

## ***Darwin Initiative Annual Report***

To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders – it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length – Submission deadline 30 April 2007

### **Darwin Project Information**

Project Ref Number	15/022
Project Title	Government-civil society partnerships for protected areas in Timor-Leste
Country(ies)	Timor-Leste
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
Reporting period (1 Apr 200x to 31 Mar 200y) and annual report number (1,2,3..)	1 Apr 2006 to 31 Mar 2007, Annual Report 1
Project Leader Name	Roger Safford
Project website	None, but major news on <a href="http://www.birdlife.org">www.birdlife.org</a>
Author(s), date	Roger Safford (BirdLife, UK) Cathy Molnar (based in Govt of Timor-Leste, liaising with Timorese staff) 27 April 2007

### **1. Project Background**

Timor-Leste, a new country independent since 2002, has no effective Protected Area Network. However, the Government is strongly committed to establishing one, applying best practice under guidance of IUCN Protected Area categories and principles of community-based management to deliver local and national benefits alongside conservation of its biodiversity, and natural and cultural heritage. These principles must be applied to the processes of both establishment of the network, and its management. Several civil society institutions and local communities wish and are well placed to participate in the process, but currently there are no effective mechanisms to facilitate engagement between civil society and Government on Protected Area establishment and management. The project will use the experience of BirdLife International and collaborating organisations to develop Government-civil society partnerships as such a mechanism, and facilitate their contribution to establishment and management of a Protected Area Network in Timor-Leste.

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 at independence 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, particularly in the light of more recent data.

### **2. Project Partnerships**

The key group in Timor-Leste is Department of Protected Areas and National Parks (DPANP), in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), centrally located in the capital, Dili. BirdLife supports a Protected Area Network (PAN) Advisor, Cathy Molnar, based in DPANP. The PAN Advisor has Terms of Reference agreed with MAFF, covering support to program planning, implementation and development; capacity development; co-ordination of activities; development of in-country partnerships;

technical support related to PAN development; and coordination, liaison, communication and, where appropriate, integration with other national issues or programs. The latter include the Secretariat of State for Environmental Coordination, Territorial Ordering and Physical Development, which is responsible for biodiversity policy development and accession to CBD; UNDP which has an environmental program in Timor-Leste and is the main supporting agency for implementation of CBD and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements; and local government under the Ministry of State Administration. The PAN Advisor supports and builds capacity in the Government programme directly, and facilitates further support and capacity-building by BirdLife staff and consultants, including the project leader; this support comes through visits and frequent correspondence. This Partnership was well established before the project and has changed little during the year.

The greatest strength of the Government-BirdLife partnership has been the strength of engagement, via the PAN Advisor, with officials up to the level of Minister and Permanent Secretary who are closely involved, regularly consulted and strongly supportive. This makes the programme very effective and good value under the circumstances. The recent political history of Timor-Leste, with an independent Government only since 2002, has left a legacy of limited management capacity and weak institutional structures within Government; the approach to dealing with this is typical of these used in Least Developed Countries: setting realistic goals, building systemic capacity at all levels and working with other institutions such as UNDP with more resources to do this.

However, the main challenge this year has been political disturbances and their immediate consequences. Severe disturbances in May 2006 resulted in a breakdown of law and order and the cessation of institutional and societal operation and functioning. Consequently the PAN Advisor position was suspended until November 2006, with a subsequent brief evacuation in March 2007 (the Advisor is back in post). During that time, limited correspondence continued and one rapid site assessment supported, with tasks possible outside Timor continuing as far as practicable; the PAN Advisor returned to Timor as soon as was possible on each occasion, and good relations with government ensured instant resumption of work. The main consequences were (1) loss of project work-time, and (2) difficulty in developing partnerships between Government and Civil Society partners. The first has been tackled with by rescheduling of activities to ensure completion (done in February-March 2007); the second by resumption of dialogue and participation of the NGOs in community consultations, and proposal for a Partners' workshop. Overcoming these difficulties to keep the project running and progressing towards its goals has provided BirdLife with many practical lessons on working in countries going through difficult transitions, the priorities being ensuring staff and assets are safe, relationships are maintained as far as possible, and all options kept open and flexible.

New South Wales Department of Environment and Conservation, Australia (DEC) joined with BirdLife through a joint MoU to provide further assistance and support to the Timor-Leste government with regard to the development and establishment of the PAN (DEC does not receive Darwin funding; it provides co-finance to this programme). As a government agency experienced in establishing and managing a Protected Area Network in a neighbouring country, it brought particular assistance in developing the proposal for establishing the first National Park.

No other international NGOs are directly supporting terrestrial biodiversity conservation in Timor-Leste. Collaboration continued with Charles Darwin University, especially through C.R. Trainor, and other experts on biodiversity in the Wallacea region that includes Timor. The project is in contact with an Australian organisation supporting establishment of the marine component of the first National Park. This is in its very early stages, and there is direction from the Minister and commitment to work in collaboration with the better-established terrestrial PAN programme; this is essential to ensure that the programmes are harmonised and complement each other.

Timor-Leste acceded to the Convention on Biological Diversity on 10 October 2006, and became a Party to the Convention on 8 January 2007. The Focal Point is in the National Directorate for Environmental Management (NDSMA), Secretariat of State for Environmental Coordination, Territorial Ordering and Physical Development, directly under the Prime Minister. UNDP is the implementation support agency for CBD and closely assists NDSMA. The PAN Advisor has a good relationship with and is in regular contact with both NDSMA and UNDP.

### 3. Project progress

#### 3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

##### *1. Government-civil society partnerships developed and working effectively*

Activities have focused on establishing project planning, management, and accounting systems for the PAN Advisor to work effectively with the government team in which she is based. This has not been simple, because of the political problems in Timor-Leste in 2006-7 (see Question 2, above), but has been successfully achieved, and attention is now on Consultation Groups. Discussions are underway regarding establishment and subsequent functioning of a national *Steering Committee* which will, inter alia, approve workplans and budgets. The National Parks *Working Group* is a central overview body with representatives from Fisheries, Forestry, Land & Property, State Administration, NDSMA and NGOs; its multisectoral composition gives it strong potential but it needs strengthening and some reform. A *Local Advisory Group* for Tutuala (a key stakeholder village in the new National Park) has already been established. Meetings have been held with the University together with MAFF, and Partnership appears possible despite some initial concerns in government after the civil unrest; and national NGOs Halarae and Santalum are working with MAFF, and through this are already engaged in all consultation activities with local communities in the new National Park; and this will be a basis for expanded collaboration. At the local level, a Community Participation Framework has been defined as part of the *Conservation Proposal for Nino Conis Santana National Park*; see output 3 below.

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

A directory of key sites for biodiversity conservation was drafted based on existing data, field work, international and in-country expert knowledge, edited in UK, and circulated for consultation with international experts. Maps were prepared of all sites, a selection of photographs obtained, and the whole document translated into Indonesian, which is the most widely understood technically functional language in Timor-Leste. This is now under review in Timor-Leste. For security reasons, a full programme of fieldwork and training in late 2006 was not possible, but support was provided to a rapid assessment of one unvisited but potentially important site (Monte Mundo Perdido) by MAFF staff together with C.R. Trainor; this proved very fruitful and helped to fill information gaps in the first draft of the site directory.

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

The process for declaration of the first National Park has been delayed by civil unrest and elections, but the Government and communities' commitment to it and desire to see the process completed remains strong. A complete justification, community participation framework and interim management guidelines (in sum called the *Conservation Proposal for Nino Conis Santana National Park*) for the Park (begun earlier in 2006) was completed and translated into Indonesian for consultation. This was based on extensive community consultations and includes a map showing the proposed perimeter of the National Park. Since the resumption of in-country activities in November 2006, the final round of community consultation was completed, the remaining steps needed were agreed, and a new date for Park declaration to avoid national elections was set. Meanwhile, MAFF staff have begun a process towards the establishment of a second Protected Area at Tilomar in the south west of the country; this has not yet reached the stage of detailed consultations on management guidelines, but initial site visits and preliminary surveys have been made, community consultations held regarding the reserve and local issues impacting on the reserve, a community-Government agreement signed and the boundary agreed and demarcation commenced.

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

The extensive community consultations for the proposed National Park contributed much to raised awareness at all levels of society, especially in the very important Lore area (close to an area of unique

lowland forest). Far wider awareness-raising activities are now being prepared as part of the National Park declaration ceremony to take place early in the 2007-8 financial year

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

Little activity at present, or expected in year 1.

*Timing and manner of implementation.* Activities have followed the plan as well as could be hoped under the circumstances, with publication of the directory of key sites and the National Park Declaration both imminent. The main activity that suffered was the programme of surveys and training, which could not take place, other than through support to an assessment of one site. However, desk study for the first draft of the site directory did not highlight any glaring gaps in survey coverage and it was therefore agreed to continue with preparation of the directory, and incorporate the planned initial training activities into future surveying phases.

### **3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs**

*1. Government-civil society partnerships developed and working effectively:* Partnership between BirdLife and Government is strong. Within Timor-Leste, engagement between MAFF and local communities is good although this will always require careful management. Partnership with NGOs has begun through involvement in all community consultations to date. Partnership with the National University is at an earlier stage. Indicators remain appropriate and the assumption (Government and Civil Society willing to work together) necessary and apparently valid, but this is (in the national context) a highly innovative output as although there is widespread agreement in principle, the actualization will challenge long-standing practices, habits, notions and prejudices.

*2. Location and conservation requirements of priority sites for protected area establishment determined, building on preliminary surveys and assessments already carried out.* Good progress has been made, with the first level of analysis and its publication (which is also an indicator: the key sites directory) nearly complete. Indicators for this output are correct and simple to measure and the assumption (creation of PAs not blocked by external factors) appeared justified although cannot yet be fully tested (creation has been delayed but not blocked).

*3. Management guidelines including strong local community involvement developed and being implemented in first protected area, and proposed for additional areas.* The Conservation Proposal for Nino Conis Santana National Park includes interim management guidelines; implementation of these will begin after Declaration of the Park and subsequent steps such as formal establishment of community management bodies. A similar process has started for establishment of a second Protected Area, Tilomar Reserve. Indicators and assumptions are appropriate, but an indicator specifically concerned with progress at a second site may be added: Management guidelines developed and endorsed by Government and communities for Protected Area at a second site.

*4. National awareness, especially in civil society organisations, for conservation and sustainable natural resource management through protected areas is increased.* Community consultations, begun in 2005, continued at the site of the new park. Discussions and research have commenced on existing in-country initiatives and lessons learned with other agencies and programs on the issue of CSO-institutional partnerships (e.g. UNDP, Oxfam) that may inform this work and provide linkages and support. The PAN adviser has been working to raise awareness in other programs dealing with alternative livelihood activities (rural livelihoods and natural resource management) in and around potential protected areas, to seek synergies, encourage development of their programs with Protected Areas in mind, and in particular to guide appropriate programmes to sites within or near Protected Areas. Presentations have been made at two 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 Marine Protected Areas are planned, and the first terrestrial Park is proposed to have a marine extension). Successes to date have been that two Forestry Department Agroforestry projects have committed within the Nino Conis Santana National Park area. Indicators are appropriate; awareness-raising is often difficult to measure, and integration of participatory Protected Area management into

national programmes is not easy to demonstrate unless such programmes are formally revised at the appropriate time.

5. *Concept developed for long-term funding to establish and manage Protected Area Network, and other donor interest developed.* Contacts have been made with the European Union and UNDP. The former is currently supporting development particularly in western districts, while the latter is the implementation support agency for CBD in addition to two other MEAs (CCD and CCC) all of which facilitate access to Global Environment Facility funding. Limited effort is expected on this output at present which is most important for the third year of the Project. The indicator is appropriate as the assumption that Timor-Leste is eligible for the components of GEF funding relevant to establishment of Protected Areas is supported by accession to CBD in January 2007.

### 3.3 Standard Output Measures

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	TOTAL
4A	15 undergraduates receive training	-				-
4B	12 weeks training provided	-				-
4C	5 postgraduates receive training	-				-
4D	12 weeks training provided	-				-
6A	15 people receiving other forms of training (Govt and NGO staff)	2				2
6B	12 weeks training provided	1				1
7	6 training manuals produced for use in Timor-Leste	-				-
8	20 weeks spent by UK project staff in Timor-Leste	3				3
11B	2 papers to be submitted to peer-reviewed journals	-				-
12A	1 computer based database to be established and handed over to the host country (Timor Leste biodiversity sites database)	-				-
14A	3 conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	-				-
14B	2 conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated	2				2
15A	3 national press releases in host country	-				-
15C	3 national press releases in UK	-				-
18A	9 national TV programmes/features in host country	-				-
19A	9 national radio interviews/features in host country	-				-
19C	18 local radio interviews/features in host country	-				-
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)	£2,250				£2,250
23	£68,317 worth of resources raised from other sources (i.e. in addition to Darwin	£30,200				£30,200

	funding) for project work					
New	National Directory of Key Sites for Biodiversity Conservation published and disseminated	-				-
New	Detailed site profiles published and launched	-				-
New	Field Guides to Birds of Timor-Leste disseminated	-				-
New	Management guidelines for new protected areas published and disseminated	-				-

**Table 2 Publications - none in 2006/07**

### **3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes**

The project purpose is *Government-civil society partnerships contribute to establishment and management of a Protected Area Network in Timor-Leste*. No "outcomes" were specified or requested, but the two components of the purpose may be considered outcomes: establishment of the PAN, and development of Govt-Civil Society partnerships. Declaration of the first Protected Area (Nino Conis Santana National Park) is imminent at the time of writing, and MAFF have already begun steps towards declaring a second Protected Area. The political will remains strong, but the assumption regarding this is still necessary with the first parliamentary elections since independence imminent (June 2007). Development of partnerships is beginning and there is no reason to believe this progress will not continue towards achievement of the Project purpose but this will require much careful facilitation. One assumption, that initiatives to ratify CBD will be completed, has been confirmed correct as Timor-Leste became a Party to the Convention on 8 January 2007.

### **3.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits**

Progress towards establishment of the first National Park has produced one example of reduction of habitat loss, and hence biodiversity conservation. In late 2006, illegal logging began in the very rich lowland forest of Lore, within the proposed Park perimeter. A high level Government delegation (including the Prime Minister, Dr José Ramos-Horta) went to the area and was able to stop the logging; this would be very unlikely to have happened if the area had not been in the proposed Park and the Darwin project active there. Steps towards unsustainable use moving to sustainable use, or improved benefit-sharing include commitments of other programmes to take Protected Areas into account in their plans, but impacts cannot yet be demonstrated.

## **4. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons**

Indicators are simple and objective; they include government decisions, membership of working groups, inclusion of certain provisions in management plans, and publications. These will generally be easily and objectively verifiable through formal documents (such as management plans, programme documents, Terms of Reference, Minutes of meetings and Composition of consultation groups), publication events and project team records. These are largely process indicators; the two elements of the project purpose — development of Government-civil society partnerships, and establishment and management of a Protected Area Network — are both processes, and it is generally accepted that Protected Areas in which management plans following IUCN principles are being implemented (i.e. not "paper parks") will assist realisation of the three pillars of the CBD; this could, however, be stated as a purpose-to-goal assumption.

The rapid and effective restart after suspension of activity in Timor-Leste was the result of much liaison work and interim support to the evacuated PAN Advisor; such support, rather than temporary abandonment, is very important under such unusual circumstances. The development of Government-civil society partnerships looks likely to be challenging, and its difficulty increased by the recent political history, especially an inexperienced government (since 2002), and recent tension and temporary

breakdown of law and order (2006). We plan to make the process more formal, with a workshop specifically to address civil society roles; inclusion of government staff in meetings with NGOs and university has increased confidence through transparency.

## **5. Actions taken in response to previous reviews - Not applicable.**

## **6. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

The project has been rescheduled to ensure the outputs and purpose are achieved despite the hiatus in activity in Timor in 2006. The resubmission was submitted to DEFRA in February, with a refined version in March. The documents describing the rescheduling are attached. Significant difficulties have been described above. The main risk faced by the project is further unrest; however, the international community has learnt from the 2006 events and international peace-keepers and UN police are unlikely again to be prematurely withdrawn. The most sensitive period may be the next few months with the first parliamentary and presidential elections since independence. We cannot of course control this, but if the situation should again deteriorate, can repeat our approach of 2006 to ensure rapid restart.

## **7. Sustainability**

The following are the main components of sustainability put into practice in 2006-7.

- Work to mainstream Protected Area support programmes into the work of other civil society and government institutions, especially rural livelihood projects and programmes
- Preparations for Government Declaration (public ceremony) of the first National Park, expected imminently, to strengthen national consensus and pride: a national event with international invites; developing communication materials including film documentary, poster, brochure, extension materials etc.
- Involvement of national NGOs, the National University, and local institutions around the first proposed Park.
- Linkage to the Australian-supported marine conservation programme in the seas around the proposed terrestrial Park
- Strengthening the relationship with NDSMA and UNDP, which are 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 proposed Park and Protected Area Network initiative 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
- The PAN Advisor's role is constantly promoting the programme in Timor, yet externally funded posts in Timor remain at just this individual, based in Government. An expensive, heavily-staffed programme — a big sustainability risk — is not being built up, nor is this planned.

## **8. Dissemination**

Formal dissemination activities have not taken place this year, although the consultation process at the proposed Park has been thorough. Major dissemination activities will take place in the coming year, in relation to the Park Declaration and the Key Sites directory.

## **9. .**

## **10. Outstanding achievements during the reporting period**

I agree for ECTF and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section  
We believe that continuation of the project through such a difficult year in Timor-Leste is a considerable achievement. However for publicity purposes the Declaration of the first National Park, and the

publication of the Directory of Key Sites, both of which are imminent at the time of writing, are more suitable (for publicity next year).



## Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2006/07

NB activities shown are those in the revised schedule submitted to Darwin Initiative in February-March 2007 to accompany request (approved) for fund reallocation to 2008/09. Activities planned for 2007/08 and 2008/09 are not included.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2006 - March 2007	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><i><b>Goal:</b> 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><i>Illegal logging at Lore lowland forest (in proposed Park) halted by high level government delegation, following information provided by project.</i></p>	<p><i>(do not fill not applicable)</i></p>
<p><b>Purpose</b> Government-civil society partnerships contribute to establishment and management of a Protected Area Network in Timor-Leste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One or more PAs formally declared</li> <li>- PA(s) managed under joint Govt-civil society framework including formal representation of local communities</li> </ul>	<p>Declaration of the first Protected Area imminent, and steps begun towards declaring a second Protected Area. Partnerships developing, with NGO participation already. All assumptions holding.</p>	<p>Support formal Declaration of first Park, and develop and agree formal proposals on NGO and university roles.</p>
<p>Output 1. Government-civil society partnerships developed and working effectively</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Steering Committee, National Working Group (wider ToR and membership), and Local Advisory Committees established with formal Local community involvement</li> <li>- All groups meeting regularly, with decreasing external facilitation</li> <li>- Partnership roles for NGOs and universities determined</li> </ul>	<p>Govt-BirdLife Partnership is strong. Govt (MAFF) - local community relations are good but will always be sensitive. Govt-NGO partnership (<i>Santalum</i> and <i>Halarae</i>) beginning through involvement in all community consultations to date; with university, still at an earlier stage. Indicators remain appropriate and the assumption (Government and Civil Society willing to work together) apparently valid.</p>	
<p>1.1 Project planning, management, and accounting systems established</p>		<p>Done. Establishment of consultation groups: Working Group exists and being strengthened; one Local Advisory Group established; Steering Committee to be established, and workshop on govt and civil society roles to be held.</p>	
<p>Output 2. Location and conservation requirements of priority sites for protected area establishment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Directory of Key Sites for Biodiversity Conservation published, with recommendations for the</li> </ul>	<p>Good progress: publication (which is also an indicator) nearly complete. Indicators are correct and simple to measure. Assumption (creation of PAs not blocked by external factors) appeared justified although not fully tested (creation</p>	

determined, building on preliminary surveys and assessments already carried out.	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	has been delayed by unrest, but not blocked).
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; one site needing survey identified.
2.3 Rapid site assessment to fill information gaps in site directory		New site visited for rapid assessment, Mundo Perdido.
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; now under review in Timor Leste. Assuming comments from Timor favourable, publication expected in Apr-Jun, followed by beginning of programme to develop Detailed Site Profiles.
Output 3. Management guidelines including strong local community involvement developed and being implemented in first protected area, and proposed for additional areas.	- Guidelines available in Timorese languages - National co-authorship of guidelines - Endorsement by local community representatives - Guidelines being implemented in first area	Progress through <i>Conservation Proposal for Nino Conis Santana National Park</i> : includes interim management guidelines. Implementation to begin after Park Declaration and formal establishment of community management bodies. Process underway for establishment second Protected Area, Tilomar Reserve. Indicators and assumptions are appropriate, but indicator specific to second site may be added: <i>Management guidelines developed and endorsed by Government and communities for Protected Area at a second site.</i>
3.1 Process for declaration of first National Park resumed and remaining steps agreed		Done; need for this activity resulted from delays to original Declaration caused by political unrest.
3.2 Local community consultation framework and methodology developed and compiled		Framework developed 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 for Nino Conis Santana National Park</i> . Declaration to be supported in next year, with subsequent implementation of highest priority management, and training in PA management issues.
Output 4. National awareness, especially in civil society organisations, for conservation and sustainable natural resource management through protected areas is increased	- 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	Community consultations, begun in 2005, continued at the site of the new park. Discussions and research begun on existing in-country initiatives and lessons learned with other agencies and programs on civil society partnerships (e.g. UNDP, Oxfam) that may inform this work and provide linkages and support. Indicators are correct, but "Principles ... integrated into strategies..." difficult to demonstrate if strategy documents are not revised at a convenient time;

	- Project outputs disseminated	integration into programmes is easier to show from activity reports.
No activities unique to this output in 06/07. 3.1 and 3.2 have awareness raising component. One new activity should be added (see RH column)		New activity: Consultation with other institutions in Timor to promote their involvement in Protected Areas programme; will continue in next year. Key Sites Directory to be disseminated.
Output 5. Concept developed for long-term funding to establish and manage protected area network, and other donor interest developed	- Concept developed and submitted - Other donor interest developed	Little activity expected. Assumptions and Indicators correct; Timor Leste should now be eligible for GEF funding for Protected Areas, after acceding to CBD in January 2007.
No activities unique to this output in 06/07.		EU and UNDP contacted, and especially UNDP in frequent communication. Consultation with other institutions in Timor to promote their involvement in Protected Areas programme. Further contact with these and GEF expected in year 2, with programme development activity and training.

## Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve 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</p>			
<p>Purpose Government-civil society partnerships contribute to establishment and management of a Protected Area Network in Timor-Leste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One or more PAs formally declared</li> <li>- PA(s) managed under joint Govt–civil society framework including formal representation of local communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Govt declaration</li> <li>- Management plans and guidelines</li> <li>- participatory management arrangements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Related initiatives to develop legislation and ratify CBD are completed</li> <li>- Govt support for PAs is maintained</li> <li>- govt continues to be supportive of civil society involvement</li> </ul>
Outputs			
<p>1. Government-civil society partnerships developed and working effectively</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Steering Committee, National Working Group (wider ToR and membership), and Local Advisory Committees established with formal local community involvement</li> <li>- All groups meeting regularly, with decreasing external facilitation</li> <li>- Partnership roles for NGOs and universities determined</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MoUs between main stakeholders</li> <li>- Terms of Reference</li> <li>- Membership lists</li> <li>- Minutes of meetings</li> <li>- agreements and activity reports of NGOs and universities</li> </ul>	<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"> <li>- Directory of Key Sites for Biodiversity Conservation published, with recommendations for the Protected Area Network</li> <li>- Detailed site profiles including key biodiversity information, with conservation recommendations, published for highest priority sites for Protected Area status</li> <li>- National co-authorship of directory and site profiles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Published document in Timorese languages</li> <li>- records of Timorese staff inputs</li> </ul>	<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"> <li>- Guidelines available in Timorese languages</li> <li>- National co-authorship of guidelines</li> <li>- Endorsement by local community representatives</li> <li>- Guidelines being implemented in first area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Guideline document</li> <li>- Local launch ceremony/declaration for guidelines</li> <li>- Implementation reports of local staff</li> </ul>	<p>Local stakeholders at key sites remain supportive of conservation measures</p>

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"> <li>- 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</li> <li>- Project outputs disseminated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategy and programme documents of civil society organisations</li> <li>- Project reports indicating engagement of civil society organisations</li> <li>- Circulation lists</li> </ul>	
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"> <li>- Concept developed and submitted</li> <li>- Other donor interest developed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Concept submitted by Gov't</li> <li>- Correspondence with potential donors</li> </ul>	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

\* Purpose, outputs, indicators and assumptions were not altered in the reschedule submitted to Darwin Initiative, but the activity milestones schedule was altered. If this is agreed (the budget changes have been agreed), then the new activity milestones can be inserted to replace those in the original logframe above.

## **Annex 3    Supplementary material**

1. Request for rescheduling and rebudgeting of project activities, March 2007
2. Conservation Proposal for Nino Conis Santana National Park, Timor-Leste  
(to justify Government decision officially to declare the Park, and to provide Management Guidelines, Community Participation Framework and Perimeter; please note that this is not a public document, but is included here for information)