



Submit **by** Monday 3 December 2012

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 19: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required.

Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue.

ELIGIBILITY

1. Name and address of organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by post and email to the Project Leader)

Name: BirdLife International (Dr Mark O'Brien)	Address: Wellbrook Court Girton Road Cambridge CB3 0NA
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2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

(max 10 words)

Delivering sustainable forest management for Fiji's people and wildlife (Ref: 2125)

3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested, matched funding

Proposed start date: Duration of project: End date:					
Darwin request	2013/14 £	2014/15 £	2015/16 £	2016/17 £	Total £309,407
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as percentage of total Project cost: Age V. Jensen Charity Foundation = 20% of total project cost.					

4. Define the outcome of the project. This should be a summary statement derived from the answer given to question 14

(max 100 words)

At the end of the project, a minimum total area of 26,000 ha of natural forest in Fiji will be designated as Permanent Forest Estates – consisting of Protected Areas and Sustainably Managed Forests - under the terms of Fiji's Forest Policy 2007. At these designated sites, there will be measurable improvements in the sustainability of livelihoods for participating forest-owning *Mataqali*, from the harvesting of forest products, coupled with reduced pressure on the forest ecosystems. These outcomes will be sustained through the development and implementation of new tools and materials, and by building local capacity through targeted training and support.

5. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

Country 1: Republic of Fiji	Country 2:
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6. Biodiversity Conventions

Which of the three conventions supported by the Darwin Initiative will your project be supporting? Note: projects supporting more than one convention will not achieve a higher scoring

Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)	Yes
Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)	No
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	No

6b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the convention(s) your project is targeting. You may wish to refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here.

Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

(Max 200 words)

This project contributes directly to CBD Aichi Biodiversity Target 7 – “By 2020 areas under Forestry are managed sustainably ensuring conservation of biodiversity” and Target 11 “By 2020 at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services are conserved”.

This project will enable communities and forest owners to manage their forests sustainably and in accord with government policy. It also addresses Objective 1.3 in Fiji’s NBSAP – “Minimise the loss and fragmentation of community-owned native forests”, and will empower communities to help enforce the National Code of Logging Practice. More sustainable management of their forests, together with a greater awareness of the codes of practice to enforce this, will both benefit biodiversity and provide long-term financial security to forest-owning *mataqali*. The proposed framework will provide the mechanism by which the Fiji Department of Forests will continue to add Permanent Forest Estates (PFEs) for its sustainable forest management programme.

Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CITES/CMS focal point in the host country?

Yes No if yes, please give details:

This project will work with the Fiji Department of Environment which is the national CBD focal point.

The establishment of PFEs - comprising both Protected Areas (PAs) and Sustainably Managed Forests (SMFs) - in forestry will be a key component on the agenda of the Protected Areas Committee in Fiji. This will contribute directly to Target 11 (the conservation of terrestrial land) of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

The Protected Areas Committee, chaired by project partner the National Trust for Fiji, on which both the Department of Environment and Department of Forests sits, reports to the Programme of Works on PAs. This is a key component of Fiji Government’s response to the CBD.

7. Principals in project. Please identify and provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more personnel or more than one project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1 - Main	Project Partner 2
Surname	O’Brien	Watling	Samuela
Forename (s)	Mark	Dick	Lagataki
Post held	Senior Technical Manager	Director	Conservator Forests, Fiji
Institution (if different to above)	BirdLife International	NatureFiji- MareqetiViti	Fiji Ministry of Fisheries and Forests
Department	Pacific	NA	Department of Forests

Details	Project Partner 3
Surname	Erasito
Forename (s)	Elizabeth
Post held	Chair – Protected Areas Committee
Institution (if different to above)	National Trust of Fiji

8. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, please provide details of the most recent (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
19-022 (Round 18)	Melanie Heath	Ecosystem conservation for climate change adaptation in East Africa
18-005 (Round 17)	Alison Stattersfield	Understanding, assessing and monitoring ecosystem services for better biodiversity conservation
18-011 (Round 17)	David Wege	Building a future for Haiti's unique vertebrates
17-026 (Round 16)	Steve Cranwell	Restoration of priority Pacific Island ecosystems for people and biodiversity
16-013 (Round 15)	Richard Grimmett	Strengthening partnerships for Ramsar implementation in South-East Asia
15-022 (Round 14)	Roger Safford	Government-Civil Society Partnerships for Protected Areas in Timor-Leste

9a. IF YOU ANSWERED 'NO' TO QUESTION 8 please complete Question 9

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	
What is the legal status of your organisation?	NGO Yes/No Government Yes/No University Yes/No Other (explain) Yes/No
Type of organisation (e.g. University, NGO, private sector, Government Department etc)	
Have you unsuccessfully applied to the Darwin Initiative before? If yes please provide the application reference number(s)	
How is your organisation currently funded?	(Max 100 words)
Have you provided appropriate audited/independently examined accounts?	Yes/No

9b. Provide detail of 3 contracts previously held by your institution that demonstrate your credibility as a research organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contacts should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your Darwin application.

Contract 1 Title	Creating Permanent Forest Estates for the benefit of Fiji's people and biodiversity
Contract Value	£XX
Contract Duration	Three years from Jan 2009 – Dec 2011
Role of institution in project	BirdLife International was the project manager and worked with NatureFiji-MareqetiViti and Department of Forests to undertake the work.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract.	<p>This project had three objectives: to create awareness among the forest-owning <i>mataqali</i> about the opportunities and benefits of establishing Permanent Forest Estates on their lands; to create awareness among them and their children about the value of their forests; and to help build the capacity of a strong indigenous NGO that can continue forest conservation and environmental awareness activities after the project ends.</p> <p>The Aage V. Jensen Charity Foundation-funded project generated huge awareness amongst the leading forest-owning <i>mataqali</i> and highlighted their opportunity to designate their forests as 'Permanent Forest Estates' (PFEs) under new visionary legislation. PFEs are forests which are either sustainably managed by Fijian landowners – benefitting their livelihoods and conserving biodiversity - or are permanently protected.</p> <p>Working alongside the Department of Forests, NatureFiji-MareqetiViti and BirdLife International (Project Manager) completed discussions with landowners of nearly 70% of Fiji's remaining forests. They have also sowed the seeds of sustainability for forest conservation by educating children – the landowners of the future – about the value of their forests. Finally, the project established NatureFiji-MareqetiViti as a stable, trusted and authoritative NGO in the eyes of local communities, the Fijian Government and the global BirdLife Partnership alike.</p> <p>The project generated tremendous interest from communities seeking to move from 50 years of ad-hoc logging to sustainable long-term management. A number of <i>mataqali</i> also expressed their wish to halt all logging activities; seeking instead to formally designate their land as Protected Areas.</p>
Reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Dr Mark O'Brien, BirdLife International, Street 10 MacGregor Road, Suva, Fiji

Contract 2 Title	Understanding, assessing and monitoring ecosystem services for better biodiversity conservation (Darwin Initiative project number 18-005)
Contract Value	£XXX
Contract Duration	3 years (1 April 2010 – 31 March 2013)
Role of institution in project	Lead project organisation (Project Leader and Project Manager). The BirdLife Global (UK) Secretariat managed the Project overall, coordinated the development of the scientific protocols, developed the databases to hold and analyse the new data on ecosystem services, supported the field work, produced awareness-raising and training materials and provided support for advocacy work in Nepal.

<p>Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract.</p>	<p>Purpose: To build capacity of national NGOs in Nepal & other Asian countries to collect & use information on ecosystem services (ES) for better biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop research methodologies for cost-effective, site-focused assessment & monitoring of ES • To undertake ES assessment & monitoring using the developed methods and refining them at pilot sites in Nepal, • To collect and analyse ES data nationally through a rapid review of ES at sites of high biodiversity importance • To raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity conservation & maintenance of ES for livelihoods • To develop guidelines & conduct training on collection & use of ES information for conservation planning & advocacy <p>Outcomes:</p> <p>A comprehensive research methodology for assessing ecosystem services (ES) at sites has been developed with the involvement of 40+ international experts.</p> <p>The resulting 'toolkit' for assessing ES has been piloted at four Important Bird Areas (IBAs) by Bird Conservation Nepal (BCN, BirdLife in Nepal) and further refined based on this field-testing. Local communities and other stakeholders have been fully engaged throughout, participating in workshops and surveys, implementing the methods, and providing feedback and interpretation of results.</p> <p>Case studies from the four sites have been written up and submitted to peer-review journals for publication. A review of ES and biodiversity has been conducted across all (27) IBAs nationally for the first time.</p> <p>Over 20 publicity events have been held in Nepal and five sets of materials developed (including a TV documentary) to raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity conservation and maintenance of ES for livelihoods.</p> <p>As a result, the capacity of BCN to collect and use information on ES for better biodiversity conservation has increased. BCN are now in a position to present this work to other organisations and engage in discussions on ES and links to poverty. Relationships with Government, INGOs and NGOs in Nepal have been nurtured through regular participation in project consultation meetings.</p> <p>National stakeholders (including Government) were engaged in the publication of a National Report on the importance of Nepal's IBAs for biodiversity and ES based on the project results. The report includes recommendations for follow on work and was launched at a Side Event at CBD COP11 in October 2012, co-hosted by the Nepali Government. Project results were presented at a regional workshop in May 2012, attended by 14 BirdLife Asia Partners to share experiences more widely. As a result, many Partners aim to implement similar work through future projects.</p>
<p>Reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number)</p>	<p>Jenny Birch, Ecosystem Services Officer, Birdlife International Unit 1 Wellbrook Court Girton Road Cambridge CB3 0NA</p>

Contract 3 Title	Supporting community-driven protected area establishment in Fiji: "Fijians for Fijian Forests".
Contract Value	£XX
Contract Duration	06/09 - 05/11
Role of institution in project	BirdLife was the lead implementing organisation, working with Fiji Department of Forests and local communities around two project sites.
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract.	<p>This project implemented conservation and sustainable livelihoods initiatives at two priority Important Bird Areas (IBAs) in Fiji: Mt Nabukelevu on Kadavu and the Natewa Tunuloa peninsula. Neither site was formally protected but both are under serious threat from, most critically, agricultural encroachment (Nabukelevu) and logging (Natewa).</p> <p>BirdLife initiated conservation activities (funded by the UK Darwin Initiative - 162/15/019) at both IBAs, working with their local communities to identify problems, define potential solutions and develop appropriate skills. This has led to the establishment of two local conservation groups, known as Site Support Groups (SSGs), comprising representatives of land-owning <i>mataqali</i> who wish to sustainably manage/conservate their natural (forest) resources.</p> <p>In Nabukelevu the CEPF-funded project established a community-based protected area at their IBA, and initiated reforestation work on degraded land. The total land area is approximately 350ha.</p> <p>In Natewa, the SSG declined offers by timber companies to sell their forests for logging purposes and decided to work with BirdLife to protect their forest instead. The Natewa peninsula had been under a logging concession and the majority of the forest had been signed over to logging leases; these forest blocks represent the last stands of forest not at immediate risk of being logged. Early in 2009 a workshop was held in Navetau Village on the Natewa peninsula, attended by over 30 local people, during which 11 <i>mataqali</i> agreed to sustainably manage over 6,000ha of land for ten years.</p> <p>Locally-driven, sustainable resource management plans for both sites have been produced. These include seeking opportunities for sustainable, forest-based income generation, such as the establishment of sandalwood and native tree nurseries and subsequent sale of seedlings, bee-keeping and eco-tourism, which will show the benefits of protecting the forests.</p> <p>The project also worked with the SSGs at these two IBAs/KBAs, and built on their enthusiasm to protect their own forests. It made significant progress towards formal recognition of the Community-Based Protected Areas (not PFE or PA); to improve the conservation status and knowledge of the two IBAs/KBAs; and to strengthen the Site Support Groups to become sustainable Community-Based Organisations.</p> <p>BirdLife's community-based livelihoods work at Natewa received global attention in 2012 receiving an Equator Prize. Please read more at: http://www.birdlife.org/community/2012/06/fijian-sisi-flies-long-way-receive-un-award/</p>
Reference contact details	Dr Mark O'Brien, BirdLife International, Street 10 MacGregor Road, Suva, Fiji

9c. 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)

10. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships. N.B. Additional information on how the project team has access to relevant livelihood development experience – as requested by Darwin – is appended to end of this proposal.

<p>Lead institution and website: BirdLife International</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>Dr Mark O'Brien will be the overall project manager - his role will be to co-ordinate the programme of work, ensure robust monitoring and evaluation is undertaken, and prepare project reports.</p> <p>Dr David Thomas - BirdLife's Head of Communities & Livelihoods – will provide expert support on developing the SSG network and other matters relating to community empowerment.</p> <p>Dr Nick Askew – BirdLife's Regional Programme Development Manager will provide capacity development support to NFMV.</p> <p>Jenny Birch - will provide expert support on the technical aspects of the Toolkit for development of the Ecosystem Services Assessment (TESSA) into Fiji.</p> <p>In addition, the BirdLife Finance & Admin Manager (TBC) will ensure funds are managed effectively, efficiently and without waste.</p> <p>Project supervision and support will be provided by Don Stewart - Pacific Director based in Fiji.</p>
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<p>Partner Name and website where available: NatureFiji-MareqetiViti</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>NatureFiji-MareqetiViti (NFMV) will be responsible for development of the project, both through liaison with relevant government departments, and through to face-to-face activities with <i>mataqali</i> in the field.</p> <p>NFMV has previously co-ordinated awareness-raising for PFEs on the two main islands of Fiji – targeting over 70 <i>mataqali</i> - and is currently working with the Department of Forests to establish Protected Areas on the third largest island of Taveuni.</p> <p>NFMV is Fiji’s leading local conservation organisation; it has a staff of nine full-time project and administrative officers and a portfolio of eight active projects focused on three priority areas – Forest Conservation, Invasive Alien Species and Species Conservation.</p> <p>In the 2011 FY, its project funding turnover was £258,978, and it currently has £317,006 of funding proposals pending across all its programmes.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available: Department of Forests</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>Fiji’s Department of Forests (DoF) has oversight of forest exploitation and forestry operations throughout Fiji; it will be BirdLife and NFMV’s senior Government partner in the implementation of the project.</p> <p>DoF’s Conservator of Forests (Mr Samuela Vakaloloma Lagataki) will be the senior liaison point between the two organisations.</p> <p>This project will enable DoF to better define the implementation arrangements of the Fiji Forestry Policy (2007) relating to PFEs. In the field, BirdLife and NFMV staff will either work together with DoF staff or will keep the local forest office fully briefed of their activities.</p> <p>BirdLife, NFMV and DoF have a well-established working relationship as they have worked together on three previous major projects.</p> <p>DoF will be a member of the Project Steering Committee and so will be briefed and have an input into the project on this forum. It will also be the primary adviser in respect of awareness and other materials produced for forest-owning landowners, such as the translation of Fiji’s Code of Forest Harvesting.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Fiji Protected Area Committee (PAC)</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>The Protected Area Committee (PAC) is established as an Advisory Technical Committee to the National Environment Council under the Environmental Management Act (2005). The functions of PAC are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To advise the National Environment Council on protected area policies and priorities; • To support the establishment of an adequate and representative national protected area system, consistent with national and international policy commitments; • To facilitate consensus on national priority areas for conservation, including terrestrial, freshwater and marine protected areas; and, • To identify gaps in the existing protected area system, including the extent of protected areas, the state of scientific knowledge and the adequacy of existing management measures. <p>Through the life time of this project the PAC will be the key forum for discussing all issues relating to the creation of Protected Areas as components of the Permanent Forest Estate and it will take responsibility for putting forward recommendations to Cabinet through the National Environment Council. Both BirdLife and NFMV are members of the PAC and have participated since the establishment of the Committee.</p>
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>11. Have you provided CVs for the senior team including the Project Leader</p>	<p>Yes</p>
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TECHNICAL EXCELLENCE

12. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address. For example, what biodiversity and development challenges will the project address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

Fiji's endemic biodiversity is primarily forest-based. However, half of native forests have been lost, with declines in biodiversity and ecosystem services. Forests are owned and used by *mataqali* (clans) for subsistence and income. Poverty and a lack of positive incentives and alternative management practices are the key drivers for forest loss.

Fiji's Forest Policy (2007) seeks to conserve natural forests, by engaging *mataqali* in sustainable forest management that conserves biodiversity and provides benefits from livelihoods. This will be achieved through establishing Permanent Forest Estates - consisting of Protected Areas and Sustainably Managed Forests.

To date no PFEs or PAs have been established under the policy because:

- While *Mataqali* and decision-makers now have a raised awareness of the longer-term benefits of sustainable forest management over short-term returns from logging and agricultural clearance, they are unclear on the mechanisms, and have received no training, that will enable them to effectively contribute to a sustainably-managed timber industry.
- No guidance or training available for *mataqali* wishing to develop alternative livelihoods that aid forest conservation, and/or to monitor and report unsustainable logging practices in their forests.
- Isolation of local efforts leads to low sustainability, knowledge-loss and poor integration of data to national, regional and international levels.

13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc).

BirdLife and NFMV have received requests from *mataqali* owning over 500,000 hectares of Fiji's remaining forest wishing to work towards PFE or PA establishment. This project will build on this interest to research and implement actions with *mataqali* to deliver sustainable forest management as follows:

Identify and highlight ecological, socio-economic and cultural values of sustainable forest management to provide incentives for enduring biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods

1. Develop and implement Toolkit for Eco -System Service Assessment (TESSA - devised under DI Project 18-005) for use in Fiji, and across the region.
2. Integrate documentation of traditional cultural values of Fiji's forests, from *mataqali* elders, into TESSA.
3. Undertake ecosystem service, biodiversity and socio-economic assessments and surveys with *mataqali* to establish project baselines, monitor progress and convey these valuations to *mataqali* and national decision-makers.

Publish and implement framework to establish and improve first PFE – SMFs and PAs - under Forest Policy (2007), with local capacity built to monitor sustainable management

1. Work with DoF and others to research and publish a Framework for Establishment of PFE and PAs (including new Code of Practice for Managing Plantations for Biodiversity within PFEs).
2. Establish the first PFE and PAs under Forest Policy (2007) – at least eight covering a minimum of 26,000 ha – by training, supporting and working with the forest-owning *mataqali* to use the new Framework Establishment of PFE and PAs.
3. Develop and implement a training module for forest-owning *mataqali* establishing PFEs to build their capacity to monitor logging in accordance with Fiji's Code of Forest Harvesting.

Develop ecosystem-based sustainable livelihoods that will both reduce poverty and conserve forest ecosystems

1. Use Participative Management Planning methods – devised under Darwin Initiative project 19-022 – to engage forest communities in scoping, developing and monitoring ecosystem-based sustainable livelihoods (see Section 19).
2. Develop Community Engagement Toolkit for NGOs in Fiji – by collating and reviewing best practice and lessons learnt to date; informing forest projects nationally and regionally.
3. Support strengthening and emergence of Site Support Groups at Fiji's forests using Community Engagement Toolkit.

Build project impact and sustainability by networking Site Support Groups and disseminating monitoring data for national and international advocacy

1. Establish a Community Conservation and Livelihoods Network (CCLN) within Fiji, which can in turn link with other groups from across the BirdLife global Partnership, to support replication of good practice, improve knowledge-exchange and increase sustainability.
2. Promote site monitoring biodiversity data – and wider project outcomes – to DoE and PAC in support of Fiji's NBSAP commitments and development of new PA Legislation respectively.
3. Integrate site monitoring biodiversity data with global datasets – IUCN Red List™ – to inform the monitoring of 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets under the CBD.

A project steering-group will monitor progress towards project outcomes chaired by NFMV with representatives from all project partners. All Fiji-focussed actions will be led by NFMV, with support from BirdLife and wider project partners where appropriate. All regional and international actions will be led by BirdLife. Darwin support will be clearly recognised on all project outputs.

14. Outcome

Detail what the expected outcomes of this work will be. The outcome should identify what will change and who will benefit. The outcome should refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty while contributing to sustainable development and management of biodiversity and its products. A summary statement of this outcome should be provided in question 4.

(Max 250 words)

At least 26,000 ha of natural Fijian forest will be designated as Permanent Forest Estates under the terms of Fiji's Forest Policy (2007). At these sites, there will be measurable improvements in the sustainability of livelihoods for *mataqali*, from the harvesting of forest products, coupled with a reduced pressure on the forest ecosystems. These outcomes will be sustained through the development and implementation of new tools and materials, and by building local capacity through targeted training and support. Specifically, the project will deliver:

1. Greater understanding of the ecological, socio-economic and cultural value of Fiji's forests amongst both policy-makers and Fiji's forest-owning *mataqali*.
2. A replicable process (framework) published to assist *mataqali* to establish PFEs – PAs and SMFs - on their land.
3. A minimum of 26,000 ha of natural forest in Fiji across land owned by a minimum of eight *mataqali* will be designated as either a SMF or PA.
4. Greater capacity and skills amongst *mataqali* for monitoring logging within PFEs in accordance with Fiji's Code of Forest Harvesting.
5. Measurable improvements in the sustainability of livelihoods for participating forest-owning *mataqali* from the harvesting of forest products, with new guidance for replication at additional sites.
6. Measurable reduction in pressure on forest ecosystems designated as PFE or PAs.
7. Improved sharing of local experiences and ideas between Site Support Groups within Fiji and around the BirdLife network, and integration of local datasets to monitor performance of national (CBD NBSAP) and international policies (CBD – Aichi Biodiversity Targets).



15a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details (Max 200 words):

In 2007, The Government of Fiji established a ground-breaking policy which seeks to sustainably manage the nation's unique and threatened woodlands. This is achieved through creating and managing Permanent Forest Estates that consist of both Protected Areas (no logging) and Sustainably Managed Forests (carefully managed logging).

BirdLife and NFMV have been key players in advocating for the practical implementation of this policy by raising awareness (under a Aage V Jensen Charity Foundation grant 2009-2011), building public support and seeking to identify, develop, test and implement the actions needed (part-funded through a follow-up Jensen grant 2012-2014) to turn policy into practice. They have consulted with forest-owning *mataqali* and generated tremendous support from communities seeking to move from 50 years of ad-hoc logging to sustainable long-term management under PFE. A number of *mataqali* also expressed their wish to halt all logging activities; seeking instead to formally designate their land as Protected Areas. BirdLife have jointly managed a programme to investigate site-based Ecosystem Services in Nepal (DI Project 18-005) and are now at a stage where this 'toolkit' can be transferred to other forest systems around the globe. This has laid solid foundations upon which this Darwin Project will

build.

15b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/ projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? Yes

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) are currently working in Fiji to establish a PFE in the context of funding provision through REDD+. GIZ initiated the establishment of PFEs through some detailed work with the Drawa community on Vanua Levu. This has provided considerable lessons learned and a case study for how to establish a sustainably-managed forest, despite being initiated at a time when Fiji Forest Policy was more geared toward industrial logging, and with little attention to environmental or social issues. NFMV recommended the site and community that GIZ are using for their current project. NFMV are a partner in the current GIZ project. BirdLife and NFMV will benefit from this work by including GIZ on the project working group to establish the framework for PFE establishment.

15c. Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources? No

If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

16. Value for money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money?

(Max 250 words)

The project will result in the establishment of a framework that will enable *mataqali* to register their forest as PFE and thus gain the full benefits of being an integral part of Fiji's forest industry. We will work together with *mataqali* who have expressed an interest in PFEs to draft a working framework, ground-truth this by trialling at their sites, and publicise the benefits of the framework to target audiences (local community and national decision makers). This will directly raise the status of at least 26,000 ha of forest in Fiji. Moreover, we anticipate that this framework will become a key part of the Forestry Department's activities beyond the scope of this three-year project. This will ensure that PFEs, and the economic and environmental benefits that accrue, will be available to all forest-owning landowners across the country - therefore targeting the remaining 900,000 ha of forested land.

Estimating the value of maintaining forests compared with alternative land uses, using TESSA, will not only indicate the importance of the forests assessed but also provide information that can be used to influence future decisions regarding land use policy throughout the country.

The development of non-timber forest product livelihoods, and the socio-economic benefits that accrue, will be promoted widely and used as a strong incentive for others to follow. Establishing a portfolio of alternative livelihoods will provide choice for all *mataqali* across Fiji and elsewhere in the region.

The money devoted to delivering the project will therefore produce benefits beyond the target communities.

17. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the guidance notes.

(Max 300 words)

This project has a robust leadership structure. The day-to-day actions and presentation of findings in-country will be co-ordinated by NFMV. Meetings with communities will follow traditional Fijian custom and will be timed to provide a logical timeframe for communities to discuss alongside other development issues at scheduled district and provincial council meetings. Most discussions will be in the Fijian language, which is preferred by local

communities. NFMV staff have considerable expertise in co-ordinating community meetings, examples include the awareness-raising initiative across the two main islands of Fiji – presenting to over 250 *mataqali*, and discussing the benefits of Protected Area establishment on Taveuni. They also have considerable experience in capturing information from different sectors of the community, including women, youths, and village elders. BirdLife will provide technical assistance, track performance progress and advise as necessary, and will ensure that reporting is of the highest standard.

Previous projects collated a substantial amount of traditional knowledge. This will be further developed during the initial phase of this project. Identifying and discussing traditional knowledge is an excellent ‘ice breaker’ at meetings, and, where relevant, will be incorporated into the alternative livelihood component of the project. Traditional knowledge also provides information that can capture the public’s imagination and therefore support dissemination of the project’s results.

BirdLife has policies relevant to UK legal and ethical obligations, including staff behaviour and conduct; data protection; risk; hospitality and bribery; and equal opportunities. The BirdLife Partnership (including NFMV) is committed to a rights-based approach to conservation and has an agreed position on conservation and human rights. BirdLife has a health and safety policy, including a risk assessment procedure which project staff will follow. NFMV has well-developed operational procedures to which it works, reviews and updates. All projects carried out by NFMV comply with national legislation.

PATHWAY TO IMPACT

18. Legacy

Please describe what you expect will change as a result of this project with regards to biodiversity conservation/sustainable use and poverty alleviation. For example, what will be the long term benefits (particularly for biodiversity and poor people) of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits?

(Max 300 words)

This project will ensure that at least 26,000ha of forest will be better protected, benefiting biodiversity and ensuring stable ecosystem service provision to at least 15 villages (c1,500 individuals). We will trial the establishment of PFEs at 8 sites, encompassing Protected Areas, Sustainable management of native forest and plantations and non-timber forest products.

The legacy of this project will be that landowners of all 900,000ha of forested land in Fiji will have access to a framework for registering the protection and/or sustainable management of their forest, enabling them to become an integral part of Fiji’s forest industry. If this is realised then the entire population of Fiji (some 800,000+) will benefit from, and be aware of, the ecosystem services that a PFE will provide.

The PFE approach targets poverty alleviation in rural forest communities by promoting effective and meaningful participation of forest resource owners in the social and economic development of their resource. It assumes that suitably qualified local landowners/community members will get first preference for forest work. Local communities already identify the forest resource as their main cash earner and support the concept of sustainable forest management in perpetuity in order to gain long-term, regular cash benefits, job creation and the provision of electricity, piped water, housing, education and transportation.

Expectations have been raised with the PFE concept, yet it can take many years before trees become suitable for sustainable harvest and provide financial benefits. A key concern is, therefore, maintaining the level of enthusiasm for PFEs amongst *mataqali*. Identifying alternative livelihoods through this project, that assure a regular income, can foster long-term community engagement

Fiji government forestry policy ensures that there will be continuity in expansion of PFEs beyond the current project, through which we will ensure that forestry staff understand and champion the policy.

19. Pathway to poverty alleviation

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. Projects are required to show how positive impact on poverty alleviation will be generated from your project in low-income countries. All projects funded under the Darwin Initiative in Round 19 must be compliant with the Overseas Development Assistance criteria as set out by the OECD. The outcomes of your research must at the very least provide insight into issues of importance in achieving poverty alleviation.

(Max 300 words)

More than 250,000 people in Fiji live in poverty. Communities, especially those in rural areas, suffer the most extreme consequences of poverty - depending upon subsistence agricultural and fishing practices. Money from logging represents a short-term, high-value income for them.

Fiji Forest Policy (2007) states: "the forest sector must be based on sustainable forest management principles ... its prime attention to improving the livelihood of rural resource owners". PFEs are key to this approach and central to this project, which will integrate local communities into the PFE establishment process. It will empower them to control the management of their forests, and implement alternative livelihoods – all directly contributing to long-term poverty alleviation.

Project partners are experienced at developing sustainable livelihoods interventions, from scoping and consultation, through production and market delivery. The markets for products are well understood. Non-timber products can be either sold at local markets or directly within the communities themselves. Sustainably-harvested timber can be sold at a premium to the timber industry.

Unsustainable agriculture (and fishing) currently provides the main income for rural communities and threatens forest through expansion; thereby degrading ecosystem services such as water filtration and regulation. Alternative livelihoods used by partners include tree nurseries, sandalwood and sago palm seedling cultivation, thatch for tourism facilities, and ecotourism. Additional opportunities include sustainable ota and fruiting tree (kavika, dawa) harvesting – the latter increasing forest cover. Not all of these opportunities will be available at all sites. We will work with communities to help them establish PFEs and identify locally-appropriate sustainable livelihood interventions to be implemented.

A key part of sustainable forest management includes the sale of timber. The financial benefits of this are well recognised by the forest industry. We will use their information when forecasting the contribution of income from sustainable timber production for PFEs.

20. Exit strategy

State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

(Max 200 words)

This project will develop and implement a framework to help local communities establish and benefit from PFEs on their land. The framework will be designed to be easy to understand and implement for all parties beyond the life of the project.

This project supports DoF policies and they will be involved throughout. Post-project they will lead on future designation of PFEs, while BirdLife and NFMV will continue to showcase examples, and share lessons learned, of where biodiversity benefits have been achieved and community opportunities enhanced.

Training will ensure that multiple members of the community are skilled in forest management, that a senior representative of the community oversees proposed activities and that, as individuals depart, they are replaced and trained by their peers. PFE is central to the Fiji government's forestry policy so staff will be aware of the expectations.

BirdLife's Global Strategy maintains and strengthens commitments to forest conservation, working at key sites for biodiversity and supporting community-led livelihood initiatives. This

project will continue to be a priority for the Partnership. In the event of political instability within Fiji, BirdLife will continue its commitment to conserving Fiji's forests and wildlife, and the communities which depend upon them.

HIGHLY DESIRABLE

21. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials there will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

(Max 300 words)

A Communications Strategy will be developed and implemented. All promotional opportunities and materials will clearly acknowledge Darwin Initiative support.

We will engage directly with all **key stakeholders and project partners** – such as DoF and DoE - by working with them in the field and by presenting case studies, results of ecosystem assessments and other important findings at departmental and steering committee meetings.

For **wider policy and decision makers within government**, the benefits of maintaining forests will be highlighted through briefs in government newsletters, workshops, meetings, and the media.

For the **forest-owning mataqali** we will provide project information through the provincial offices as well as via the media - specifically the vernacular newsletter 'Na Mata' of the Ministry of iTaukei Affairs, whilst also undertaking radio interviews to reach these remote communities.

Regionally, and internationally, we will promote project news and messages through BirdLife's website which had over 1.5 million unique visitors in 2012. This huge online global network will support implementation of the Communications Strategy, together with BLI's (and NFMVs) well-established new-media tools, e-newsletters and magazines. A series of web stories and blog articles about the project outcomes will be published.

This project will use the BLI's World Congress to promote activities and outcomes to a **global network of 117 conservation NGOs** – and invited observers - through side events, presentations and posters. In addition the project will be showcased at suitable regional and national meetings (according to the Communications Strategy). In addition, the adapted ecosystem services assessment toolkit (TESSA) - documenting experience of applying the rapid assessment method in Fiji and setting this in a Pacific Island context – will be disseminated to the 117 NGOs within the BirdLife Partnership, and a series of regional case studies published.

22. Importance of subject focus for this project

If your project is working on an area of biodiversity or biodiversity-development linkages that has had limited attention (both in the Darwin Initiative portfolio and in conservation in general) please give details.

(Max 250 words)

Fiji's native forest is the habitat of much of Fiji's endemic biodiversity and the vast majority, if not all of it, can be maintained in well-managed forests. In contrast, converted landscapes, including many plantations, support little endemic biodiversity. Thus the mandate for biodiversity conservation, specifically the endemic forms for which Fiji alone has responsibility, is the maintenance of its forest resources. Opportunities to manipulate plantations to maximise their benefits for these endemic species, previously untested, will provide an additional impact from the project.

This project aims to realise the value, both monetary and cultural, of sustainably-managing Fiji's forests. Ensuring that communities value, and derive value from, their forests will help to maintain those forests, and their associated biodiversity, in perpetuity.

23. Leverage

a) Secured

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity.

Confirmed:

Aage V. Jensen Charity Foundation = £XX. Started 1st January 2012 for three years.

b) Unsecured

Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments

PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION**MEASURING IMPACT****24. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this. Further detail is provided in Annex x of the guidance notes which you are encouraged to refer to. The information provided here will be transposed into a logframe should your project be successful in gaining funding from the Darwin Initiative. The use of the logframe is sometimes described in terms of the Logical Framework Approach, which is about applying clear, logical thought when seeking to tackle the complex and ever-changing challenges of poverty and need. In other words, it is about sensible planning. N.b – green text show revisions to make the Log Frame Indicators SMARTer (as requested by Darwin), yellow highlighted text shows additional revisions following further comments from Darwin.

Impact

The Impact is not intended to be achieved solely by the project. This is a higher-level situation that the project will contribute towards achieving. All Darwin projects are expected to contribute to poverty alleviation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its products.

(Max 100 words)

The ecological, socio-economic and cultural values that Fiji's forests provide will be maintained by the establishment of a network of Permanent Forest Estates – consisting of both Protected Areas and Sustainably-managed Forests. This is in accordance with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (under the Convention on Biological Diversity) and Fiji's Forest Policy (2007). The Permanent Forest Estates will promote local empowerment and support improved, more sustainable, livelihoods for the forest-owning *mataqali* contributing to long-term poverty alleviation within forest communities.

Outcome

There can only be one Outcome for the project. The Outcome should identify what will change, and who will benefit. The Outcome should refer to how the project will contribute to reducing poverty and contribute to the sustainable use/conservation of biodiversity and its products.

(Max 250 words)

At the end of the project, a minimum total area of 26,000 ha of natural forest in Fiji will be designated as Permanent Forest Estates – consisting of Protected Areas and Sustainably Managed Forests - under the terms of Fiji's Forest Policy (2007). At these designated sites, there will be measurable improvements in the sustainability of livelihoods for participating forest-owning *mataqali*, from the harvesting of forest products, coupled with a reduced pressure on the forest ecosystems. These outcomes will be sustained through the development and implementation of new tools and materials, and by building local capacity through targeted training and support.

Measuring outcomes - indicators

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving this outcome. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure the outcome – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Indicator 1	1.1 A minimum total area of 26,000 ha (currently 0 ha) designated as either Protected Area (PA) or Sustainably Managed Forest (SMF) under the Permanent Forest Estate, the Fiji Forest Policy (2007) by year 3.
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	1.2 Increased motivation to enter into forest management agreements as a result of the projects influence as measured by novel official requests for inclusion in the Permanent Forest Estate by 50 <i>mataqali</i> (not directly targeted by this project) by year 3.
Indicator 2	<p>2.1 Household income in a minimum of 25 households from at least eight communities see a 15% increase in income (baseline is FJ\$1750 pa) by year 3 through adoption of alternative livelihoods promoted by the project.</p> <p>2.2 Increased voice and participation of 30 <i>mataqali</i> targeted by the project to engage in forest governance and decision making as demonstrated (measured) by their membership and continuing engagement in the Permanent Forest Estate Framework Working Group by year 3.</p> <p>2.3 A survey of 30 <i>mataqali</i> targeted by the project shows that they feel that their voice is being heard and that participation in the Permanent Forest Estate Framework Working Group brings positive benefits to their communities by year 3.</p> <p>2.4 Novel requests for assistance to develop alternative livelihoods from one hundred households not already engaged in the pilots by year 3.</p>
Indicator 3	<p>3.1 Ecosystem services in areas under Permanent Forest Estate management (PA and SMF covering a minimum of 26,000 ha) show no net loss across the following metrics by year 3 compared to baseline established in first half of year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest carbon storage [tonnes carbon per ha]. • Water services [cubic meters of water per household per year]. • Average bird encounter rate [birds recorded per hour during survey transects] for key forest bird indicator species (30 species of forest bird on Vanua Levu and Taveuni, 34 on Viti Levu)].

Verifying outcomes

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Indicator 1	<p>PFE register held by Fiji's Department of Forestry.</p> <p>Fiji's Department of Forestry Annual Report.</p> <p>Reports from Fiji Protected Area Committee meetings.</p> <p>National Forest Inventory.</p>
Indicator 2	<p>Household economic surveys.</p> <p>Minutes from meetings of Permanent Forest Estate Framework Working Group.</p> <p>Community group meeting reports.</p> <p>Letters sent to Fiji's Department of Forestry requesting help with alternative livelihoods.</p>
Indicator 3	<p>Final ecosystem service assessment reports.</p> <p>Biodiversity survey reports.</p> <p>State of Fijis Birds report.</p> <p>Peer-review publications.</p>

Outcome risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the *outcome and impact* of the project. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	Fiji remains relatively stable politically during implementation, and that the democratic elections, scheduled for 2014, do not alter that stability.
Assumption 2	Target communities continue to become ever more interested in developing PFEs.
Assumption 3	DoF remain committed to the Fiji Forest Policy (2007) and do not significantly alter their stated aims towards sustainable forest management or protection, and improvement of the livelihoods of the forest-owning <i>mataqali</i> .
Assumption 4	That all forests provide opportunities to develop sustainable harvesting of forest products which adequately provide both sustainable incomes and biodiversity conservation in Fiji.

Outputs

Outputs are the specific, direct deliverables of the project. These will provide the conditions necessary to achieve the Outcome. The logic of the chain from Output to Outcome therefore needs to be clear. If you have more than 3 outputs insert a row(s). It is advised to have less than 6 outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the activity level.

Output 1	The multi-dimensional values (ecological, socio-economic and cultural) of Sustainable Forest Management understood and resulting in increased uptake by foresters and <i>mataqali</i> thereby benefiting biodiversity conservation.
Output 2	The first PFE established under Forest Policy (2007), with locally trained <i>mataqali</i> effectively monitoring logging activities on their land.
Output 3	Locally appropriate ecosystem-based sustainable livelihoods established for forest-owning <i>mataqali</i> which reduce poverty and conserve forest ecosystems.
Output 4	Community Conservation and Livelihoods Network (CCLN) established and increasing project impact and sustainability and facilitating the dissemination of monitoring data for national and international advocacy.

Measuring outputs

Provide detail of what you will measure to assess your progress towards achieving these outputs. You should also be able to state what the change you expect to achieve as a result of this project i.e. the difference between the existing state and the expected end state. You may require multiple indicators to measure each output – if you have more than 3 indicators please just insert a row(s).

Output 1 -	
Indicator 1	At least 20 foresters and 50 forest-owning <i>mataqali</i> (in addition to the 30 that have registered to become involved in PFE) understand the benefits of environmental sustainability, as measured using interviews at the outset, and again at the conclusion of the project.
Indicator 2	Six additional <i>mataqali</i> aware of the ecological, socio-economic and cultural value of Fiji's forests by end of year one, and all 250 forest-owning

	<i>mataqali</i> across Fiji by end of project.
Indicator 3	At least five Fijian government departments recognise the ecological, socio-economic and cultural value of Fiji's forests during their decision-making processes (mainstreaming) by end of project.
Indicator 4	Eighty forest-owning <i>mataqali</i> (ca. 35% of total) formally written to Department of Forestry, to express interest in planning to create or expand PFE (SMF or PA) by end of project (currently stands at 30).

Output 2 -

Indicator 1	First framework for Establishment of PFE (including Code of Practice for Managing Plantations for Biodiversity within SMFs) published by end of year two.
Indicator 2	The first eight sites registered under PFE with Fiji's Department of Forestry by end of year two.
Indicator 3	Between three and five representatives from communities in each forest site, who are planning to establish their site under PFE, to be certified in skills to monitor logging in accordance with Fiji's Code of Forest Harvesting by end of project.

Output 3 -

Indicator 1	Detailed assessment of ecosystem services in areas under Permanent Forest Estate management (PA and SMF covering a minimum of 26,000 ha) show no net loss across the following metrics by year 3 compared to baseline established in first half of year 1 for Forest carbon storage [tonnes carbon per ha]; Water services [cubic meters of water per household per year].
Indicator 2	The proportion of annual (regular) household income (currently FJ\$11,608 for rural community households) accrued from non-timber forest products anticipated to increase by at least 15% (FJ\$1,750) for each of the 25 households involved in the trials by end of project compared to baseline.
Indicator 3	Average bird encounter rate [birds recorded per hour during survey transects] for key forest bird indicator species (30 species of forest bird on Vanua Levu and Taveuni, 34 on Viti Levu) in areas under Permanent Forest Estate management (PA and SMF covering a minimum of 26,000 ha) show no net loss by year 3 compared to baseline established in first half of year 1.

Output 4 -

Indicator 1	At least ten communities involved in PFE in Fiji actively sharing their project experiences and ideas with other Site Support Groups within Fiji and across the BirdLife Global network for the first time.
Indicator 2	An increase (from a baseline of zero) in the use of site monitoring data to report against performance of national (CBD NBSAP) and global policies (CBD 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets) by end of project.
Indicator 3	Attendance and participation (from a baseline of zero) by CCLN members at key decision-making forums.

Verifying outputs

Identify the source material the Darwin Initiative (and you) can use to verify the indicators provided. These are generally recorded details such as publications, surveys, project notes, reports, tapes, videos etc.

Output 1 -	
Indicator 1	Final project report detailing results of interviews with foresters and forest-owning <i>mataqali</i> comparing baseline to end; the number of applications for Forest Stewardship Certification.
Indicator 2	Survey at start of project and six months before the end of the project on forest owning <i>mataqali</i> awareness of ecological, socio-economic and cultural value of Fiji's forests.
Indicator 3	Survey at start of project and six months before end of the project on policy-makers awareness of ecological, socio-economic and cultural value of Fiji's forests, and analysis of the outcomes of government decision-making to assess the extent to which forest environment has been effectively mainstreamed.
Indicator 4	Information collected and reported by DoF in their Annual Report on the number of expressions of interest received from forest-owning <i>mataqali</i> in developing a PFE on their land.

Output 2 -	
Indicator 1	Published Framework for Establishment of PFE. Project reports detailing results of implementation of framework at trial sites.
Indicator 2	Permanent Forest Estates register held by Fiji's Department of Forestry.
Indicator 3	Final project report detailing certificates gained by <i>mataqali</i> for monitoring logging in accordance with Fiji's Code of Forest Harvesting. Press cuttings showing coverage of <i>mataqali</i> involved in monitoring of logging and/or receiving certificates.

Output 3 -	
Indicator 1	Annual project report; Detailed results of ecosystem service assessments.
Indicator 2	Household economic survey reports.
Indicator 3	State of Fiji's Birds report, peer review paper, final project report.

Output 4 -	
Indicator 1	Number and geographic distribution of active users of Community Conservation and Livelihoods Network (CCLN) as recorded by Google Analytics and minutes from CCLN meetings.
Indicator 2	Data from project sites: recorded in BirdLife's World Bird Database (WBDB): referenced in Fiji NBSAP updates; recorded in minutes for PAC.
Indicator 3	Records of CCLN members at key meetings.

Output risks and important assumptions

You will need to define the important assumptions, which are critical to the realisation of the achievement of your outputs. It is important at this stage to ensure that these assumptions can be monitored since if these assumptions change, it may prevent you from achieving your expected outcome. If there are more than 3 assumptions please insert a row(s).

Assumption 1	That consensus between all parties can be attained in the preparation of the Framework for Establishment of PFE (SMF and PAs).
Assumption 2	The local expertise and skills developed during the project is retained within the communities establishing PFEs (SMF and PAs).
Assumption 3	That the markets that generate income through sustainable livelihoods do not collapse during the course of the project.

Activities

Define the tasks to be undertaken by the research team to produce the outputs. Activities should be designed in a way that their completion should be sufficient and indicators should not be necessary. Any risks and assumptions should also be taken into account during project design.

Output 1	
Activity 1.1	Establish Project Steering Committee to oversee programme implementation.
Activity 1.2	Implement TESSA – devised under Darwin Initiative Project 18-005 – for the first time in the Pacific region at sites in Fiji through community consultation workshops and modification as needed.
Activity 1.3	Document traditional cultural values of Fiji's forests, from <i>mataqali</i> elders, and incorporate into TESSA.
Activity 1.4	Undertake biodiversity surveys at project sites to establish project baselines and evaluate progress.
Activity 1.5	Promote results of ecosystem service valuations to all forest-owning <i>mataqali</i> through awareness material produced in the vernacular and distributed via provincial council meetings and <i>mataqali</i> (through workshops) and national decision-makers (through media, communications and meetings).
Activity 1.6	Promote site monitoring biodiversity data – and wider project outcomes – to Department of Environment, Department of Forests, Department of Agriculture, Ministry of iTaukei Affairs, iTaukei Land Trust Board (TLTB), Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Co-operation and Protected Areas Committee in support of Fiji's NBSAP commitments and development of new PA Legislation respectively.

Output 2	
Activity 2.1	A working Framework for the Establishment of PFEs, drafted in consultation with key national and local (<i>mataqali</i>) stakeholders, prepared.
Activity 2.2	Research and produce Code of Practice for Managing Plantations for Biodiversity within PFEs, and integrate into wider Framework for Establishment of PFE.
Activity 2.3	Publish and promote to all forest-owning landowners, including <i>mataqali</i> and plantation owners, the new Framework for Establishment of PFE in English and Fijian.

Activity 2.4	Trial Working Framework for Establishment of PFE at eight project sites covering at least 26,000 ha and feedback lessons learned to further improve the Framework.
Activity 2.5	Prepare case studies/Lessons Learned from each of the project sites.
Activity 2.6	Translate national Code of Forest Harvesting into Fijian.
Activity 2.7	Develop and test training module for forest-owning <i>mataqali</i> in skills for implementing Fiji's Code of Forest Harvesting.
Activity 2.8	Develop communication systems to enable <i>mataqali</i> to report incidents of unsustainable logging to Department of Forests, and monitor report submissions.

Output 3

Activity 3.1	Use Participative Management Planning methods – devised under Darwin Initiative project 19-022 – to identify ecosystem-based sustainable livelihood interventions for <i>mataqali</i> from the harvesting of forest products.
Activity 3.2	Implement selected livelihood activities at project sites.
Activity 3.3	Undertake socio-economic surveys to assess both changes as a result of livelihood interventions, and long-term benefits recognised by the forest-owning <i>mataqali</i> .
Activity 3.4	Analyse results of ecosystem service, biodiversity and socio-economic studies to assess impacts of PFE establishment.

Output 4

Activity 4.1	Establish a Community Conservation and Livelihoods Network (CCLN) within Fiji, which can in turn link with other groups from across the BirdLife global Partnership, to support replication of good practice, improve knowledge-exchange and increase sustainability.
Activity 4.2	Integrate site monitoring biodiversity data with global datasets – IUCN Red List TM – to inform the monitoring of 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets under the CBD.

25. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

Activity	No of Months	Year 1			Year 2				Year 3				Q1	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		Q4
Output 1														
1.1 Establish Project Steering Committee to oversee programme implementation.	36													
1.2 Implement and modify TESSA through community consultation workshops.	9													
1.3 Document traditional cultural values of Fiji's forests, from <i>mataqali</i> elders, and incorporate into TESSA.	12													
1.4 Undertake biodiversity surveys at project sites, establish project baselines and evaluate progress.	12													
1.5 Promote results of eco-service valuations to all forest-owning <i>mataqali</i> and national decision-makers (through media, communications and meetings).	9													
1.6 Promote site monitoring biodiversity data in support of Fiji's NBSAP commitments and development of new PA Legislation respectively.	9													
Output 2														
2.1 A working Framework for the Establishment of PFEs, drafted in consultation with key national and local (<i>mataqali</i>) stakeholders, prepared.	6													
2.2 Research and produce Code of Practice for Managing Plantations for Biodiversity within PFEs, and integrate into wider Framework for Establishment of PFE.	12													
2.3 Publish and promote the new Framework for Establishment of PFE in English and Fijian.	18													
2.4 Trial Framework for Establishment of PFE at eight project sites covering at least 26,000 ha.	21													
2.5 Prepare case studies and lessons learned from each of the project sites.	12													
2.6 Translate national Code of Forest Harvesting into Fijian.	18													

20-024 revised March 2013

2.7	Develop and test training module for forest-owning <i>mataqali</i> in skills for implementing Fiji's Code of Forest Harvesting.	15												
2.8	Develop communication systems to enable <i>mataqali</i> to report incidents of unsustainable logging to Department of Forests, and monitor report submissions.	15												
Output 3														
3.1	Use Participative Management Planning methods to identify ecosystem-based sustainable livelihood interventions for <i>mataqali</i> from the harvesting of forest products.	21												
3.2	Implement selected livelihood activities at project sites.	30												
3.3	Undertake socio-economic surveys to assess both changes as a result of livelihood interventions, and long-term benefits recognised by the forest-owning <i>mataqali</i> .	15												
3.4	Analyse results of ecosystem service, biodiversity and socio-economic studies to assess impacts of PFE establishment.	9												
Output 4														
4.1	Establish a Community Conservation and Livelihoods Network (CCLN) and support replication of good practice, improve knowledge-exchange and increase sustainability.	27												
4.3	Integrate site monitoring biodiversity data with global datasets – IUCN Red List™ – to inform the monitoring of 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets under the CBD.	3												

26. Project based monitoring and evaluation

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the projects monitoring and evaluation. Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. Monitoring and evaluation is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

(Max 500 words)

The project will establish a Project Steering Committee (Action 1.6), that will include representatives from BirdLife, NFMV and DoF, to oversee project implementation and identify training needs. This committee will meet twice yearly to assess progress. This will precede the six-monthly reports to the Darwin Initiative.

The Activity Timetable provides milestones for activities under all four Outputs which will be used to check that the project remains on target. The project team leader (BirdLife) and main partner (NFMV) will prepare annual work-plans that will guide project implementation during the three year project period. Feedback and advice received either via the Project Steering Committee or the Darwin reviewers will be used to assess and, where necessary amend, subsequent activities.

Baseline information on Socio-Economic assessment of identified communities will be gathered at the start of the project (Activity 3.2) and again toward the end of the project (Activity 3.4). These assessments will report both actual change over the period of the programme and likely future change as a result of the actions undertaken as part of this project. The findings will be analysed in time for the final report. Ecosystem service and biodiversity assessments will be made during the course of the project (Activity 1.3).

Reviews of the financial transactions will be undertaken by the project team leader and main partner on a three-monthly basis to ensure that financial probity is maintained and that expenditure is kept in check.

Establishment of a research project to assess plantations and to report on long-term effects of harvest management (Activity 2.2) will be overseen by the Project team leader and will be undertaken in conjunction with the University of the South Pacific.

On completion of the project the framework for establishment of PFEs will be formally transferred to DoF. Both BirdLife and NFMV will, however, maintain a keen interest in, and promote, further expansion of PFEs, and will continue to identify and assess potential alternative livelihoods for forest communities and champion continued conservation benefits delivered by the PFE programme. NFMV will maintain a close working relationship with DoF for the foreseeable future – as maintenance of native forest is critical for conservation of endemic species in the country.

FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. **Budgets submitted in other currencies will not be accepted.** Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

27. Value for Money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

(max 300 words)

The budget is based on real costs and the experience of project partners – especially BirdLife and NFMV – who have been jointly working towards this proposed Darwin Initiative programme of work for over three years. It has been built to ensure a robust and defensible case for how an intervention balances economy, efficiency and effectiveness and delivers the most value for poor

and marginalised people in Fiji.

Project Partners have worked to ensure that the problem and associated interventions are well understood to ensure that money is being put into the best place to affect significant and long-lasting change. Within the scope of the project local communities establishing PFEs will benefit directly, and in the longer term the framework, processes and learning developed during this project will ensure replication (a strong multiplier effect) across Fiji.

BirdLife and NFMV have managed numerous projects within Fiji and have sound understanding of local costs for transport, materials, venues etc. This provides a strong reality check for ensuring that the budget is achievable and manageable.

By working alongside the Department of Forestry, as a project partner, we will ensure that the outcomes are long-lasting as the Department seeks to utilize and benefit from the project outputs – taking over the reins of PFE establishment according to the new outcomes of this project. This will provide lasting value for money.

Inflation has been taken into account on an annual basis of 3%, and all costs will be carefully monitored. BirdLife finance and administration staff are experienced in handling Darwin Initiative funds – ensuring resources are used effectively, economically and without waste. They will strictly adhere to Darwin Initiative terms and conditions, and any sub-contracts set up between BirdLife and project partners will also maintain stringent adherence towards the funding requirements. There are no significant assumptions in the budget.

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted the local UK Embassy or High Commission directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice) **Yes, advice attached** **No**

CERTIFICATION 2013/14

On behalf of the trustees of BirdLife International
(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £309,407 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful. (*This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the lead institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.*)

I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support. Our most recent audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed/can be found at (*delete as appropriate*):

Name (block capitals)	DONALD STEWART
Position in the organisation	DIRECTOR FOR THE PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP

Signed

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in black ink. The signature is cursive and appears to be 'J. East'.

Date:

3rd December 2012

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Yes
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	Yes
Have you checked that your budget is complete , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	Yes
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email)	Yes
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Principals identified at Question 7?	Yes
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> partner(s) organisations identified at Question 10?	Yes
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	Yes
Have you included a copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	Yes
Have you read the Guidance Notes?	Yes
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	Yes

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday 3 December 2012 to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites (details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.