>Output 1. Government and civil society collaborating on national Protected Areas programme towards vision of long-term partnership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key field activities and workshops carried out collaboratively between Government, NGOs and local community groups - Government and NGOs validate at high level the vision for development of long-term Government-NGO Partnerships - Partnership roles for NGOs and universities and other civil society groups determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity reports show participation and significant contribution of NGOs and local community groups - High level meeting minutes - Report on national civil society assessment 	<p>Govt and civil society willing to work together</p>

<p>2. Location and conservation requirements of priority sites for protected area establishment determined, building on preliminary surveys and assessments already carried out.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Directory of Key Sites for Biodiversity Conservation published, with recommendations for the Protected Area Network - Detailed site profiles including key biodiversity information, with conservation recommendations, published for highest priority sites for Protected Area status - National co-authorship of directory and site profiles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Published document in Timorese languages - records of Timorese staff inputs 	<p>Creation of PAs at highest priority sites is not blocked by external factors</p>
<p>3. Management guidelines including strong local community involvement developed and being implemented in first protected area, and proposed for additional areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidelines available in Timorese languages - National co-authorship of guidelines - Endorsement by local community representatives - Guidelines being implemented in first area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guideline document - Local launch ceremony/declaration for guidelines - Implementation reports of local staff 	<p>Local stakeholders at key sites remain supportive of conservation measures</p>
<p>4. National awareness, especially in civil society organisations, for conservation and sustainable natural resource management through protected areas is increased</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Principles of community-based PA management integrated into strategies/programmes of 2 or more national civil society organisations, and institutions representing all villages within first protected area - Project outputs disseminated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategy and programme documents of civil society organisations - Project reports indicating engagement of civil society organisations - Circulation lists 	
<p>5. Concept developed for long-term funding to establish and manage protected area network, and other donor interest developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concept developed and submitted - Other donor interest developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concept submitted by Govt - Correspondence with potential donors 	<p>Timor-Leste eligible for GEF or other major donor funding</p>

Activities	Activity Milestones (*modifications to timings only, as shown in Annex 1)	Assumptions
Seminars, workshops, briefings	Seminars, workshops, briefings for Govt and Civil Society Organisations (local and national). Capacity development plan and methodology developed within 6 months. Training programmes (linked to fieldwork periods, Yrs 1-3) on community-based PA management, biodiversity assessment, awareness-raising, livelihoods and institutional capacity. Partnership roles for NGOs and universities identified Yr 2.	Trainees remain available to apply expertise
Field surveys and research	Gaps in information identified for immediate survey, followed by rapid site assessments to fill information gaps in site directory within 9 months, Yr 1. Survey plan and protocols for more detailed site assessments agreed within 9 months. Collaborative research & site visits: 6-monthly surveys of birds, mammals, reptiles and vegetation; data sheets for each site prepared within 1 month of each visit; Existing material compiled (databases, maps) Yr 1. Site priorities defined Yr 2. Targeted surveys to collect missing data Yr 3.	Human and other resources to carry out surveys available in Timor-Leste
Community consultation and planning	Consultation groups (Steering Committee, Working Group, Local Advisory) established Yr 2; expanded and ToR modified as necessary Yr 3. Local community consultation framework and methodology developed Yr 1. Consultation on appropriate conservation measures at each site combined with surveys. Regular (3-6 monthly) meetings of consultation groups throughout. Training courses linked to site visits.	Traditional and Govt management systems can be reconciled
Publication of materials	Site directory drafted and peer-reviewed nationally and internationally Yr 1, revised, completed and published Yr 2. Detailed site profiles based on site data sheets with introductory text Yr 3 (end of project). Management guidelines for first PA drafted and boundaries (zones and perimeter) proposed Yr 1. Implementation trials for guidelines Yr 3. Refinement of guidelines and further implementation trials Yr 3.	- Evolving land tenure policy compatible with zonation and PA boundary systems. - Resources available for implementation trials.
Long-term funding strategy development	Targeted site visits, project planning workshop, donor consultation (in particular GEF) Yr 2. Preparation of project concept, consolidation of donor interest Yr 3.	Timor-Leste eligible for GEF or other major donor funding

Annex 3 Project contribution to Articles under the CBD

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
7. Identification and Monitoring	35	Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation	35	Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
13. Public Education and Awareness	15	Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
Other Contribution	15	Smaller contributions (eg of 5%) or less should be summed and included here.
Total %	100%	Check % = total 100

Annex 4 Standard Measures

Code No.	Description	TOTAL
4A	15 undergraduates receive training	0 (see 4.4: should have been deleted)
4B	12 weeks training provided	0 (as above)
4C	5 postgraduates receive training	0 (as above)
4D	12 weeks training provided	0 (as above)
6A	15 people receiving other forms of training (Govt and NGO staff)	13
6B	12 weeks training provided	5
7	6 training manuals produced for use in Timor-Leste	0 (see 4.4; should have been reduced/deleted)
8	20 weeks spent by UK project staff in Timor-Leste	16 (+ PA adviser, UK staff, resident except evacuations/leave: c.120 weeks total in Timor-Leste)
11B	2 papers to be submitted to peer-reviewed journals	2 in prep, not yet submitted pending integration with other non-project-collected data
12A	1 computer based database to be established and handed over to the host country (Timor-Leste biodiversity sites database)	1
14A	3 conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	3
14B	2 conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated	4
15A	3 national press releases in host country	4
15C	3 national press releases in UK	2
18A	9 national TV programmes/features in host country	8
19A	9 national radio interviews/features in host country	8
19C	18 local radio interviews/features in host country	10 estimated; not all known about
20	£5200 worth of physical assets to be handed over to host country (Fauna and flora survey equipment, personal field equipment, laptop & desktop computers, laser printer; value as new)	£5,011 (Fauna and flora survey equipment, personal field equipment, laptop & desktop computers, laser printer)
23	£68,317 worth of resources raised from other sources (i.e. in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	£79,849 (including portion of UNDP-GEF funding budgeted during Darwin project and allocated as cofinancing)
New	National Directory of Key Sites for Biodiversity Conservation published and disseminated	✓
New	Detailed site profile published (Mount Mundo Perdido)	✓
New	Field Guides to Birds of Timor-Leste disseminated	✓
New	Brochure, stickers, posters and signboard on values and management of Nino Konis Santana National Park published and disseminated	✓

Annex 5 Publications

Type	Detail	Publishers	Available from	Cost £
Book, in English and Indonesian *hard copy sent 2008, pdf attached	<i>Important Bird Areas in Timor-Leste</i> . C.R. Trainor, F. Santana, Rudyanto, A.F. Xavier, P. Pinto, G. Fernandes da Oliveira (2007)	BirdLife International	On sale from Natural History Book Service www.nhbs.org.uk Pdf downloadable free of charge	£15
Magazine *pdf and mht attached	A young nation protects its natural riches. <i>World Birdwatch</i> , March 2008, pp 14-16. By Nick Langley, based on telephone interviews with Government staff.	BirdLife International	BirdLife International (pdf from project leader)	-
Web news story *pdf attached	Timor-Leste (formerly East Timor) declares first national park ¹	BirdLife International	www.birdlife.org, story still available in news archive	-
Magazine article *pdf attached	Birds, birding and conservation in Timor-Leste. <i>BirdingASIA</i> 9 (2008), pp. 16-45. By C.R. Trainor, F. Santana, P. Pinto, A.F. Xavier, R. Safford, R. Grimmett	Oriental Bird Club	Oriental Bird Club, or authors as pdf	-
Magazine article *pdf attached	No Flash in the PAN: the journey to establish Timor-Leste's first national park. <i>Australian Volunteer</i> winter 2008 pp. 24-25	Australian Volunteers International	www.australianvolunteers.com	
Web news story *pdf and mht attached	Timor-Leste's first national park will protect the community's "wealth"	BirdLife International	www.birdlife.org, story still available in news archive	-
www site *pdf and mht attached	Three IBAs protected in Timor-Leste. Presented as part of the BirdLife State of the World's Birds 2008 assessment website.	BirdLife International	http://www.biodiversityinfo.org	
www site *pdf example attached	"Datazone" of BirdLife website: data sheets for species and sites in Timor-Leste (latest information added for 2009 update)	BirdLife International	www.birdlife.org, latest update launched May 09	-

Download the IBA inventory book from:

- <http://www.birdlife.org/downloads/iba/IBAs%20in%20Timor-Leste%20low%20res.pdf>

The following publication was financed by the World Bank but was greatly informed by survey work under the Darwin Project, which also initiated its dissemination.

- Trainor, C.R., B.J. Coates and K.D. Bishop 2007 *As aves de Timor-Leste — Burung-burung di Timor-Leste — The birds of Timor-Leste*. Cambridge & Brisbane: BirdLife International & Dove Publications.

Annex 6 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	15/022
Project Title	Government-civil society partnerships for protected areas in Timor-Leste
UK Leader Details	
Name	Roger Safford
Role within Darwin Project	Project leader
Address	BirdLife International, Wellbrook Court, Girton Road, Cambridge CB3 0NA
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Other UK Contact (if relevant)	
Name	Pete Wood (British, formerly BirdLife, but no longer UK-based)
Role within Darwin Project	Expert on protected areas and civil society; carried out biodiversity and civil society assessment
Address	Jl. Guntur 42, Bogor, Indonesia
Phone	-
Fax	-
Email	
Partner 1/other UK contact (Government employee, project staff supported by BirdLife)	
Name	Cathy Molnar
Organisation	c/o Australian Volunteers International
Role within Darwin Project	Protected Areas Network Adviser, resident in Timor-Leste
Address	c/o Australian Volunteers International, PO Box 295, Dili, Timor-Leste
Fax	-
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	Sr Manuel Mendes
Organisation	Department of Protected Areas and National Parks
Role within Darwin Project	Director of main collaborating institution in government
Address	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Caicoli, Dili, Timor-Leste
Fax	-
Email	