



Submit by Monday 5 December 2016

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 23: STAGE 2

Please read the [Guidance](#) 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. Blank cells may render your application ineligible

ELIGIBILITY**1. Name and address of organisation**

(NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader in Question 6)

Applicant Organisation Name:	Charles Sturt University (CSU)
Address:	Boorooma Street
City and Postcode:	North Wagga, New South Wales 2678
Country:	Australia
Email:	
Phone:	

2. Stage 1 reference and Project title

Stage 1 Ref:	Title (max 10 words): Community reforestation for biodiversity, livelihood diversification and culture
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3. Project description (not exceeding 50 words)

(max 50 words)

Biodiversity and livelihoods enhanced through expansion of community led reforestation that integrates agroforestry, farmer managed natural regeneration, biodiversity conservation and carbon payments through an internationally recognised carbon accreditation scheme. Indigenous knowledge and Timorese customary law (*Tara Bandu*) will guide project activities to ensure alignment with community values and goals.

4. 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: Timor Leste	Country 2:
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5. Project dates, and budget summary

Start date: 1/07/2017	End date: 30/06/2020			Duration: 3 years	
Darwin funding request (Apr – Mar)	2017/18 £ 97,930	2018/19 £ 103,301	2019/20 £ 91,385	2020/21 £16,566	Total £309,182
Proposed (confirmed & unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost					32%

6. Partners in project. Please provide details of the partners in this project and provide a CV for the individuals listed. You may copy and paste this table if necessary.

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2
Surname	Millar	Stenson	Martins
Forename (s)	Joanne	Kathryn	Xisto
Post held	Adjunct Senior Research Fellow	Chief Executive Officer	Executive Director
Organisation (if different to above)	Charles Sturt University	Group Training Northern Territory (GTNT)	Resilient Agriculture and Economy through Biodiversity in Action (RAEBIA Timor-Leste)
Department	Institute for Land, Water and Society	Kathryn Stenson	
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Project Partner 4	Project Partner 5
Surname	Tpoi	Poussard
Forename (s)	Roni	Horrie
Post held	Agriculture and Food Security Technical Specialist	Secretariat
Organisation (if different to above)	World Vision (Timor Leste)	Australian Landcare International
Department		
Telephone		
Email		

7. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)? If so, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
23-009	Dr Joanne Millar	Sustainable rangeland management to protect red pandas and herder livelihoods.

9. 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.

<p>Lead institution and website:</p> <p>Institute for Land, Water and Society (ILWS), Charles Sturt University, Australia</p> <p>https://www.csu.edu.au/research/ilws/home</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>ILWS has extensive experience in managing social-ecological systems research projects across Asia and Australia involving multidisciplinary teams. Dr Joanne Millar, an experienced social scientist in international development will be responsible for overall project management and livelihoods research. Joanne has managed seven research for development projects since 2002 in Laos, Indonesia and Bhutan. She leads an ILWS research program on improving rural livelihoods and environments in developing countries.</p> <p>Mr Jorge Ramos, an experienced forester will be employed as a Forest Research Officer, to implement on-ground activities with partners in Timor Leste. He will organise stakeholder meetings, conduct community training, and be responsible for forest carbon certification, forest assessments, and carbon monitoring. Jorge has worked on forest carbon projects in Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste, Colombia and Australia.</p> <p>Dr Alexandra Knight, CSU ecologist, will lead biodiversity research and community education. Dr Jennifer Bond, social scientist, will assist with gender and social research. ILWS business manager, Nikki Scott will assist with finance management and annual reporting. Communications and GIS staff will facilitate open access to datasets, mapping, publications and social media sites.</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>Group Northern Territory (GTNT)</p> <p>Training Territory</p> <p>http://www.gtnt.com.au/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>GTNT is a not-for profit training organisation based in Darwin, Australia. Since 2013, GTNT has taken over a project to rehabilitate areas damaged by deforestation activities in Laclubar and Soibada sub-districts in the mountainous heart of Timor Leste. The project has replanted over 175,000 trees across 5 villages, and increased income for 160 families. GTNT will coordinate Darwin project activities with the Laclubar and Soibada communities. Kathryn Stenson, CEO, will be responsible for signing a sub-agreement with CSU, overseeing Timor Leste partner relations and funding of project activities in Timor Leste.</p> <p>Mr Ben Bardon, manages a consulting business that assists organisations in the education, training and employment industries. Ben has managed the reforestation project since 2012, with extensive experience working in Timor Leste since 2008. Ben will oversee the administration component of the carbon certification process including contractual carbon agreements between the community and the carbon buyer.</p> <p>Mr Alexandre Sarmiento, is the current local reforestation project manager and has been working in this role since 2010. He is a well-respected community member of Soibada and Laclubar. Alexandre will lead on ground field expansion activities.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Resilient Agriculture and Economy through Biodiversity in Action</p> <p>RAEBIA Timor-Leste</p> <p>http://www.raebia.org/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>RAEBIA is a local Timorese organisation working in Laclubar since 2007. The mission of RAEBIA is to promote food security applying the concepts of agrobiodiversity and conservation agriculture in remote areas of the country. RAEBIA will provide technical input in the development of the agroforestry and food security components as well as input on social data collection.</p> <p>Mr Xisto Martins, is the Executive Director of RAEBIA, In 2016 He was awarded the Medal of Merit by the GoTL for his contribution to the livelihoods of local communities. He will lead all the logistics and management of RAEBIA implementation activities.</p> <p>Mr. Mateus S. Maia, will coordinate field activities pertaining to crop diversity, seed selection and training of communities on agricultural practices in steep terrain.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>World Vision, Timor Leste –WVTL</p> <p>http://www.wvi.org/timor-leste</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>WVTL has been active in Timor Leste since 1995. Key community based activities conducted by WVTL include food security and sanitation, as well as climate change adaptation and mitigation project implementation. To date, WVTL activities have concentrated in districts of Bobonaro, Aileu, Baucau and Dili. The proposed project will benefit greatly from the experience of WVTL in farmer managed natural regeneration (FMNR) and agroforestry activities while also allowing WVTL to expand activities to a new district (Manatuto) where our project will be implemented. WVT will train community members on FMNR and agroforestry through field days, identification of suitable sites, tree pruning, tree regeneration, terracing techniques and slash and burning reduction.</p> <p>Mr Roni Tpoi, is an experienced technical specialist with extensive knowledge in FMNR and agroforestry. He will provide technical inputs, knowledge sharing and oversight of activities supported by World Vision.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Australian Landcare International (ALI)</p> <p>http://alci.com.au/about-us/</p> <p>http://www.landcareonline.com.au/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</p> <p>Australian Landcare International (ALI) is a not-for-profit organisation started in 2008. Their aim is to use the collective member Landcare experience to help people in other countries manage their land and water resources more sustainably. Members have been involved in Landcare in Australia at policy, program and operational levels for more than 20 years. Some have international experience in agricultural, forestry and environmental management.</p> <p>Mr Horrie Poussard from ALI will advise on landcare design, capacity building activities, monitoring and evaluation. The ALI committee have committed \$500AUS towards farmer training. ALI will also disseminate information about the project through their website, newsletter and networks.</p>
Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?	Yes

10. Key Project personnel

Please identify the key project personnel on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. Please include more rows where necessary.

Name (First name, surname)	Role	Organisation	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Joanne Millar	Project Leader	Charles Sturt University	20	Yes
Jorge Ramos	Forest Research Officer	Charles Sturt University	50	Yes
Alexandra Knight	Biodiversity ecologist	Charles Sturt University	15	Yes
Alexandre Sarmiento	Project manager	GTNT	30	Yes
Jennifer Bond	Social researcher	Charles Sturt University	15	Yes
Ben Bardon	Project Advisor	GTNT/Strategy 3	5	Yes
Mateus S. Maia	Field Program Director	RAEBIA Timor-Leste	15	Yes
Roni Tpoi	Agriculture and Food Security Specialist	World Vision Timor Leste	10	Yes
6 Community members	Field officers	GTNT	50	TOR provided

11. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with poverty. For example, what are the drivers of loss of biodiversity that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

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 300 words)

Timor-Leste (T-L) is one of the poorest country in Southeast Asia with more than 80% of its population reliant on subsistence agriculture (T-L NAPA, 2010). The high population growth estimated at 3.2% per year (T-L CBD, 2015) has increased demand for agricultural land and wood, leading to annual deforestation rates of 2.18% (T-L, UNCFCC, 2014). The decline in agricultural productivity resulting from slash and burn practices, forces farmers to clear additional forest remnants and shift agricultural activities to new areas (T-L BAP 2011-2020, 2011). Deforestation and land degradation in Laclubar and Soibada sub-districts of Manatuto district has resulted in losses of biodiversity, soil erosion and proliferation of invasive species.

Forest decline in Manatuto district is affecting populations of endangered species of birds such the Timor Imperial Pigeon (*Ducula cineracea*) and the Wetar Ground-Dove (*Alopecoenas hoedtii*) (Birdlife International 2015). No biodiversity surveys have been undertaken in the project area with the closest information resulting from work undertaken on birds in the nearby identified 'important bird areas' of Mount Diatuto and Mak Fahik (Trainor *et al.* 2007; T-L CBD 2011). Community awareness and indigenous knowledge of birds and reptiles is evident but has not been documented. Field inspection in 2016 revealed a high diversity of native reptiles(eg skinks and blind snakes), possibly undescribed endemic species.

We aim to facilitate transition from a small, donor based community tree planting project to a more integrated and sustainable reforestation system that will improve land management, biodiversity and rural livelihoods. Combining feasible voluntary smallholder carbon payment schemes with agroforestry, biodiversity conservation, reforestation and customary law (*Tara Bandu*)* is a new concept for Timor Leste. It will provide valuable lessons for national and international biodiversity conservation and development programs.

National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) on Climate Change, (2010). Ministry for Economy and

Development and Secretary of State for the Environment.
 Timor-Leste's fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2015). Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment (MCIE).
 Timor-Leste Initial National Communication to the UNCFCC, (2014). Timor-Leste's State Secretariat for Environment.
 The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Timor-Leste 2011-2020, (2011). Ministry of Economy and Development.
 Birdlife International (2015): <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/species/factsheet/22691794>
 Trainor, C., Santana, F., Rudyanto, Xavier, A. F., Pinto, P. and de Oliveira, G. F. (2007) *Important Bird Areas in Timor-Leste: Key sites for conservation*. Cambridge, U.K.: Birdlife International.
 *Tara Bandu: Its Role and Use in Community Conflict Prevention in Timor Leste (2013). The Asia Foundation/Belun

12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Your project must support the objectives of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address and how. Note: projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score.

Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)	Yes
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)	No
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	No
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)	No
Global Goals for Sustainable Development	Yes

12b. Biodiversity Conventions

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting and how your project will help to achieve the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs). You should refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here. Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one agreement

(Max 500 words)

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment – National Directorate for Biodiversity Protection and Restoration (MCIA–NDBPR) is the focal point for the CBD in Timor-Leste. The project will contribute to the five strategic goals in the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 to 2020 and Timor Leste's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2011 to 2020 in the following ways;

CBD SG A: Farmer involvement in natural regeneration techniques, agroforestry, carbon incentives and biodiversity research will increase awareness of the value of reforestation across communities, local government and national organisations.

CBD SG B: Pressure on forest and soil will be reduced by adoption of sustainable forestry and agricultural practices.

CBD SG C: Biodiversity status will be improved through better knowledge of species and habitat requirements.

CBD SG D: Communities will benefit from healthier ecosystems, carbon income and climate change adaptation.

CBD SG E: Local, indigenous and gender sensitive group training and mentoring will build long term confidence in land management and biodiversity conservation.

The project will address the following Global Goals for Sustainable Development:

1. *No poverty* through income generation and community livelihood diversification.

2. *Zero hunger* by introducing agroforestry systems (consumption and income) and promotion of organic soil fertility building activities.
3. *Quality education* through capacity building of local community members in natural resources management, biodiversity conservation basic forest inventory and carbon monitoring. It is expected that with higher incomes, parents are likely to be in a better position to afford education for their children.
4. *Gender equality* by encouraging female participation and roles in the project.
5. *Climate action* by reducing deforestation and associated emissions from increased carbon stocks through reforestation. Project activities will also reduce the impact of droughts and torrential rains
6. *Life on Land* by reversing soil erosion and degradation and reducing deforestation and biodiversity losses.

12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD / ABS / ITPGRFA / CITES / SDG focal point in the host country?

Yes **No** **if yes, please give details:**

Meetings were held with Mr Rui Pires (Resource Mobilisation Focal Point) and Dr Marçal Gusmao (ABS Nagoya Protocol National Focal Point on Access and Benefit sharing). Mr Augusto Pinto (CBD PRIMARY NFP) was unavailable as he was at the COP 22 meeting in Morocco, however his team attended a meeting. Ongoing liaison with the FP's is planned.

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.).

(Max 500 words)

Community revegetation in Laclubar currently relies on donations with limited scope for expansion and long term sustainability. This project will enable 210 farm families (population 1,260) across 2 sub districts to diversify income and food from agroforestry, tree nursery sales and carbon credits. The project will build on trust developed with these communities to carry out the following activities in an adaptive and gender sensitive manner. CSU will provide overall coordination, research expertise, partner communication, monitoring and evaluation. GTNT will be responsible for project implementation, community liaison and carbon contracts.

Component One: Expansion of tree plantations and agroforestry development

Plantings of native and introduced species for timber and biodiversity (eg mahogany, teak, endangered species) and food trees (eg coffee, tea, cashew, fruits, honey) will be scaled up to 260ha. Farmers will be trained in silviculture, soil conservation and horticulture methods by GTNT, RAEBIA, WV-TL and CSU researchers. Women will be encouraged to have a lead role in preferred food production and processing activities.

Component Two: Farmer managed natural regeneration

Farmer management natural regeneration of *Eucalyptus* and other native species will be conducted over 40ha of degraded areas. Training will be provided by experienced World Vision TL staff and farmers. Farmers will learn techniques such as pruning, coppicing, fire prevention, protection from livestock and soil conservation. CSU staff will complete a forest management plan with farmers using GIS, forest inventory and customary law (eg penalties for livestock encroachment or tree damage). This information will assist farmers to plan sustainable harvesting of fuelwood, timber and non-timber forest products.

Component Three: Carbon monitoring, accreditation and income

Carbon stored by trees planted since 2010, including growth of existing and new plantings will be measured in tonnes of CO₂ by local project staff coordinated by CSU. Through a third party audit, this carbon will be verified under the methodology of a carbon standard with each tonne of carbon verified becoming a carbon certificate. Carbon certificates, the property of the

community, will be sold to organisations seeking to voluntarily reduce their carbon footprint. Negotiations between GTNT on behalf of the community and a carbon buyer have advanced, conditional on attaining certification. GTNT's Project Manager will coordinate the accreditation and agreements between the community and the buyer.

Component Four: Biodiversity research and education

CSU will conduct annual biodiversity surveys of birds, reptiles, bats and amphibians in planted and regenerated areas. Community members and school students will take part in monitoring flora and fauna to stimulate interest in biodiversity conservation and share local knowledge. Interactive sessions will be held in villages and schools to discuss traditional beliefs in fauna and flora interactions, and relevant customary law (eg conservation or sacred zones).

Component Five: Livelihoods impact research

CSU and RAEBIA staff will research socio-economic impacts of project activities on participating families using semi-structured interviews. Focus group interviews will gauge community attitudes to environmental and social change, including the effectiveness of integrating carbon markets and customary law. GTNT and CSU will develop case studies to show livelihood and gender impacts.

14. Change Expected

Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term and b) in the long-term.

(Max 300 words)

Biodiversity and Land Management

Short Term:

- 60% increase in forest cover over 300ha, benefiting biodiversity, agricultural productivity and watershed protection.
- More diverse agro-biodiversity from agroforestry and tree plantings over 260ha benefiting 210 rural households.
- More comprehensive information on fauna and flora species in planted and regenerated forest areas, to inform communities and government.
- Spatial data available on forest cover, soil erosion, carbon stocks and biodiversity elements for local and national government policies and programs.
- Information on indigenous community understanding and customary beliefs in fauna and flora to inform management practices and government policies.
- Increase in community interest in biodiversity conservation and how it can benefit their livelihoods.
- Farmers competent in managing natural regeneration and encouraging other farmers to use the technique.

Long Term:

- Contributions towards national and international climate change mitigation and adaptation via the carbon accreditation scheme and on-ground works.
- Improved watershed protection through reforestation activities, benefiting downstream communities.
- Habitat creation for fauna (including endangered species if found) that will assist government obligations to international conventions and stimulate further research and protection.
- Potential to create wildlife corridors between Laclubar and Soibada sub-districts and protected areas in Manatuto district.

Livelihoods

Short Term:

- Increased food security and income for households through development of a variety of agroforestry crops.
- Medium to long term income security for 210 families through certified carbon sales.

- Women's capacity building in on tree selection and management, product marketing, income management and enterprise development.
- Research and data on the links between reforestation, biodiversity, carbon credits and poverty alleviation (potential Masters or PhD).

Long Term:

- Provision of long term education and health opportunities as parents will have better prospects to afford education and health services for their children.
- Potential to scale out the approach to adjoining districts in Timor Leste and benefit more rural households.

15. Pathway to poverty alleviation

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. Give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected to be impacted by your project. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

(Max 300 words)

Farmers in Laclubar and Soibada subdistricts are largely subsistence farmers. In this project, 210 households (1,260 people) will be the main beneficiaries including 600 women. They will learn how to grow trees for timber use, food production and sales. A greater variety of fruit and nuts will enhance nutrition of children and adults in the target families and wider community through bartering and sales. There is now a road to both subdistricts, with the potential to sell excess produce to markets in Manatuto or Dili. Agroforestry, carbon credits and FMNR will give families a regular source of income from their tree plantations which they can reinvest in agroforestry, household needs, school education and health expenses.

Expansion of the tree nurseries will allow more households to grow seedlings and sell them to other farmers, some of whom may rent land for plantations. The combination of increased forest cover and income will enable farmers to reduce their reliance on shifting cultivation which is labour intensive. However, we anticipate that some cropping areas will remain with rotation of fields both within and outside the agroforestry plantations. Household structure including the roles of women, cultural practices, and indigenous knowledge will be respected to ensure there are no negative impacts on people's livelihoods.

16. 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)

The purpose of this project is to create a mechanism for improving livelihoods in Timor Leste that supports biodiversity, taps into international carbon trading opportunities and develops market opportunities for locally produced goods. A key outcome of the project will be to link the target communities with organisations that will enter medium to long term purchasing deals for the carbon credits created by reforestation activities. The exit strategy includes the following commitments:

- GTNT will develop a management structure for continued support of the carbon offset projects in Laclubar and Soibada funded from part of the sale proceeds of the carbon credits.
- GTNT will provide a business model for community based carbon credit development and sales that can be replicated throughout Timor Leste.

- Project partners will provide information and guidance to relevant government departments on community involvement in biodiversity conservation, and policy recommendations.
- GTNT and project partners will use the model to encourage other donor agencies to provide seed funding for scaling out the approach.

17a. Harmonisation

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

This project builds on the work of the Voluntary Carbon Offset Project that was established in 2010 by Friends of Laclubar and Skillset (<https://friendsoflaclubar.wordpress.com/>). GTNT joined in 2013, and the GTNT Foundation assumed full control of VCOP in 2015. As principle partner GTNT is fully committed to integrating the activities of VCOP into this proposed project. This project will provide the opportunity to build capacity in biodiversity management in the communities, expand income opportunities and support the certification of the carbon offset scheme so that it can become self-sustaining. To harmonise the two project strands, new line management arrangements will be established where the local project teams are expanded and the Dili based project manager will report to Jorge Ramos who will lead in country activities with GTNT support.

We have contacted Friends of Soibada (a group associated with Pittwater Council in Sydney) who support schools in Soibada. They are interested in collaborating with us regarding environmental education in the schools with potential funding support. We will also collaborate with the Aloia Foundation who work in Soibada with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in training women in agriculture and horticulture activities to generate income.

17b. 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 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.

World Vision Timor Leste has been implementing FMNR and agroforestry in Timor Leste since 2011 in several different districts but has not pursued carbon certification. This project will learn valuable FMNR and agroforestry techniques from WVI-TL. In return WVI will learn from our experience with carbon certification and sales at the farmer level.

18. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the [Guidance](#).

(Max 300 words)

Ethics approval will be sought from CSU's Human and Animal Ethics Committees and the Government of Timor Leste for all research activities. This process will ensure the rights, privacy and safety of all people involved in the project, including ensuring prior informed consent, confidentiality and anonymity. Beliefs, traditional knowledge, skills and small holder subsistence farming approaches will be respected at all times and only incorporated into activities with consent, in line with Article 8(j), Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practice.

The CSU Risk Assessment process will be followed guaranteeing the health, wellbeing and safety of all staff working full or part time on the project. The project leader and team will ensure staff do not have conflicts of interests or personal convictions that could impair the integrity of the research. We are confident that the project is socially acceptable as it builds on activities that have had broad community support since 2010. There is evidence that all the proposed works are technically feasible due to previous project success with hillside stabilisation,

reforestation and nursery establishment.

In terms of economic viability, the development of new business models for carbon credits and other sustainable products will be carefully managed to ensure participants are not financially disadvantaged. Women will be mentored to participate in new micro business enterprises to ensure financial viability and independence.

19. 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 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 three-way knowledge sharing process is envisaged between researchers, the local communities of Laclubar and Soibada, government agencies and NGOs. During meetings in October 2016, community members indicated a willingness and ability to assist with biodiversity surveys of birds and herpetofauna. They exhibited a sound knowledge of local vegetation and children were excited when shown pictures of local birds and associated trees and forest. It is proposed to build on this interest by exploring their traditional knowledge of biodiversity and sharing new knowledge gained from the biodiversity research. This will be done in the field and during community gatherings according to *Tara Bandu* customs, and only with community permission. We will also prepare pamphlets, posters, presentations and videos to facilitate learning in both communities and their schools.

Biodiversity information will be shared with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (MAFF), World Vision, University of Timor-Leste and Conservation International through involvement in on-ground activities, meetings and reports. The project team will produce segments for national radio, newspapers and television to create general public awareness of the role of agroforestry and FMNR in biodiversity conservation. Biodiversity research findings will be published in open access international journals. Reports and short videos will be posted on CSU, WVTL, and government agency websites. A workshop will be held with all stakeholders in year 3 to share information and make policy recommendations.

20. Capacity building

If your project will support capacity building at institutional or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and how this capacity will be secured for the future.

(Max 300 words)

CSU and WVTL will provide community training in agroforestry establishment, basic forest management (i.e. best time for thinning, pruning techniques), biodiversity conservation and sound land management techniques (i.e. site assessment and selection for plantings and FMNR, composting, mulch terracing activities). Local staff will be trained by CSU in forest inventory, carbon stock measurements and biodiversity survey methods. A brief manual using pictures will be designed for the local team to improve data quality and consistency of the information collected during forest and carbon stock assessments. Interested community members will be included in training sessions, so they can be employed to continue monitoring during the crediting period and beyond the 3 year term of the project. A register of community members authorised to carry out monitoring will be created along with what training they have received (important for carbon verification requirements).

Training sessions will aim to be gender balanced and to this end a second female officer will be recruited and trained aiming to motivate other female farmers to join the project and to receive training in specific land management and monitoring. These training needs will be identified through community consultation complemented with experience drawn from GTNT's

association with the community during the last 3 years. Nominated staff from RAEBIA and relevant TL government agencies will also be trained in carbon monitoring and biodiversity research to build their knowledge and skills in these areas.

21. Access to project information

Please describe the project’s open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from Darwin to fund this.

(Max 250 words)

Datasets on biodiversity and habitats will given to MAFF via digital copies and other interested international organisations. Reports and papers from the ecological and social research will be readily available on MAFF, CSU, Gold Standard and ALI websites. It is a requirement of the carbon certifier methodology to upload project documents including “Key Project Information” and audit results on the Gold Standard open website. This requirement is part of the stakeholder communication and transparency policies that most carbon standards adhere to. We have budgeted for £500 to be spent on publishing journal papers in open access journals.

22. Match funding (co-finance)

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:

Charles Sturt University will provide inkind salary costs for 2 staff to the value of £62,280. GTNT will provide inkind salary costs for 3 staff and farmer payments for carbon to the value of £77,009. World Vision will provide inkind salary for one staff member to the value of £3,360. RAEBIA will contribute inkind salary of one staff member worth £4,500. Australian Landcare International will donate \$500AUS towards farmer training in FMNR.

22b) 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
	Friends of Soibada	£500	To be negotiated

22c) None

If you are not intending to seek matched funding for this project, please explain why.

(max 100 words)

23) Risk

Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the success of this project, including the risks of fraud or bribery.

(max 200 words)

The following risks have been identified through consultation with the local project manager Mr. Alexandre Sarmiento and 26 community members during a visit to the project site. A potential low risk is attaining carbon certification due to lack of formal land tenure mechanisms in TL. However, this risk is mitigated by well-established traditional land titles held by project participants. In recent consultation with the potential accreditation body, it was confirmed that traditional land titles are recognised as legitimate means to carbon rights and certification. No land conflicts have been reported since the project started in Laclubar in 2010.

A limitation to the development of biodiversity information is the low level of published fauna information in Timor Leste as well as uncertainty and disagreement about taxonomy. Little research has been undertaken on amphibians and reptiles. This may slow down identification of species, listing of endangered species and recognition of threatening processes.

No cases of fraud or bribery have presented or detected during the development of the current project and all project partners have zero tolerance for these activities as well as detection and response instruments to deal with fraud and bribery.

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.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Biodiversity and livelihoods are enhanced through expansion of community reforestation that integrates agroforestry systems, farmer managed natural regeneration, biodiversity conservation, carbon payments and customary law.			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) Biodiversity and livelihoods are enhanced through expansion of community reforestation that integrates agroforestry systems, farmer managed natural regeneration, biodiversity conservation, carbon payments and customary law.	0.1 300 Hectares successfully reforested via planting and farmer managed natural regeneration by end of Yr 3 0.2 Carbon certification and payments achieved by end of Yr 2 0.3 40% increase in household income of project participants from agroforestry products and carbon credits by end of Yr 3 compared to the baseline in Yr 1 0.4 50% increase in women's participation and satisfaction in all activities by end of Yr 2 against baseline of Yr 1. 0.5. 70% increase in biodiversity information and community interest in biodiversity conservation over 3 years.	0.1 Forest inventory reports and Remote sensing/GIS and Photo points 0.2 records Gold Standard Carbon accreditation certificate and sales. 0.3 Annual household surveys and carbon sale 0.4 Attendance records and indepth interviews with women. 0.5 Annual biodiversity survey reports and annual household surveys.	0.1 Free satellite imagery is available for project area 0.2 Adequate safeguards are in place to ensure longevity of transactions. 0.3 Information is available to determine reliable socio-economic indicators to build a baseline 0.4 Women are motivated and have time to participate. 0.5 Baseline data on the presence of birds, bats, reptiles and amphibians is established in Yr 1 and expanded upon in the subsequent years.

<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Expansion of tree plantations and agroforestry development</p>	<p>1.1. 260 Hectares (ha) planted including 20 ha under an agroforestry system by end of Yr 3.</p> <p>1.2. 70% tree survival rate achieved after 1st year of new planting establishment</p> <p>1.3 210 households participating in tree planting and maintenance with <i>Tara Bandu</i> in place by end of Yr 3</p> <p>1.4 15% increase in annual household income and food security from agroforestry products by end of Yr 3</p>	<p>1.1 Land use classification before project (baseline) and after project using GIS data, project database and ground assessment.</p> <p>1.2 Annual tree and survival counts</p> <p>1.3 Participants register and field observations.</p> <p>1.4 Annual household surveys</p>	<p>1.1 Natural disasters and livestock will not impact the project</p> <p>1.2 The tree species selected are appropriate and weeds controlled</p> <p>1.3 Farmers have land and are physically able to participate.</p> <p>1.4 Farmers have access to markets and include nutritious fruit and nuts in their family's diet.</p>
<p>2. Establishment of farmer managed natural regeneration (FMNR) in eroded areas</p>	<p>2.1 40 ha of eroded and low fertility land undergoing FMNR by end of Yr 3.</p> <p>2.2 60% increase in forest cover by end of Yr 3</p> <p>2.3 50% improvement in farmer's forest management skills including sustainable harvesting by end of Yr 2</p>	<p>2.1/2.2 Remote sensing/GIS and photo point/forest condition reports.</p> <p>2.3 Training evaluations and field observations</p>	<p>2.1 Community members motivated to changing old land management practices such as slash and burning</p> <p>2.2 Free satellite imagery is available for project area</p> <p>2.3 Farmers committed to good management practices.</p>
<p>3. Forest carbon certification</p>	<p>3.1 Implementation of yearly carbon measurements.</p> <p>3.2 A Project Design Document (PDD) for carbon mitigation is completed in the first year</p> <p>3.3 Gold Standard Carbon certification is achieved before end of Yr 2</p> <p>3.4 25% increase in household income from carbon sales by end of Yr 3</p>	<p>3.1 Forest carbon monitoring through installation of sampling plots.</p> <p>3.2 PDD completed.</p> <p>3.3 Number of carbon certificates validated by third party and audit report</p> <p>3.3 Carbon sales records and annual household surveys.</p>	<p>3.1 Project staff, students and farmers willing to collaborate in forest carbon monitoring.</p> <p>3.2 PDD is satisfactory</p> <p>3.3 Safeguards regarding transaction costs, land tenure and accountability are in place.</p> <p>3.4 Market conditions for carbon purchases exists and demand will continue.</p>
<p>4. Biodiversity information that informs forest management, education and policy.</p>	<p>4.1 Baseline information on birds, bats, amphibians and reptiles (including endangered species) within study sites is collected in the first year.</p>	<p>4.1 Baseline inventory of frogs, bats, birds, reptiles and insects in sample sites of planted and regenerated areas.</p>	<p>4.1 Community gives permission for biodiversity research in their plantations.</p> <p>4.2 Species can be readily identified</p>

	<p>4.2 70% increase in biodiversity information compared to pre project that contributes to government and NGO policies.</p> <p>4.3 Information on indigenous knowledge and customary beliefs in fauna and flora interactions compiled by end of Year 2.</p> <p>4.4 70% increase in community interest in biodiversity conservation over 3 years.</p>	<p>4.2. Annual biodiversity surveys and stakeholder workshop.</p> <p>4.3 Indepth interviews with community members.</p> <p>4.4 Annual household surveys and evaluation of school education sessions.</p>	<p>including threatened species.</p> <p>4.3 Community members are willing to share customary beliefs and local knowledge.</p> <p>4.4. Villagers and the schools actively participate in biodiversity education events.</p>
5. Livelihoods impacts determined	<p>5.1 50% increase in family wellbeing and satisfaction from reforestation by end of Yr 3</p> <p>5.2 40% increase in household income from agroforestry and carbon credits by end of Yr 3</p> <p>5.3 50% increase in women's participation and benefits in all activities by end of Yr 2.</p> <p>5.4 35% of non-participating families interested in adopting reforestation and FMNR on their land.</p>	<p>5.1/5.2 Annual household surveys and case study interviews.</p> <p>5.3 Attendance records and indepth interviews with women.</p> <p>5.4 Semi-structured interviews with non-participating farmers.</p>	<p>5.1 Information is available to determine reliable socio-economic indicators to build a baseline</p> <p>5.2 Women are motivated and have time to participate.</p> <p>5.3 Farmer to farmer exchange is facilitated well with non-participating farmers.</p>

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

Output 1. Expansion of tree plantations and agroforestry development

- 1.1 Community agreement on land use with regards to proposed activities is formalised through a Tara Bandu ceremony
- 1.2 Registration of project participants for both planting and FMNR activities.
- 1.3 Training of participants in tree propagation, planting and tree/fruit management.
- 1.4 Identification of sites, species selection for both reforestation and agroforestry systems, propagation of seedlings and tree nursery expansion, site preparation, planting etc.
- 1.5 Monitoring of new plantings on a quarterly basis.

Output 2. Establishment of farmer managed natural regeneration (FMNR) in degraded areas

- 2.1 Farmer tour to World Vision FMNR sites to talk directly to local farmers and WVI staff and see how FMNR is done.
- 2.2 Identification of project FMNR sites and establishment of a land use baseline through field assessments and map production.
- 2.3 Delivery of workshops in Laclubar and Soibada on FMNR techniques, which will include pruning, terracing, fertility building, mulching, tree thinning and basic silvicultural management.
- 2.4 Monitoring of FMNR on a yearly basis through field inspections and regeneration surveys.

Output 3. Forest carbon certification

- 3.1 Completion of a carbon project plan.
- 3.2 Procurement of free satellite imagery with suitable resolution and analysis to generate digital maps (also used in Outputs 1 and 2)
- 3.3 Formalisation of contract arrangements pertaining to carbon rights with farmers.
- 3.4 Design of a carbon baseline ("without project" scenario) to estimate changes in carbon stocks and emission reductions due to project activities
- 3.5 Design of community grievance and communication strategies with project participants and relevant stakeholders
- 3.6 Formal local stakeholder consultation as per selected certification methodology
- 3.7 Submission of information and documents for project compliance checks conducted by the certifier (pre-feasibility assessment)
- 3.8 Third party audit and issuance of carbon credits
- 3.9 Forest carbon monitoring as part of monitoring of new plantings and regeneration on a yearly basis.

Output 4. Biodiversity information that informs forest management, education and policy.

- 4.1 Gain animal ethics approval through CSU and permit through T-L Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries to undertake survey work
- 4.2 Development of a community knowledge exchange program regarding biodiversity
- 4.3 Annual sampling of reforestation and control sites for birds, bats, reptiles and amphibians with community members
- 4.4 Development of materials – posters and brochures for use in school visits and community workshops
- 4.5 School visits, community workshops and gender-sensitive discussions with adult women
- 4.6 Meet with TL government officials to advise outputs of community biodiversity surveys and make policy recommendations

Output 5. Livelihoods impacts determined

- 5.1 Recruitment of a female field officer for Soibada to encourage other female participation. Mentoring, if required to be provided by the current female field officer based in Laclubar

- 5.2 Completion of socio-economic baseline survey focusing on income and perceived well-being
- 5.3 Annual household surveys to assess project performance against the socio-economic baseline
- 5.4 Indepth interviews with case study farmers (including women) to develop extension material on what works and doesn't work
- 5.5 Indepth interviews with women to determine benefits and limitations for them
- 5.6 Semi-structured interviews with non-participating farmers in the same villages to determine spread of influence and impacts
- 5.7 Focus group interviews to gauge community attitudes to environmental and social change, including the effectiveness of integrating carbon markets and customary law.

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 (Q1 starting April 2017)

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

Activity-	No. of months	Year 1 (2017/18)				Year 2 (2018/19)				Year 3 (2019/2010)			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1. Expansion of tree plantations and agroforestry development		July to Sept	Oct to Dec	Jan to March	Apr to June	July to Sept	Oct to Dec	Jan to March	Apr to June	July to Sept	Oct to Dec	Jan to March	Apr to June
1.1 Community agreement on land use with regards to proposed activities is formalised through a Tara Bandu ceremony held each year in Q1	4												
1.2 Registration of project participants for both planting and FMNR activities each year in Q1	4												
1.3 Tree nursery expansion and /or installation	6												
1.4 Identification of community training needs and training provision –as required- in tree propagation, planting, maintenance,	3												
1.5 Species selection, seed collection, tree propagation, site preparation and planting	12												
Output 2. Establishment of farmer managed natural regeneration (FMNR) in degraded areas													
2.1 Farmer tour to World Vision FMNR sites to talk directly to local farmers and WVI staff and see how FMNR is done.	0.5												
2.2 Identification and selection of suitable sites and baseline design, desktop analysis complemented with field inspections and measurements. Other sites to be added following community training	6												
2.3 Training of community members in Soibada and Laclubar and field demonstration days (100 households per year)	4												

2.4 Implementation and monitoring of field activities (on a part time basis)	14												
Output 3. Forest carbon certification													
3.1 Satellite imagery procurement, analysis and production of current land use maps. Maps of plantings and FMNR areas are produced	3												
3.2 Estimations of current carbon stocks (baseline)	3												
3.3 Prediction of long term carbon fixation (carbon benefits) using growth models. This will include estimations for new areas included across the 4 years.	1												
3.4 Design of a business plan and project design document	2												
3.5 Collection and submission of information for project compliance checks, to meet certification requirements; including land ownership, project size, land use history, digital maps, timeframes, prediction of carbon benefits, calculations, socio-economic information and environmental impacts.	3												
3.6 Preparation for third party audit, on-site audit, results of audit, corrective actions where required and certification	9												
3.7 Formalisation of carbon contracts with project participants and agreement on carbon sales	2												
3.8 Design of a forest carbon monitoring plan including plot location, frequency of measurements, data to collect, data storage, analysis requirements	1												
3.9 Training of team members and community members in data collection and monitoring	1												
Output 4. Biodiversity information that informs forest management, education and policy.													
4.1 Gain animal ethics approval through CSU and permit through T-L Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries to undertake survey work	2												
4.2 Development of a community knowledge exchange program	2												

regarding biodiversity													
4.3 Annual sampling of reforestation and control sites for birds, bats, reptiles and amphibians with community members	3												
4.4 Development of materials – posters and brochures for use in school visits and community workshops	12												
4.5 School visits, community workshops and gender-sensitive discussions with adult women	12												
4.6 Meet with TL government officials to advise outputs of community biodiversity surveys and make policy recommendations	3												
Output 5. Livelihoods impacts determined													
5.1 Recruitment and training of a female officer in project implementation and management in Soibada	1												
5.2 Socio-economic baseline survey	1												
5.3 Annual surveys to monitor socio-economic impacts for comparison with the baseline,	3												
5.4 Indepth interviews with case study farmers (including women) to develop extension material on what works and doesn't work	2												
5.5 Indepth interviews with women to determine benefits and limitations for them	2												
5.6 Semi-structured interviews with non-participating farmers in the same villages to determine spread of influence and impacts	2												
5.7 Focus group interviews to gauge community attitudes to environmental and social change, including the effectiveness of integrating carbon markets and customary law.	2												

26. Project based monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

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 project's M&E. 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. M&E 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.

M&E of the project will be overseen by Dr Joanne Millar (JM). The monitoring team will include Jorge Ramos (JR), Dr Alexandra Knight (AK), Alexandre Sarmiento (AS) and Dr Jennifer Bond (JB). M&E for **Outputs 1, 2 and 3** will be conducted by JR. JR will be responsible for designing the corresponding baselines in Q1 and Q2 Yr1, with data collected during a field visit in Q1 and regular communication with the local project manager, AS. The visit will be used to train six local team members (currently three staff) on quantitative indicators collection that will be used to track project progress including number of seedlings propagated, number of planted trees, area planted, areas under regeneration, survival assessments, regeneration recruitment and crops and tree disease. Forest carbon monitoring will be based on above ground biomass and tree growth attributes assessments using the certifier monitoring methodology¹. Displacement of agricultural activities to areas outside the project area (leakage) will be monitored using land change detection (remote sensing and ground truthing) and the corresponding emissions estimated with CDM's AR-Tool 15². This information will be collected on a yearly basis using appropriate statistical sampling and best forest management practices. Field data will be stored in the project database for analysis and reporting. A project review will be conducted in Q2 Yr1 with any corrective actions identified for implementation. A monitoring plan detailing operating procedures for indicators collection will be included in the project design document in Q1 Yr1. The carbon accreditation process will be reviewed every quarter with assistance from Ben Bardon using an adaptive learning and continuous improvement approach.

Output 4: Biodiversity research and outcomes will be monitored by AK with assistance from community members. The effectiveness of biodiversity survey techniques will be assessed in terms of sightings, capture, labour required and ease of detection. Community participation in biodiversity awareness and knowledge exchange events will be recorded and information shared. AK and JB will assess the impact of biodiversity education materials on student and community learning over time. Government involvement and policy development will be evaluated via interviews with key stakeholders.

Output 5: JM, JB and AK will work with RAEBIA using social research techniques to determine livelihood impacts. They will learn to use qualitative and quantitative data, and a variety of mediums to analyse and present findings (written, visual, aural). The annual households surveys will be a combination of structured and open questions to gather information on income, labour, resource use, wellbeing, food consumption and changes in biodiversity awareness and knowledge over time. The information gathered will alert us to any negative impacts occurring as a result of the project, and any barriers to production or livelihood change so we can try to address them. We will facilitate discussion of such issues with regular community meetings and farmer training activities. Regular feedback and dialogue on challenges will enable rapid responses to project planning and implementation.

Number of days planned for M&E	80 days/year
Total project budget for M&E	£15,500
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	5%

¹ Afforestation/Reforestation (A/R) Requirements. Gold Standard V9
http://www.goldstandard.org/sites/default/files/ar-requirements_v0-9.pdf

²A/R Methodological tool Estimation of the increase in GHG emissions attributable to displacement of pre - project agricultural activities in A/R CDM project activity V2.0.
<https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/tools/ar-am-tool-15-v2.0.pdf>

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. You should also ensure you have read the 'Finance for Darwin' document and considered the implications of payment points for cashflow purposes.

NB: 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)

This project focusses on investment in farmer capacity development to manage tree and food plantations for carbon markets, agricultural markets and subsistence. Fifty per cent of the budget will be spent on in-country costs to ensure effective implementation. From this operating expenditure, we expect a conservative benefit-cost ratio of 4:1 or return on investment of 3% for environmental and livelihood benefits. Environmental service benefits in the form of watershed protection, habitat improvement and more biodiversity are hard to quantify but expected to be in the range of £5000 per hectare for the 300ha focus area. Hence for project investment of £309,000, there will be an estimated return of £1,500,000. The cost of not doing the restoration work is probably higher and would fall heavily on local families, downstream residents and local government. We have been able to leverage funds to 32% of total project cost by relying on partner organisations to do most of the on-ground work, keeping travel costs to a minimum and securing contributions from all partners. We have maintained a low capital cost with items remaining with country partners for ongoing use. We have developed the budgets with an assumption of prevailing exchange rates at the time of writing. The project is exposed to exchange rate volatility between the GB Pound and the Australian dollar, as well as between the Australian and American Dollar (the currency of Timor Leste). Political events in each country are likely to have an impact on these rates during the project. Project partners accept this risk and will deliver the project as long as the downside volatility does not exceed 20%. Because the budget has been developed to deliver high value for money we may have to modify the budget within the approved envelope should downside volatility exceed 5%.

28. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end.

(max 150 words)

Forest Carbon Monitoring and Forest Assessment activities will require inventory equipment including two electronic hypsometers or vertex to measure slopes, plot radius, and tree heights, diameter tapes and 20 m tapes, and two GPS units. A motorbike is required for new staff in Soibada. Binoculars will be useful for biodiversity monitoring. The equipment will remain with local field staff to continue monitoring activities beyond the 3 years of Darwin funding.

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 your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

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

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of Charles Sturt University

I apply for a grant of £309,182 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 applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I enclose CVs for key project personnel and letters of support.
- I enclose our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual reports

Name (block capitals)	PROFESSOR MARY KELLY
Position in the organisation	DEPUTY VICE-CHANCELLOR (RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT & INDUSTRY)

Signed**



Date:

5 DECEMBER 2016

If this section is incomplete or not completed correctly the entire application will be rejected. You must provide a real (not typed) signature. You may include a pdf of the signature page for security reasons if you wish. Please write PDF in the signature section above if you do so.

Stage 2 Application – Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance ?	Yes
Have you read and can you meet the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	Yes
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)	Yes
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the key project personnel identified at Question 10?	Yes
Have you included a letter of support from your key partner organisations identified at Question 9?	Yes
Have you been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	Yes
Have you included a signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	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 2359 GMT on Monday 5 December 2016 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.