



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**

<b>Name:</b> Paul Oldham	<b>Address:</b> ESRC Centre for Economic and Social Aspects of Genomics, Lancaster University, Lancaster, Lancashire, LA1 4YG.
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**2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)**

Community Resource Management Planning in the Maichin River Valley (Chile)
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**3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested**

<b>Proposed start date:</b>	1/06/06	<b>Duration of project:</b>	24 months	<b>End date:</b>	30/05/08
<b>Darwin funding requested</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>	<b>2008/09</b>	<b>2009/2010</b>
	£203,977	£102,924	£89,277	£11,776	£

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

To strengthen the capacity of Mapuche organisations and communities to participate in the negotiation and implementation of the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity with regard to the conservation, sustainable use and community co-management of protected areas.
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**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
<b>Surname</b>	Oldham	Research Associate (TBA)	Santander
<b>Forename (s)</b>	Paul		Manuel
<b>Post held</b>	Research Associate		Protected Areas Programme Officer
<b>Institution</b>	Lancaster University		Consejo de Todas las Tierras
<b>Department</b>	CESAGen		

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

Pre-project funding for site visit for preparation of the present proposal.

**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)**

**Activities (50 words)**

**Achievements (50 words)**

**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.**

**Host country partners:**

1. Mapuche communities in the Maichin Valley: The communities are the main stakeholders and the main project beneficiaries. They have been involved in the project design phase to identify needs and priorities through meetings carried out during preproject visits (x2) by the UK partner and previous meetings with the CTT. The communities will be involved in all phases of the development of the project and their consent will be sought before any new developments or changes to the project, its objectives and activities. They will also participate actively in all phases of the project implementation as well as in the monitoring and evaluation of project phases and results. Our aim is to ensure the project is fully owned by the communities.

2. Consejo de Todas las Tierras (CTT): Requested the project based on its experience working with the communities of the Maichin Valley over the past 7 years (see previous submissions). The CTT will facilitate coordination between the communities, the UK team and the other partners involved, in particular CONAF. The CTT will be actively involved throughout the project both as a recipient of technical training and as a provider of training and capacity building within the communities. The CTT will advise the UK team members on issues relating to cultural interpretation of Mapuche concepts, techniques and processes. The CTT will also be in charge of elaborating case studies and disseminating information on lessons learned to the relevant CBD bodies and meetings in cooperation with the other partners involved. The CTT has a five member Biodiversity Team funded by SwedBio. Two of the members of the team will be directly involved throughout the project lifetime. Any changes in staff are unlikely to affect the benefits of the project as there will always be some 2-3 staff members of the CTT ensuring the fulfilment of project commitments.

3. National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), Direction of the Ninth Region: CONAF is the governmental institution responsible for the administration of protected areas in Chile and has a longstanding relationship with the CTT and the communities through the collaboration agreements established in 2000. CONAF has reaffirmed its commitment to these agreements and is further committed to the implementation of these agreements and the elaboration of sustainable community management plans. A new draft agreement directed towards these goals is attached and the final agreement will be sent through as soon as it is available.

CONAF will benefit from the results of the survey and the development of community management plans for the area. These plans, and a wider proposal for a community co-managed protected area, will contribute to achieving their goals of biodiversity conservation and enhancing the effectiveness of the National System of Wildlife Protected Areas of the State (SNASPE). CONAF has expressed willingness to allow access to the Villarrica Reserve for the surveys to be carried out and provide administrative and technical advice. Enhancing the participation of different social sectors, respecting traditional knowledge and improving the administration of protected areas for biodiversity conservation are declared elements of Chile's National Biodiversity Strategy (see also point 12.). Therefore, any changes in the staff of CONAF should not affect the benefits of this project.

4. Observatory for the Human Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Observatorio de Dererchos de Los Pueblos Indigenas): Will provide specialist legal advice in the negotiation phase between CONAF and the communities seeking mutual engagement for the implementation of the CBD provisions related to indigenous peoples and protected areas.

**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.**

The CTT maintains communication and information exchange with the NGO Fundación Sociedades Sustentables (FSS) with regard to biodiversity issues. In particular the CTT maintains contact with FSS regarding access and benefit-sharing and is making active use of the publications that resulted from the Darwin Initiative funded project. At some point in the course of the project we may consult FSS regarding protocols or agreements on access and benefit-sharing.

The CTT has recently enhanced its dialogue with the National Environmental Commission (CONAMA) which serves as the national focal point for the implementation of the CBD in Chile. There is interest on both sides in enhancing the participation of indigenous peoples in the implementation of the CBD in Chile. Strong interest was expressed in pursuing greater cooperation by the regional office of CONAMA during a meeting with the UK project leader in late 2004 and has served as a catalyst for the further discussions. We anticipate that CONAMA will become an active partner during the course of the project. However, for the purpose of establishing the project CONAF is the most important governmental actor by virtue of its status as the authority for protected areas.

In the course of the preparation of the project we have also established contact with the University of the Frontier (Universidad de la Frontera - the main regional university) and have arranged the participation of community and CTT staff in training courses in GPS, surveying and remote sensing techniques. We anticipate that relationships with the Universidad de la Frontera will be strengthened in the course of the project with a view to a full partnership in any Phase B activities.

Mapuche communities in other areas have already expressed interest in learning about the experiences of the Maichin River Valley communities if the project proceeds. This reflects the reality that the majority of the communities in the Pucon-Villarrica area are affected by protected areas. We anticipate that the Maichin River Valley project will serve as a model and provide lessons learned for other Mapuche communities and government agencies seeking to develop constructive and participatory approaches to resource management in protected areas.

## 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.**

This is a new initiative. CESAGen' existing work in relation to indigenous peoples and the CBD focuses on Amazonia and the Guianas (Venezuela, Ecuador, Brazil) and regional Amazon level activities. The project proposal is a response to a specific request from the All the Lands Council (CTT) based on previous collaborations in international negotiations under the Convention (Working Groups on 8(j), Working Group on Access and Benefit-Sharing, programme of work on Forests, Protected Areas, and the Conference of the Parties between 2000-2005). In addition to the project leader, the UK field team will draw on staff, students and expertise within the Lancaster Environment Centre (LEC). LEC staff are not presently active in Chile.

The All the Lands Council (CTT) has established a Biodiversity Team with support from Swedbio (Sweden). The Swedbio project is directed towards awareness raising in relation to traditional knowledge and the Convention through inter-community workshops. These baseline workshops are intended to provide a strategic platform for the development of wider work on implementation of the Convention in collaboration with Mapuche communities. The present project will build upon and enhance that baseline by focusing on the provision of technical scientific capacity and participatory approaches relating to protected areas. The All the Lands Council also submits periodic reports to the CBD (i.e. under the programme of work on Forests and on Protected Areas) and possesses extensive experience in the field of human rights.

As noted above, the completed Darwin Initiative funded project on 'Access to genetic resources, benefit-sharing and protection of traditional knowledge in Chile' is relevant to aspects of the present project. The recommendations of the Access Project with respect to the protection of traditional knowledge will be taken into account in developing the community protocol to manage research relationships with the UK team and may be further developed in the course of the project.

**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.**

The project focuses on the implementation of the new programme of work on protected areas with respect to the participation of indigenous and local communities, co-management arrangements and new forms of protected area (Decision VII/28). The project is also directly relevant to the implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions with respect to traditional knowledge and the participation of indigenous communities. Both the project leader and the CTT actively participate in the Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions. Other relevant areas of the Convention include the implementation of the ecosystem approach with respect to environmental planning and management and the implementation of the programme of work on forest biological diversity (Decisions V/6 and VI/22). In addition, the project is relevant to work on Education and Public Awareness, notably in relation to indigenous peoples and local communities (Decisions V/17 and VI/19).

The project will also touch on, but not be directed towards, issues surrounding access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing through the establishment of a protocol to guide the relationship between the communities and researchers. In particular, the project will provide an important opportunity to implement the emerging work of the Convention on codes of ethics and sui generis systems for the protection of traditional knowledge (forthcoming decisions at COP8). Both the CTT and project leader are actively participating in discussions relating to these measures (WG on 8j and WG on ABS) and will use that experience to establish the protocol to regulate the relationships with the UK team in a constructive manner.

In summary, strengthening the capacity of Mapuche communities and organisations as well as national authorities with regard to participatory and sustainable resource and protected areas management will assist the host country in implementing Articles 8e, 8j, 8c, 10c and 18.4 with a focus on traditional knowledge (100%), protected areas (100%), forest biodiversity (100%) and public education and awareness (20%) As

regards liaison with the CBD national focal point please see point 9 above.

**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 project responds to a number of principles and specific objectives of Chile's National Biodiversity Strategy, namely:

*"Participation: Different social sectors should participate in the definition and implementation of biodiversity conservation Strategies. The State seeks to ensure and promote participation and public consultation with the aim of understanding citizens' interests and needs, in order to build consensus around common objectives and action.*

*Respect for Traditional Knowledge: All life forms and different types of knowledge and sustainable uses of biodiversity that are generated and transmitted from generation to generation should be respected."*

Specific objectives:

*"The present coordination of the public administration system for biodiversity shall be strengthened and improved, in particular by the creation of a National System of Protected Areas, that is both public and private and land-based and aquatic, by enhancing the legal and institutional framework and by developing new management instruments such as land-use plans, different types of protected areas, standards, incentives and others.*

*Extraction methods that prevent over-exploitation of resources and allow for sustainability of production shall be encouraged; at the same time, alternative nonextractive uses of the biodiversity that are sustainable and economically profitable shall also be encouraged."* (emphasis added, Source: CONAMA, also on www.biodiv.org)

In particular the project supports and will contribute to meeting the following objectives and activities of the Regional Biodiversity Strategy of the Ninth Region of Chile:

- ❖ *"Encourage recognition of the conservation of the cultural and natural heritage of indigenous peoples.*
- ❖ *Building capacity of young professionals who would have knowledge of the culture of indigenous peoples.*
- ❖ *Create legal instruments which protect the development and use of resources and products generated by indigenous communities. Identify and promote instruments for the capacity-building and public education on the subject of biodiversity and conservation of natural resources."* (Source: CONAMA, Temuco)

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

The pursuit of sustainable management planning and co-management of protected areas is directly targeted towards enhancing the welfare and security of communities within the Maichin Valley.

During the project design phase the issue of sustainable livelihoods was consistently emphasised in consultations with community leaders. Specifically, community leaders expressed concern that there was potential over-exploitation of certain forest resources which were sold as raw materials. They stated that they would prefer to receive training to prepare final products (i.e. craftwork, marmalades, cosmetics) from forest products which add value and reduce exploitation of raw materials. Community representatives further expressed the wish to learn about alternative, including non-extractive, use of resources, and developing culturally responsive and sustainable methods of use based on their traditional knowledge as well as on modern techniques. In addition, community leaders expressed concern that many young people were leaving the valley due to a lack of employment opportunities.

We have responded to this by building in provision for training within the communities for Carpentry, Fruit processing, Pinones (Araucaria seeds), and accounts and marketing skills. This training will be contracted in from local organisations who already run such courses (identified by CTT) but who have not operated in the Maichin Valley (by virtue of its relative isolation). In the project leader's experience building relationships between local training providers and the communities is more likely to leave a lasting legacy than efforts by the UK team to provide such training.

The communities also face difficult choices in relation to mounting pressure to open the valley to tourism in which the outstanding beauty of the Maichin Valley and the Mapuche themselves are projected as the major attractions. To date the communities have unanimously rejected tourism on the grounds that it will cause pollution, create a fire hazard in summer, and disrupt livestock. As one leader (lonko) put it during the consultations “the communities will pay the price for the actions of others”. Nevertheless, pressure to open the area is likely to continue due to the major economic interests located in nearby Pucon and Villarrica (i.e. the Sendero Chile project). As the CBD report on the impacts of tourism, to which the CTT contributed, has noted the impacts of tourism are frequently negative for indigenous communities. It is to be hoped that the project will contribute to assisting the communities with making well informed and balanced decisions regarding tourism.

On a wider level, the communities within the valley confront long term strategic problems with respect to decision-making surrounding environmental management. In short, what kind of environment do they wish their children and their children’s children to grow up in? How will this be balanced against the everyday demands of pursuing a livelihood in a changing world? The request to the Darwin Initiative is primarily directed towards providing the communities with the tools they will need to make informed decisions about strategic environmental management planning in relation to the future of the valley and its people. As stated in the original pre-project submission one desired option is the establishment of a community managed protected area. While we believe this to be a desirable and achievable goal in both the view of the project leader and the CTT in the first instance the priority should be capacity-building. The reason for this is that proposals for a community managed protected area that have not emerged directly from a process of widespread consultation and capacity-building within the communities will fail. In short, process is critically important in defining and pursuing desired outcomes at the community level.

**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.**

In the course of consultations with the CTT and government agencies it became clear to the project leader that Chile is remarkably isolated from experiences in community co-management of protected areas involving indigenous peoples elsewhere in Latin America i.e. Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Colombia, Panama. It is for this reason that a decision was taken by the CTT and the project leader to focus on capacity-building among the communities of the Maichin Valley and government agencies in the first instance.

The impact of the work will be the creation of a series of community management plans along the length of the Maichin Valley (four sectors – two communities each). These management plans will then be unified to create a single management plan for the entire valley. This will form the basis for formal negotiations with the protected area authority through a series of round-tables that will be initiated during year one and intensify during year two. The expected outcome of the negotiation process will be a formal agreement between the communities and CONAF on the co-management of the Villarrica National Reserve including a detailed management plan. This will be a very significant impact in a Chilean context and serve as a model for work elsewhere. We also anticipate, but cannot guarantee, that the outcome of the negotiation will include a formal legal agreement to establish a community managed protected area encompassing the Maichin Valley bordering the Villarrica National Reserve. This will effectively extend the number of protected areas in Chile and break new ground in the Chilean context. It will demonstrate both to indigenous communities in Chile and to government agencies that it is possible to develop mutually beneficial agreements. As such it will serve as a model for the implementation of the CBD in relation to indigenous peoples and protected areas elsewhere in Chile.

This will be achieved through a combination of a) technical training of CTT staff and young community members in participatory surveying and land use mapping using GPS techniques; b) joint community and UK team resource mapping exercises (one team of six per zone) in year one and two; c) community and inter-community planning workshops; d) agreement of resource management plans and a unified valley wide management plan; e) training provision on sustainable livelihoods; f) a negotiation phase directed towards formal agreements between the communities and CONAF.

The outcomes of the project will be disseminated on four main levels: a) dissemination among Mapuche communities in Region 9 and 10 of Chile concerned with issues surrounding co-management of protected areas and to indigenous peoples elsewhere in Chile as a basis for replication; b) dissemination to national agencies involved in protected areas and biodiversity conservation in Chile as a basis for replication; c) dissemination and experience sharing through the realisation of a regional workshop in Chile, and; d) dissemination under the CBD programme of work on protected areas and the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions in the form of case studies and side events to inform wider international policy

debates.

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

As noted above, Chile remains isolated from developments relating to community co-management of protected areas elsewhere in Latin America. Both the indigenous communities and governmental agencies are operating from a low level of experience in this area.

The project will leave a lasting legacy in Chile in the following ways:

1. The project will establish the first detailed resource management plans in Chile with the direct participation of indigenous communities and government authorities;
2. The project will provide Mapuche communities with the tools, training and the confidence they need to engage in long term resource management planning and generate multiplier effects in other Mapuche communities;
3. The project will provide the communities with increased experience and confidence in what for many is the intimidating task of negotiating with powerful government agencies in relation to conservation, sustainable use and resource management planning;
4. The project will provide the communities with a better understanding of the options and strategic challenges that they confront in relation to long-term strategic environmental management planning;
5. The project will provide government agencies, specifically CONAF, with practical experience of engaging in participatory resource management planning in relation to protected areas and the identification and pursuit of mutually desirable outcomes for biodiversity conservation.
6. The project will, subject to full consultations with the communities during the project and the outcomes of negotiations with CONAF, deliver formal agreement on the creation of a community managed protected area;
7. The project will draw Chilean institutions into the wider context of initiatives directed towards community managed protected areas in Latin America as a basis for experience sharing and lessons learned;
8. The project may provide a platform for longer term partnerships between UK specialists and Chilean counterparts in relation to the participatory management of protected areas,.

#### **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 Maichin Valley was carefully selected by the project partners from a range of other potential locations for a Darwin project on the basis that the communities possess land security and have been actively seeking to negotiate agreements with the protected area authority. The Maichin Valley presents a lesser level of conflict and complexity than other areas in the region by virtue of the fact that with the exception of colonists at the mouth of the valley all the communities are Mapuche. In short, the analysis of project feasibility featured strongly in site selection. In the very unlikely event of insurmountable difficulties in the Maichin Valley a potential site B has been identified.

We have agreed to negotiate a protocol to manage research relationships between the UK team and the communities at the very start of the project and will agree a dispute resolution mechanism. This reflects the mutual experience gained through direct participation in CBD debates. We have also included a local project steering committee to ensure local project ownership and the creation of community focal points as part of the project design.

The CTT has engaged in negotiations with CONAF and is establishing a formal agreement with CONAF relating to the project (see attachment). Specialist legal advice has been obtained based on the recommendations of Darwin referees. Additional discussions have taken place with CONAMA. The availability of training in GPS and survey techniques from the Universidad de la Frontera has been established and NGOs for livelihood related training have been identified.

The initial project length of 24 months has been established with a view to an exit strategy for the UK team. If the objectives of the project have not been realised in the first 24 months the UK team will simply leave. If the project objectives have been realised, and subject to mutual agreement, we will seek to continue the relationship for a Phase B project and leverage the initial Darwin investment in pursuit of Phase B funding from other sources.

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

The Darwin project will be advertised and the logo used in accordance with the relevant Darwin regulations. We intend that all workshops and events with funding under the Initiative will be clearly presented as such and that all formal reports and documents arising from the project will include the Darwin logo. Given the ongoing participation of the partners in formal CBD meetings we anticipate that one or more side event presentations will be made to Parties which will present the results to date using the Darwin Logo. A member of the UK delegation will be invited to introduce/chair these events in collaboration with a counterpart from the Chile delegation. We will seek further guidance on appropriate advertising and use of the logo if the project is approved.

**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?**

Technical training will be provided to a core group of 8 young members of the 8 communities and 2 staff from the CTT. The training will consist of participation in university training courses at the Universidad de la Frontera on GPS mapping, remote sensing, sampling techniques, procedures and analysis and computer training. The training courses typically last six months. The young community members will be selected by the communities in the Maichin Valley based on suitable educational qualifications. Two Mapuche staff from the CTT will be selected by the CTT. An additional two training places have been provided for to anticipate turnover during the project.

Those trained will be responsible for training upto 32 other young community members in the same areas as part of the development of research capacity. Those with formal training will be key members of the survey teams who will work with UK team members during intensive fieldwork visits. Those trained will receive additional hands on training in resource mapping during the UK team visits and will also engage in additional work in the absence of the UK team in coordination with the local CTT project office, the CTT project coordinator and the onsite UK project coordinator. Equipment, consumables and resources for those trained have been built into the project budget.

The effectiveness of the training will be measured in terms of the outputs. These outputs will primarily take the form of environmental resource maps and related materials. The maps and related information will be presented at community and inter-community meetings for evaluation and correction by the community members. In other words, the effectiveness of the training will be directly assessed by the communities themselves. Additional assessments and advice will be provided by the UK team as needed. Experience in Amazonia using these techniques reveals that the multiplier effects of providing this training to community members and the tools necessary to conduct the work are very significant. We anticipate that upon completion of the project a number of those trained will serve as a resource base for similar initiatives in communities outside the Maichin Valley.

As noted above, at the request of the community leaders the project will also facilitate the provision of training related to sustainable livelihoods by local organisations and service providers. As the outcomes of such training are longer term, and less immediately visible, they will be more difficult to assess. If the project is approved we will consult with local organisations regarding assessment criteria.



## 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
<b>Goal:</b> <b>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</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the conservation of biological diversity,</li> <li>• the sustainable use of its components, and</li> <li>• the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</li> </ul>			
<b>Purpose</b>			
To strengthen the capacity of Mapuche organisations and communities to participate in the negotiation and implementation of the provisions of the CBD with regard to the conservation, sustainable use and community co-management of protected areas.	Staff and community members trained  Surveys conducted  Management plans developed  Negotiation phase completed  Case studies disseminated to partners and CBD	Reports  Surveys  Management plans  Reports  Case studies	Community socio-economic and political situation remains stable.  Community leadership and CTT staff remains committed to project implementation  CONAF remain committed to participation and negotiation.
<b>Outputs</b>			
Capacity of the Mapuche-Pehuenche communities, the Consejo de Todas las Tierras and the relevant national body (CONAF) with regard to conservation and the sustainable and participatory management and use of the Villarrica National Reserve and bordering areas strengthened.	1. Year 1: 40 members from 8 communities trained through: capacity-building and planning workshops and training. 2. Year 1: Technical Training of 2 staff from biodiversity team of the CTT. 3. Year 2: Regional Latin American workshop held.	1. Workshop materials, reports and list of participants. 2. Course inscriptions and certificates and records of attendance. 3. Workshop report, material and list of participants.	Community leadership and CTT staff remain willing and available to participate in training and capacity-building component.
Survey of the natural resources, conservation status, use, and status of traditional knowledge and practices associated with these resources completed.	4. Survey completed by UK team with the participation of the communities and local institutions by the end of the first half of year 2.	1. Survey report	Permits to operate in the Reserve granted by CONAF; Villarrica volcano remains stable.

Community resource management proposals	5. Year 1: Minimum of 4 framework community proposals based on established conservation practices and traditional community knowledge and practices elaborated.	1. Copies of 4 framework proposals	Ongoing community engagement.
A community plan for the participatory management of the Maichin valley and co-management Villarrica National Reserve elaborated.	6. Year 1: Framework community management plan agreed. 7. Year 2: Detailed co-management plan agreed.	1. Copy of framework community management plan 2. Copy of detailed co-management plan	Consensus among the communities achievable.
Community co-management plan and establishment of a community managed protected area negotiated with CONAF (note re-introduction of community protected area)	8. Year 2: Roundtables between the communities and CONAF established.	1. Reports and lists of participants in roundtables 2. Formal agreements	CONAF remains willing to negotiate co-management Villarrica National Reserve. Full Community consensus on establishment of a community managed protected area and successful negotiation with CONAF.
Lessons learned related to the objectives 1.1 and 2.2 of the programme of work on Protected Areas provided to partners and the CBD.	10. 2 Case studies elaborated in the course of the project.	Copies of the case studies	Above outputs available.
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Activity Milestones</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>	
Planning and capacity-building workshops	Years 1: Project steering committee established; Year 1 & 2: 3 inter-community planning workshops; 3. 8 local community workshops each year. Year 2: Regional Latin American workshop on community/co-management of protected areas.		
Training in surveying and participatory research methods	Year 1. 8 young community members and 2 CTT staff trained by UK staff in cooperation with local institutions in: GPS mapping, remote sensing; sampling techniques, procedures and analysis; and socio-economic surveying (months 1-6). Training of 32 young community members in the same fields (months 6-12).		

Survey	Socio-economic and environmental survey including, zoning and resource mapping and impact assessment by 4 interdisciplinary and intercultural teams of 6 persons (Year 1 and 2).	
Elaboration of community proposals, management plans and case studies	Year 1: Minimum of 4 community framework resource management proposals. Year 1: Framework community management plan agreed. Year 2: Detailed management plan Year 1 & 2: 1 case study per year elaborated by community member/s and CTT staff.	
Negotiation roundtables	Roundtables between communities and CONAF (2 in year 1 and 4 in year 2).	

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

<b>Project implementation timetable</b>		
<b>Date</b>	<b>Financial year</b>	<b>Key milestones</b>
<p>1. 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter (June to September 2006 – Winter)</p> <p>2. 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter (October-January - spring/summer)</p> <p>3. 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter (February – March Summer/Autumn)</p>	Apr-Mar 2006/7	<p>1. UK onsite coordinator appointed;</p> <p>2. CTT project coordinator appointed;</p> <p>3. 1 Inter-community planning workshop realised;</p> <p>4. Project steering committee established;</p> <p>5. Community Focal Points established;</p> <p>6. Local project office established (Maichin Valley);</p> <p>7. 8 community members and 2 Consejo staff training courses: GPS mapping, remote sensing; sampling techniques, procedures and analysis;</p> <p>8. UK team (staff and students) initiate survey work with Chile counterparts (4 teams of 6);</p> <p>9. 1 Inter-community planning meeting realised</p> <p>10. 8 Community workshops realised (one per community);</p> <p>11. Follow up activity plan agreed UK/Chile Team;</p> <p>12. Formal Roundtable meeting with CONAF;</p> <p>13. Chile research team continues mapping work and initiates training of 32 young community members in the same area;</p> <p>14. 1 inter-community planning workshop to agree framework management plan;</p> <p>15. Formal Roundtable with CONAF;</p> <p>16. Framework community management plan agreed with CONAF;</p> <p>17. 1 Case study elaborated by CTT and communities for submission under the CBD;</p>
<p>4. 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter (April-July Autumn/Winter)</p> <p>5. 5<sup>th</sup> Quarter (August-November Winter/ Spring)</p> <p>6. 6<sup>th</sup> Quarter (December-March Summer/Autumn)</p>	Apr-Mar 2007/8	<p>1. Inter-community planning workshop realised;</p> <p>2. Five community level economic training courses provided;</p> <p>3. Formal Roundtable with CONAF (x 1);</p> <p>4. Anthropological research conducted with Chile team;</p> <p>5. 1 Intercommunity planning meeting;</p> <p>6. Mapping and planning work continues (Chile team) in coordination with community focal points;</p> <p>7. Formal Roundtable with CONAF (x 1);</p> <p>8. CBD side event (Working Groups TBA);</p> <p>9. UK team complete survey work with Chile counterparts;</p> <p>10. Phase B planning initiated for discussion with communities;</p> <p>11. 8 community workshops realised to draw up final plans;</p> <p>12. 1 intercommunity planning workshop realised to finalise management plan;</p> <p>13. Formal Roundtable with CONAF (x 2) to agree detailed co-management plan;</p> <p>14. Regional Latin American Workshop Held and co-management plan/community managed protected area formally presented/announced;</p>
<p>7. 7<sup>th</sup> Quarter (to May 30th)</p>	Apr-Mar 2008/2009	<p>15. Project reporting completed</p> <p>16. 1 case study prepared by CTT and the communities for presentation at COP9 with UK team members and UK/Chile Delegation.</p> <p>17. Phase B commences subject to progress</p> <p>18. UK/Chile Team initiate publications in accordance with research protocol</p>

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.)
	3	12 community members and local staff trained in GPS and surveying techniques (Universidad de la Frontera certificates). 6 months followed by 14 months field practice.
	6A	32 community members are trained in the above fields by those trained and participate in 14 months field practice.
	6A	+40 members of 8 communities receive training in planning through workshops (16 community workshops of +3 days over two years); 8 in year one and 8 in year two.
	6A	40-100 members of communities receive training relating to sustainable livelihoods (certificates of attendance) (x 4 workshops).
	8	106 weeks minimum (excluding students)
	9	1 environmental resource management plan for the Maichin Valley and supplementary plans (see above)
	11A	6 minimum
	14A	1 Latin America Regional Workshop
	15B	At least one plus regular local radio announcements (the main medium of communications)
	*	Two case studies submitted to Convention on Biological Diversity for dissemination to Parties.
	*	Three side event presentations under CBD (Working Group on 8(j), Working Group on Protected Areas, COP9).
	20	£48,432

**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.

Primary responsibility for project monitoring and evaluation will be held by the communities of the Maichin Valley who are the project beneficiaries. Evaluation of progress to date will be built in to the community and inter-community workshops.

Interim evaluation and monitoring of the project will be the responsibility of the project-steering committee which will include host country partners. The steering committee will report during the inter-community workshops.

Day to day responsibility will be held by the CTT coordinator and the onsite UK research coordinator who will report to the steering committee in the first instance.

Phase B planning will be based on a final evaluation during an intercommunity workshop and in preparation for the Regional Workshop.