



Submit by 13 January 2006

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT ROUND 14 COMPETITION:STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form and you should give a full answer to each question. Please do not cross-refer to information in separate documents except where invited on this form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required. Please do not reduce the font size below 11pt or alter the paragraph spacing. Keep within word limits.

1. Name and address of organisation

Name: BirdLife International	Address: Wellbrook Court, Girton Road, Cambridge CB3 0NA, UK
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Government-civil society partnerships for protected areas in Timor-Leste	Ref. 667
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3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested

Proposed start date: 1 April 2006	Duration of project: 3 years			End date: 31 Mar 2009	
Darwin funding requested	Total	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/2010
	£ 215,780	£ 72,003	£ 69,705	£ 74,072	£ 0

4. Define the purpose of the project in line with the logical framework

<p>Project purpose: Government-civil society partnerships contribute to establishment and management of a Protected Area Network in Timor-Leste</p> <p>Timor-Leste, a new country independent since 2002, has no Protected Area Network, but the Government is strongly committed to establishing one, applying best practice and especially principles of community involvement to deliver local and national benefits alongside conservation of its biodiversity and natural heritage. These principles must be applied to the processes of both establishment of the network, and its management. Several civil society institutions, particularly local communities, wish and are well-placed to contribute to the process, but no process or structures exist allowing them to engage with Government on Protected Area establishment and management. Therefore, Government-civil society partnerships are needed. The project will use the experience of BirdLife International and collaborating organisations to develop such partnerships, and facilitate their contribution to establishment and management of a Protected Area Network in Timor-Leste.</p> <p>In 2000, the UN Transitional Administration in East Timor promulgated Regulation 2000/19 on Protected Places, providing protection to 15 'Protected Wild Areas'. This regulation was then adopted by the new Government under the Constitution of Timor-Leste on transfer of administration from the UN in 2002 but the sites only exist as a list, with no boundaries; they are not recognised in land use planning, and there is a real risk that they will be gradually forgotten. Furthermore, Regulation 2000/19 does not provide a rigorous or adequate framework for the long-term management of a national protected area network (in particular, no mechanism providing for civil society involvement), nor has its completeness or representativeness been fully assessed in the light of more recent data.</p>

5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
Surname	Safford		Molnar
Forename (s)	Roger		Catherine
Post held	Programme and Projects Manager		National Parks Liaison Officer and Advisor
Institution	BirdLife International		Ministry of Agriculture,

			Forestry and Fisheries
Department	Site Action Unit		Dept of Forestry and Coffee

6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, give details

- "Directory of key sites for the conservation of Philippine birds" (April 1996 to March 1998) £75,100.
- "Identifying sites of global biodiversity conservation importance for the Fiji BSAP" Project ref. 162 (July 02 to March 05) £131,000.
- "Building constituencies for site based conservation in Myanmar" Project ref. 162 (April 03 to March 06) £158,000.
- "Strengthening Capacity for Biodiversity Conservation in West Africa" Project ref. 235 (04 to March 07) £189,435.
- "DarwinNet- The Peru-Ecuador Dry Forest Clearing House Mechanism" Project ref.116 (April 04 to March 07) £195,951.
- "Building a Bird Conservation and Environmental Network in China" Project ref. 459 (April 05 to March 08) £190,410.
- "Supporting southern conservation NGOs to work with the CBD" Project ref. 454 (April 05 to March 08) £142,560.

7. IF YOU ANSWERED NO TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words) n/a; answer to q6 was yes.
Activities (50 words) n/a
Achievements (50 words) n/a

8. Please list the UK (where there are partners in addition to the applicant organisation) and host country partners that will be involved in their project and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. What steps have been taken to ensure the benefits of the project will continue despite any staff changes in these organisations? Please provide written evidence of partnerships.

Involvement to date, and project roles and responsibilities

All the overseas partners have been directly involved in development of this proposal. Involvement with most has been over an extended period, most recently with face-to-face meetings in Timor-Leste in September 2005 (visit to Timor-Leste using Darwin pre-project funding).

Government of Timor-Leste Institutions directly responsible for biodiversity and natural resource management: (1) Min. of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) responsible for protected areas; (2) Secretariat of State for Environmental Coordination, Territorial Ordering and Physical Development responsible for biodiversity policy development and accession to CBD and CCC; this has taken these responsibilities from the (former) environment Ministry; (3) local government under the Ministry of State Administration. BirdLife has worked with these since 2002 through biodiversity surveys and site assessments, and MAFF hosts BirdLife/DEC's Liaison Officer and Advisor, in post since Oct 2004. This has allowed close consultation with government in development of this proposal over a long period.

The Government is the main partner. It will lead the Project Steering Committee and, with assistance from BirdLife, it will have major responsibility for community liaison, education and awareness-raising, identification of information and capacity development needs with respect to protected areas, hosting of seminars and training courses, and participating in rapid field assessments; all such activities will be collaborative with external assistance. The key department with direct responsibility for protected areas is the Vice Ministry of Forestry and Coffee in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

The National University of Timor-Leste is the main provider of higher education; discussions held and opportunities agreed with staff in Sept 2005, with special attention to Faculty of Agriculture (especially the Dept of Socio-economics) and Faculty of Education (Dept of Biology). In the Biology Dept, students who participated in previous surveys with BirdLife have proactively begun a group (OASE-letter attached) to be involved with the new project; their proposed structure includes leadership from the Dean of the Dept and guidance from the National Director of Forestry & Water Resources (in Government). The University will participate on three levels: (1) academic staff, especially from Dept of Socio-economics and Dept of Biology, will provide, and gain, expertise through a national working group including NGOs and

government, to be convened, and Terms of Reference developed, through the project; (2) students will attend training events, and (3) final year students will be given the opportunity to carry out dissertation projects related to the protected areas programme.

National NGOs *Santalum* is a forestry-based NGO working with local communities on reforestation especially for fuel-wood and timber, from seed-collection, propagation in nurseries to planting-out and protecting the seedlings. *Halarae* focuses on reforestation and sustainable agriculture initiatives working directly with communities. These will be involved, applying unique experience in traditional/non-government management systems, through (1) technical input to the community consultation process, (2) livelihood alternatives to shifting agriculture, such as more intensive methodologies and agroforestry (typically growing food and shelter resources), and (3) capacity-building in biodiversity conservation and alternative livelihoods through on-the-job training and courses.

Local communities have been and will continue to be strongly involved, although they are not yet formally organised into community-based organisations. They are not formal partners now, but will be by the end of the project. This group is the most important civil society target and a valuable outcome will be that they gain a formal role in protected areas management. The initial approach will be to build on the consultation process (begun in November 2005) engaging local leaders, including those representing traditional governance systems.

New South Wales Department of Environment and Conservation, Australia (DEC) is providing assistance and support to the Timor-Leste government with regard to the development and establishment of the Protected Area Network and has worked directly with the Government and BirdLife to develop the programme since 2002; the collaborative relationship will continue for implementation. DEC will not receive Darwin funding other than for travel and subsistence costs. As a government agency experienced in establishing and managing a protected areas network in a neighbouring country, it will bring invaluable skills in legislative and institutional structures, community consultation (including indigenous peoples and lands) and sustainable financing strategies.

BirdLife International will bring extensive experience of conservation practice in south-east Asia and world-wide, including the establishment and management of protected areas; it has recently supported the Indonesian and Vietnamese Governments with the declaration of several new, large protected areas in both countries. BirdLife is therefore well placed to assist with development of the protected areas network, with a particular focus on biodiversity survey, conservation priority-setting, development of information resources, strengthening of human and institutional capacity for all aspects of protected area management within government and civil society, and project coordination, management, monitoring and evaluation.

The main approaches to avoiding problems caused by staff loss are (1) to retain staff by giving confidence and motivation; (2) to involve and train groups of people, avoiding concentrating all skills in one or a few; (3) to build institutional capacity (strengthening organisations) and systemic capacity (for example feeding results into policy across sectors), as well as individual capacity. The Government has shown strong commitment to Protected Areas through its investment in the programme and allocation of staff; the confidence this gives will greatly reduce the likelihood of staff loss.

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

Local government: the highest priority site and first protected area will be in Lautem district, in the east of Timor-Leste, where the general area (but not boundaries) of the first national park, to be called Niño Conis Santana National Park (NCSNP) has been agreed. Meetings with the district and sub-district administration, including the District Administrator, were held in October, with further consultation since.

Local communities: Meetings have also been held with village leaders around the proposed NCSNP, and this was followed with a consultation in Nov-Dec 2005 (continuing in 2006) in Lautem district, involving the local administration and traditional leadership structures.

Regarding sites other than NCSNP, consultation has taken place with government on choice of priority sites. Community consultation will follow protocols developed for NCSNP. Consultation has also taken place with overseas experts, for example at the Australian National University and Charles Darwin University (Darwin, Australia) regarding land tenure issues and biodiversity.

The Ministry of Natural Resources, Minerals and Energy Policy carries prime responsibility for water management and cross-sector coordination in Timor-Leste, and is responsible for convening a national task force on water management. The protected areas program is relevant to this as it will contribute to national watershed management, in a seasonally dry country with significant desertification problems;

engagement will therefore be sought when the task force is in operation.

Consultation has also been held with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and, given the complementarity to the Darwin project (next question), this will continue. The programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is less clearly defined at present (next question) but contact will be maintained with relevant personnel and activities coordinated as necessary.

PROJECT DETAILS

10. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations carrying out similar work, or of any completed or existing Darwin Initiative projects relevant to your work? If so, please give details explaining similarities and differences and showing how results of your work will be additional to any similar work and what attempts have/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

The project is a development of existing work. In recognition of the biodiversity importance of Timor-Leste, BirdLife has been supporting the Timorese Government's commitment to establish a Protected Area Network since 2002.

BirdLife's involvement started with a programme of biological surveys to begin identifying Important Bird Areas (IBAs) as priority sites for biodiversity. (IBAs are sites of international importance for the conservation of birds and biodiversity, of a size that makes them practical targets for conservation action, selected according to internationally recognised criteria, and used as part of a wider approach to conservation). In this Darwin Project, among other activities, BirdLife will build on information on IBAs - not yet published - to produce a Directory of Key Sites for Biodiversity Conservation which will include priority sites for inclusion in the Protected Area Network. Building further on this, more detailed site profiles, needed to justify Protected Area status in future, will be prepared for the most important of them. The Directory and more detailed profiles will take into account all that is known about biodiversity values, not only birds.

A Partnership has been established with the Australian Government (New South Wales Department of Environment and Conservation, NSW DEC) which is providing further technical and financial support allowing appointment of a Protected Areas Liaison Officer based in based in MAFF, and launch of a 1-year programme (complete in June 2006) to identify the highest priorities and partnerships for the establishment of the first national park. The Darwin Project proposed here will expand a one-year programme (the main funding for which ceases in 2006, from the Regional Natural Heritage Programme of the Australian federal government) based at a pilot site, up to a national level programme, in which activities at the pilot site will also continue and grow, and be extended to additional sites. Outputs of the RNHP-funded programme, contributing to the Darwin project purpose, will be:

- an agreed, written framework for engagement with communities and stakeholders
- a statement of interim management intent for NCSNP in consultation with the Government of Timor-Leste, communities and other stakeholders
- urgent biodiversity conservation priorities and recommendations for NCSNP.

No other individuals/organisations are carrying out similar work, nor are we aware of any completed or ongoing Darwin Initiative projects in Timor-Leste. UNDP has just launched an Environmental Governance Support Programme, which is assisting the Government to accede to and implement multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially CCD (acceded), CBD and FCCC, but is not directly involved with protected areas. It is currently conducting an interministerial consultation on coordination and institution-building for MEA implementation. UNDP staff affirmed that their work is complementary to the Darwin project, and that they would be happy to collaborate. UNESCO has been consulted about the World Heritage Convention but accession is less likely or imminent, and to date the focus has been cultural rather than environmental aspects.

The extensive consultation process has ensured that BirdLife's activities will not be duplicated by others. UNDP has a clear role in supporting MEA accession, complementary to the BirdLife project. Role of civil society organisations in national development has not stabilised since independence. However, during the development of this proposed Darwin Initiative project, clear technical and capacity-building roles have been identified for NGOs and the university, together with a willingness in government to work with them.

11. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please make reference to the relevant article(s) of the CBD thematic programmes and/or

cross-cutting themes (see Annex C for list and worked example) and rank the relevance of the project to these by indicating percentages. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country? Further information about the CBD can be found on the Darwin website or CBD website.

Timor-Leste has not yet signed or ratified the CBD, but is now preparing to do so, with UNDP supporting the process. The focal point is expected to be in the Secretariat of State for Environmental Coordination, Territorial Ordering and Physical Development, with which the project will work closely; this will allow project results to be related to, and to assist, implementation of obligations under CBD. The project will directly assist the Government's implementation of Articles 6 (10%), 7 (20%), 8 (especially paragraphs a-e and m, and including the Theme *Protected Areas*: total 40%), 10 (with associated Theme *Sustainable Use of Biodiversity*: 10%) and 13 (with associated Theme *Public Education and Awareness*: 10%) of the CBD, with additional emphasis on the *Forest Biodiversity* theme (10%). It will also assist implementation of the CBD *Programme of Work on Protected Areas* agreed at CBD CoP7. In the latter case, the project will focus on targets to be met by 2008 (especially Goal 2.1 Full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities), and certain 2010 targets (Goal 1.1 Establishment of terrestrial protected area networks; Goal 3.2 Capacity building).

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

The island of Timor is a high priority for bird and biodiversity conservation, as identified by BirdLife, WWF, CI and others. Eastern Timor has more extensive remaining forests than the western part and larger, less-threatened populations of IUCN Red List species. This part of the island, independent since 2002 as the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, has achieved post-conflict recovery on many levels. However, the economy is still fragile, poverty extreme, and the remaining natural environment under significant threat. The conservation of biodiversity, enhancement of livelihoods and active participation of communities, are key goals enshrined within the National Development Plan and Road Map (2004-2007) for Timor-Leste.

The Government has not acceded to the CBD (see previous question), and has no National Biodiversity Strategy or Environmental Action Plan, but is committed to and has requested assistance with two main thematic areas related to biodiversity: (1) development of a national community-based protected areas network with the primary purposes of preserving biodiversity and providing a platform for ecologically sustainable development and poverty alleviation, under the jurisdiction of the MAFF, building on a Regulation made under the UN Transitional Administration in East Timor; and more recently (2) preparation for accession to MEAs, including the CBD, for which the process is underway with UNDP assistance beginning with the National Capacity Self Assessment. International support to the Protected Area programme is currently through BirdLife and DEC, but is dependent on funds raised by these organisations, and so is the subject of this proposal.

Two imperatives for this project are (1) capacity-building for the world's newest country, and (2) increasing local benefits from the protected areas to alleviate the country's extreme poverty. Both are overarching themes across all outputs of the project. The project aligns with MAFF sector policies to ensure sustainable management of natural resources and integrated watershed conservation and management. MAFF is also committed to increasing the role of civil society organisations (from national NGOs, local community groups and academia) in the establishment and management of the Protected Area Network; BirdLife is well-placed to facilitate this process through its experience in developing government-civil society partnerships. Complementary assistance with the development of protected areas policy and legislation is being sought primarily from Australia through DEC. This project will focus on the terrestrial sites, as this is where the project proposers' expertise lies. We will ensure, through legislation and planning, that there is clear integration with marine Protected Areas, and some sites will include marine sections.

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

The Government affirms the potential of protected areas to contribute to livelihoods. The conservation of biodiversity, enhancement of livelihoods and active participation of communities, are key goals enshrined within the National Development Plan and Road Map (2004-2007). Since independence (2002), the Government has been committed to the development of a protected areas network. The development of a national community-based protected areas network is integral to the protection, enhancement and management of watersheds and natural resources. This proposed Darwin Initiative project will capture information and data on socio-economic and environmental indicators that will inform Government development policy.

Human communities are distributed throughout Timor-Leste; the majority of the population is rural, with over 90% practising or dependent on subsistence-based agriculture. All protected areas will therefore have associated communities reliant on subsistence agriculture, principally the unsustainable practice of shifting cultivation. Local communities have established traditional and cultural uses for the land and natural resources and it is expected that they will continue to reside in the protected areas and use their resources where sustainability can be advanced. Community members will also receive capacity building for, and participate in, land use data collection and analysis, land and ecosystem management and their impacts explained in a way that relates to their lives.

Local communities will continue to gain most or all of the benefits currently gained from the sites to be protected, and will also gain additional livelihood benefits as alternatives to shifting cultivation, including development opportunities opened up by improved environmental awareness and governance, in particular empowerment, partnerships and access to information. The identification of appropriate alternatives offering real and clear benefits in the near future will be critically important elements of the management guidelines; some such may be established elsewhere in Timor-Leste, while others such as sustainable community-based tourism are novel. These will be developed and presented in a format that is accessible, for example using local languages, verbal formats with local content (community radio stations exist and have great potential), proactively seeking to involve women who may otherwise be excluded from meetings but perform many everyday tasks.

Critical to the livelihoods element will be strengthened local institutions, able to manage themselves democratically and with understanding of simple business planning. The project will support or help to create such institutions to co-manage the protected areas. These will play a major role in development, giving access to many opportunities that are currently denied to individuals. Such governance is the foundation for developing alternative livelihoods. More direct, long-term outcomes include the opportunity to incorporate local community concerns into land use planning; consultations to date have identified zones of use, traditional resource use, agriculture, and employment opportunities in park management and tourism as areas of greatest interest and concern.

14. What will be the impact of the work, and how will this be achieved? Please include details of how the results of the project will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact.

It is assumed that Timor-Leste will shortly accede to the CBD, as indicated by the Government and supported by UNDP. To ensure positive impacts on the capacity of Timor-Leste to meet its obligations under the Convention (conserve, manage and sustainably utilise its biodiversity), the project will have five main impacts, related to the logframe outputs.

1. Partnerships between Government and civil society (national and local NGOs, the university, and local communities currently unrepresented through organisations) are the platform for biodiversity conservation and environmentally sustainable development because they assist Government engagement with:

- communities – improving representation and involvement in protected area management, providing a voice to communities which even District Administrations may find difficult, by ‘collectivising’ local concerns, often into representative groups such as women’s or farmers’ groups.
- NGOs – allowing them to play a technical and practical role, working with communities and linking them to Government, for example bringing their particular knowledge of traditional management systems which must be taken fully into account, and may contribute strongly to conservation
- universities – to develop potential for research involvement and participation of students and faculties.

2. Identifying the location and conservation requirements of priority sites for protected area establishment will bring together and complete scattered information, adding to it new information from field work over a three-year period, to create a technical basis for protected area location and prioritisation, and the basis for

protected areas to be formally declared in the medium to long term.

3. Development and implementation trials for management guidelines, including strong local community involvement, in first protected area, will set a precedent for managing the protected area network and provide the examples from which the first lessons will be learnt and captured. This and the previous output will provide a clear basis for advancing the protected area programme.

4. National awareness, especially in civil society organisations, for conservation and sustainable natural resource management through protected areas will be raised by making available high-quality information on biodiversity and its conservation, management and sustainable use. Careful attention will be paid to developing this programme in formats appropriate to the audience; the participation of national NGOs and local Government and civil society institutions will be crucial. The project will produce technical outputs in partnership with relevant government agencies, with English versions (for international attention) translated into the working languages of Timor-Leste: Portuguese (official language), Indonesian (widely used), and Tetun (indigenous). These will be disseminated through seminars as well as widespread circulation of materials through the partnerships that the project will promote. Site information will be made available (public access) on the BirdLife International web-site (this is primarily of international value as internet access is currently rare in Timor-Leste).

5. Development of a concept for long-term funding to establish and manage protected area network, and other donor interest will provide the basis for seeking funding for implementation and long term management of the protected areas network.

Individual and institutional capacity-building will be a cross-cutting theme (not a separate logframe output). In all technical aspects of the project, there will be a capacity-building element develop within government agencies, universities, NGOs and local community groups, through the provision of information, collaboration in work, and training.

BirdLife is also producing, with World Bank funding, a *Guide to the Birds of Timor-Leste*, based on the published *Birds of Wallacea*. 3000 copies in Indonesian, Portuguese and, if technically feasible, Tetun will be produced in 2007, and these will be used and disseminated in the Darwin project.

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

The project will contribute to the long term goal to create a terrestrial Protected Area Network in Timor-Leste that will conserve viable populations of all of the endemic and restricted range species and communities of fauna and flora of Timor, with all major natural and semi-natural landscapes represented.

To leave a lasting legacy in its own right, and help Timor-Leste to continue work begun through the requested Darwin funding, the project will:

- support progress towards long-term (beyond the project lifetime) benefits from natural resource management, environmental security, and clear role in park management.
- ensure ownership by the people and government of Timor-Leste (who initiated the protected areas process), with BirdLife and collaborators providing technical and administrative support and a permanent national consultation framework developed for information-gathering and collaborative decision-making through consultation processes at all levels.

In terms of the project outputs, the project will leave a legacy because the impacts (previous question) will be sustainable:

- Government-civil society partnerships will provide a model as well as foundation for development of protected area programme, and will be maintained through the commitment of their members;
- the directory and site profiles will provide a sound legacy of information and prioritization, and remain valid for many years;
- management guidelines will provide a basis for longer-term management activities and model for other sites;
- awareness will result in higher level of support and future engagement by civil society organizations;
- the concept for long-term funding will be viewed as the origin of successful future financing of the Protected Area Network.

16. Please give details of a clear exit strategy and state what steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact and legacy.

The main potential problems in achieving impact and legacy are the low level of economic development (lowest development index in Asia) resulting in a scarcity of financial resources for biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing, and a shortage of human resources and of trained

individuals at all levels after 25 years of occupation. The government is unlikely to be in a position to fully fund the establishment and management of a protected area network by 2009, although further budget commitments can be expected and will be encouraged. Roles of civil society organisations are sometimes unclear in a new society post-independence; some NGOs are derived from the resistance movement and are still finding their niche. The main approaches to overcoming these problems in achieving impact and legacy also constitute elements of the exit strategy, and they relate to project outputs as follows:

- Partnerships between the project stakeholders (output 1), with national leadership will help to clarify roles of civil society organisations and their relationship to Government,
- The management guidelines (output 3) will include, as a key theme, livelihood benefits through direct opportunities and alternative livelihoods, enabled by or compatible with the management of the protected areas, and other development opportunities opened up by empowerment, partnerships and access to information (output 4). Effective involvement of civil society alongside government (partnerships) is also a cost-effective way to bring technical and practical support to the programme.
- The scarcity of financial resources generally in Timor-Leste will be addressed by several outputs. The Darwin project will develop the work carried out from 2002 up to now, in conjunction with processes for Timor-Leste to accede to MEAs, to a level where the initiative becomes eligible for large-scale, longer-term funding, most likely through the Global Environment Facility. Linkage of the work to that of multilateral agencies (such as UNDP, supporting CBD accession) will help to encourage future engagement in protected areas by such agencies, which can provide large scale and long-term support. The concept for long-term funding (output 5) will confirm or initiate the engagement of these and other agencies that can provide longer-term support.
- the project's focus on capacity-building and local benefits as overarching themes (all outputs) will address the problem of capacity and make best use of the limited human resources.

The project meets a request for assistance from the Government with protected area establishment and management while complementing the initiatives to accede to CBD and develop the necessary legal framework. It therefore has strong national support for continuation. This is already evidenced by the government establishing a protected areas department, and budget, and appointing a manager for the proposed park in advance of its formal gazettement. BirdLife has every reason to believe that the Government will continue to make and increase its investment in protected areas and thereby take advantage of the outputs of the Darwin project. This will allow the work to be mainstreamed into government policy as the latter evolves in this young country.

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

In Timor-Leste Publication of the two main printed outputs (Directory of Key Sites for Biodiversity Conservation, and Detailed Site Profiles), will be marked by launch events in the capital city, Dili, to which national stakeholders, donors and the media will be invited. These, and protected area management guidelines, will be branded as Darwin Guides, and Darwin will be credited as main sponsor jointly with the other funder of the first (Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund). The Darwin Initiative will also be credited as the sponsor of awareness-raising materials, events such as seminars and training courses, and preparation of follow-up funding applications. If this application is successful, Darwin would be the main supporter of the BirdLife protected areas support programme, and the project will be referred to locally in official communications as the Darwin project.

Internationally Darwin's support for the project will be acknowledged in BirdLife International's annual reports and membership magazine, *World Birdwatch*, and on its website, where reports on key milestones will be publicised (see for example http://www.birdlife.org/news/news/2005/12/east_timor.html). The English, Indonesian and Portuguese versions of project outputs, bearing the Darwin name and logo, will be disseminated outside Timor-Leste as appropriate.

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

Key individuals in government, and in the university, NGO community and local communities, will be identified early in the project. All trainees will be nationals of Timor-Leste. Working in consultation with the MAFF Division of Research and Extension (training and facilitation officer), key government officials for

training and development include the protected areas division staff of the Vice Ministry of Forestry and Coffee, especially the Director of Watershed Management and Conservation, Niño Conis Santana National Park Manager (staff member already allocated), Inventory and Survey Officer, Policy and Planning Officer and District Forest Officers. In the University, both faculties will be involved: Agriculture includes the relevant fields of agronomy, socio-economics, soil and hydrology, while Education includes biology, plant and animal ecology.

Training events, each attended by 10-15 trainees selected to agreed criteria by the Project Steering Committee, will be as follows:

1. Rapid site biodiversity assessments and data analysis – linked to preparation of short site accounts, led by Michael Crosby. 2-3 days of theory with short field excursions, followed by 3 weeks' survey work to put training into practice, especially for staff who have participated in previous fieldwork.
2. Detailed surveys of birds, mammals, reptiles and vegetation – linked to detailed site profiles, led by Michael Crosby with specialist inputs from one botanist and one zoologist with local experience; similar programme to the above.
3. Community-based protected areas: management, benefit-sharing and awareness-raising – jointly run by BirdLife through consultants and national NGO staff.
4. Local institutions: development and business planning – jointly run by BirdLife through consultants and national NGO staff, and linked to socio-economic site assessments and consultations
5. Alternative livelihoods: identification and development – led by national NGO staff, facilitated by BirdLife, and linked to socio-economic site assessments and consultations.
6. Project planning, development, management and fundraising – linked to output 5: development of concept for long term funding; led by Roger Safford.

Materials produced by the project, and also the bird guide (q.14) will be of wide use in the teaching of ecology and natural resource management to undergraduate students at the university. The effectiveness of the training events and materials will be monitored, including through questionnaires and participant feedback; longer term trainee outcomes will be monitored directly, a realistic prospect in the small professional community in Timor-Leste.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

19. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex B of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
Purpose Government-civil society partnerships contribute to establishment and management of a Protected Area Network in Timor-Leste	<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 gov't continues to be supportive of civil society involvement
Outputs			
1. Government-civil society partnerships developed and working effectively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Steering Committee, National Working Group (wider ToR and membership), and Local Advisory Committees established with formal local community involvement All groups meeting regularly, with decreasing external facilitation Partnership roles for NGOs and universities determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoUs between main stakeholders Terms of Reference Membership lists Minutes of meetings agreements and activity reports of NGOs and universities 	Govt and civil society willing to work together
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"> Published document in Timorese languages records of Timorese staff inputs 	Creation of PAs at highest priority sites is not blocked by external factors
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"> Guideline document Local launch ceremony/declaration for guidelines Implementation reports of local staff 	Local stakeholders at key sites remain supportive of conservation measures
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"> Strategy and programme documents of civil society organisations Project reports indicating engagement of civil society organisations Circulation lists 	
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concept submitted by Gov't Correspondence with potential donors 	Timor-Leste eligible for GEF or other major donor funding
Activities	Activity Milestones		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 1.	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 1; expanded and ToR modified as necessary Yrs 2-3. 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, revised and completed Yr 1, and published Yr 2. Detailed site profiles based on site data sheets with introductory text, drafted Yr 2, published Yr 3 (end of project). Management guidelines for first PA drafted and boundaries (zones and perimeter) proposed Yr 1. Implementation trials for guidelines Yr 2. 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

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

Project implementation timetable		
Date	Financial year	Key milestones
Q1 Apr-Jun 2006	Apr-Mar 2006/7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project planning, management, and accounting systems established
Q2 Jul-Sep 2006	Apr-Mar 2006/7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation groups (Steering Committee, Working Group, Local Advisory) established; then, regular (3-6 monthly) meetings of consultation groups throughout. Site directory drafted and circulated for consultation with national and international experts Gaps in information identified for immediate survey
Q3 Oct-Dec 2006	Apr-Mar 2006/7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid site assessments to fill information gaps in site directory Training delivered in rapid site assessments and data analysis
Q4 Jan-Mar 2007	Apr-Mar 2006/7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second draft of Site inventory texts completed and reviewed Training programmes on community-based PA management and awareness-raising Local community consultation framework and methodology developed and compiled Management guidelines for first PA drafted and boundaries (zones and perimeter) proposed
Q1 Apr-Jun 2007	Apr-Mar 2006/7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Directory of Key Sites for Biodiversity Conservation published and launched Site priorities for detailed profiles defined
Q2 Jul-Sep 2007	Apr-Mar 2006/7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey plan and protocols developed for site visits to prepare detailed profiles

Q3 Oct-Dec 2007	Apr-Mar 2006/7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborative research & site visits with training: surveys of birds, mammals, reptiles and vegetation (site data sheets prepared within 1 month) • Socio-economic assessment and consultation at new sites • Training on detailed biodiversity assessment and data analysis • Training to local institutions on institutional development and business planning • Consultation on appropriate conservation measures at each site combined with surveys • Mid-term review
Q4 Jan-Mar 2008	Apr-Mar 2007/8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation trials for management guidelines • Targeted site visits with project planning and development workshop and training, donor consultation (in particular GEF)
Q1 Apr-Jun 2008	Apr-Mar 2006/7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborative research & site visits with training: surveys of birds, mammals, reptiles and vegetation • Socio-economic assessment and consultation on appropriate conservation measures and alternative livelihoods at each site combined with surveys. • Training in community-based protected areas: management, benefit-sharing and awareness-raising
Q2 Jul-Sep 2008	Apr-Mar 2006/7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed site profiles drafted with all biodiversity information compiled • Information gaps identified
Q3 Oct-Dec 2008	Apr-Mar 2006/7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final programme of research & site visits to collect missing data
Q4 Jan-Mar 2009	Apr-Mar 2008/9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final review • Detailed site profiles, based on site data sheets with introductory text, published and launched • Management guidelines for other new PAs finalised • Training in project development, finalisation of long term programme concept, and consolidation of donor interest

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

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year/Month	Standard output number (see standard output list)	Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc.)
Nov 06, Nov 07, May 08	4A	15 undergraduates receive training
Nov 06, Nov 07, May 08	4B	12 weeks training provided
Nov 06, Nov 07, May 08	4C	5 postgraduates receive training
Nov 06, Nov 07, May 08	4D	12 weeks training provided
Feb 07, Nov 07, May 08	6A	15 people receiving other forms of training (Govt and NGO staff)
Feb 07, Nov 07, May 08	6B	12 weeks training provided
as above (all trainings)	7	6 training manuals produced for use in Timor-Leste
Nov 06, Nov 07, May 08, Mar 09	8	20 weeks spent by UK project staff in Timor-Leste
Mar 09	11B	2 papers to be submitted to peer-reviewed journals
Mar 09	12A	1 computer based database to be established and handed over to the host country (Timor Leste)

		biodiversity sites database)
Nov 06, Apr 07, Mar 09	14A	3 conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings
Nov 07, Sep 08	14B	2 conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/disseminated
1 annually	15A	3 national press releases in host country
1 annually	15C	3 national press releases in UK
3 annually	18A	9 national TV programmes/features in host country
3 annually	19A	9 national radio interviews/features in host country
approx. 2-monthly	19C	18 local radio interviews/features in host country
Mar 09	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)
Mar 09	23	£68,317 worth of resources raised from other sources (i.e. in addition to Darwin funding) for project work
Apr 07	extra	National Directory of Key Sites for Biodiversity Conservation published and disseminated
Mar 09	extra	Detailed site profiles published and launched
Jun 07	extra	Field Guides to Birds of Timor-Leste disseminated
Mar 09	extra	Management guidelines for new protected areas published and disseminated

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

The project will be managed in the UK by Roger Safford, with technical and strategic support from Richard Grimmett, Head of BirdLife's Asia Division (based in the BirdLife Asia office in Tokyo) and David Thomas (head, Site Action Unit, UK). Progress reports and accounts will be completed and checked by Roger Safford and Richard Grimmett, to ensure that the project targets are being met. In-country accounts will be maintained in Timor-Leste by Cathy Molnar, the project coordinator; these will be checked and used to prepare final statements by Roger Safford and the Finance and Administration Department at BirdLife International headquarters in Cambridge, UK.

A mid-term Darwin Initiative project review will be undertaken by Roger Safford and Richard Grimmett, and findings and any appropriate revisions to the project will be presented as a report to the project team in-country through the Cathy Molnar, the project coordinator. This will ensure that lessons learnt in the first half of the project can be integrated into the remainder of the project.

A final evaluation will be conducted by Roger Safford and Cathy Molnar, aiming to propose recommendations to the project partners (Government and Civil Society) and donors on how to continue the development of the protected areas network and make its benefits sustainable.

Project monitoring and evaluation will reflect the timetable of activities and indicators of the logical framework. In-country, key project stakeholders will have copies of the whole proposal and any subsequent planning documents, including the project implementation timetable and outputs table. The project will be reviewed using these documents through a programme of meetings of the National Steering Committee, National Working Group (which will have a wider ToR and membership), and Local Advisory Committees. The project manager will monitor activities directly and also integrate the information from these bodies, to review progress against the project schedule (agreed with the Darwin Initiative) on a quarterly basis in consultation with BirdLife Asia office and UK HQ. A project inception meeting of national level stakeholders will be held at the start (before the above groups are formally constituted), and project review and steering meetings will be held at the end of each year of implementation. The National Steering Committee will in addition consider any proposed amendments to annual budgets and workplans.