

Darwin Initiative Main and Post Project Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2020

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	24 025
Project title	Community reforestation for biodiversity, livelihood diversification and culture
Country/ies	East Timor (Timor-Leste)
Lead organisation	Charles Sturt University
Partner institution(s)	Group Training Northern Territory World Vision Timor-Leste RAEBIA Australian Landcare International
Darwin grant value	£309,182
Start/end dates of project	1 July 2017 to 30 March 2021
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2019 – Mar 2020) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1 May 2019 to 30 April 2020 Annual Report 3
Project Leader name	Joanne Millar
Project website/blog/social media	https://communityreforestationtimorleste.wordpress.com/
Report author(s) and date	Joanne Millar, Jorge Ramos, Alexandre Sarmiento 30 April 2020

1. Project summary

The project is addressing forest decline, biodiversity loss, land degradation and agricultural livelihoods in Laclubar and Soibada administrative-posts of Manatuto municipality (Figure 1) in Timor-Leste (T-L), one of the poorest countries in Southeast Asia (T-L NAPA, 2010). Household income is less than US\$1,000 per year or \$2.70 per day (Bond and Millar 2018). Income is mainly from coffee, palm wine, forest products and labouring so farmers are looking for more options to diversify income to fund children’s education, better housing, investment in agriculture and cultural commitments (Bond and Millar 2018). Forest decline from clearing, fire and grazing in Manatuto municipality has led to habitat fragmentation and soil erosion. It 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 previously been undertaken in the project area. The project is facilitating an increase in community led reforestation by project partners GTNT and FCOTI who have been paying farmers annually for the number of planted and surviving trees. This is not sustainable as it relies on donations so carbon accreditation and sales will provide more stable, long term income. The aim

is to integrate agroforestry, farmer managed natural regeneration (FMNR), biodiversity conservation and carbon payments through an internationally recognised carbon accreditation scheme. The anticipated outcome is increased forest cover, increased and stable household income, livelihood improvements and diversification, and more data on biodiversity in the area.

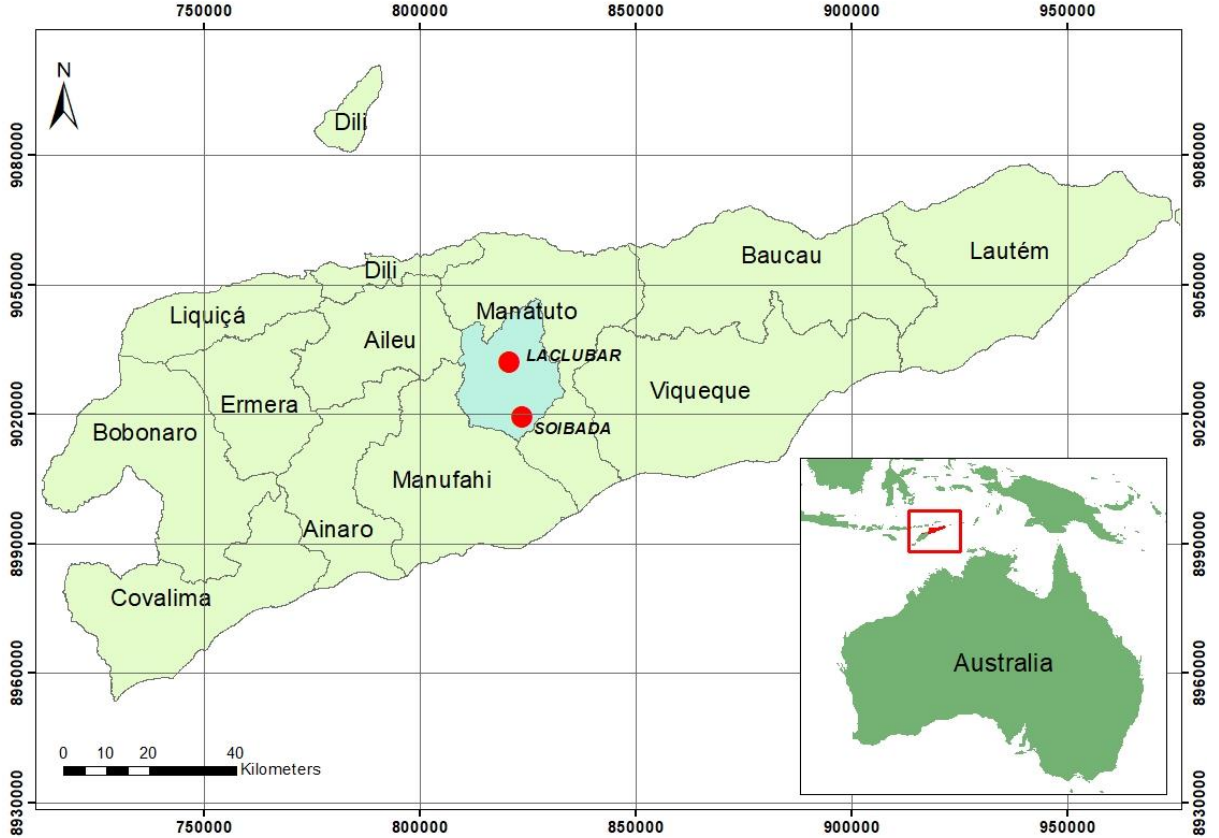


Figure 1 Project Location

National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) on Climate Change, (2010). Ministry for Economy and Development and Secretary of State for the Environment.

Birdlife International (2015): <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/species/factsheet/22691794>

Bond, J. and Millar, J. (2018) Baseline household survey 2017 report. Charles Sturt University Australia.

2. Project partnerships

The major project partner is Group Training Northern Territory (GTNT) based in Darwin and their Dili based NGO, Fundação Carbon Offsets Timor-Leste (FCOTI). The aim of FCOTI is to scale out reforestation and agroforestry and facilitate carbon certification and sales. FCOTI have also signed MOUs with the Government of Timor Leste. <https://www.facebook.com/COTI01> . Over the last year, FCOTI has become more established as an environmental organisation in Timor Leste and is now driving the agenda, scaling out on-ground activities and obtaining additional grants.

The CSU team comprising the project leader (Joanne Millar), forest carbon research officer (Jorge Ramos), and social researcher (Jennifer Bond) have continued to work closely with the GTNT team in Darwin (Kathryn Stenson, Lynda Townsend) and FCOTI team in Dili (Alex Sarmiento and field staff). We continue to communicate via WhatsApp in a group known as the DI Team and via email, for planning, monitoring and evaluation. There have been Skype and phone meetings leading up to and during the carbon validation process. FCOTI meet with Laclubar and Soibada communities every 2 months to update them on project progress and discuss any issues arising.

Jorge Ramos, forest research officer visited Timor-Leste in February 2020 to host join the carbon validation team. Joanne Millar spent 2 weeks in country in September 2019 with Dr Graeme Gillespie from the Northern Territory Department of Environment in Darwin to scope potential for a more scientific landscape biodiversity assessment. An informal annual project meeting was

held in Dili on 25 September 2019 with FCOTI to discuss remaining budget expenditure for 2020, tree planting schedule and grant opportunities for biodiversity research. Activities with RAEBIA (Resilient Agriculture and Economy through Biodiversity in Action) have ceased as they no longer work in Laclubar area. FCOTI maintains communications with World Vision TL for advice on the FMNR sites, and Conservation International for advice on biodiversity aspects of the carbon accreditation process. Staff from Manatuto forestry office, and the National Department of Environment are regularly consulted on agroforestry plantation expansion. Australian Landcare International donated \$1,000AUD which will be put towards biodiversity education materials.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Activities implemented over the last 12 months have focused on Output 1 (Expansion of tree plantations and agroforestry development), Output 3 (Forest carbon certification), Output 4 (Biodiversity research and education) and Output 5 (Livelihood impacts).

Output 1 Expansion of tree plantations and agroforestry development

Activities 1.1/1.2 Completed in previous years (see AR1 and AR2)

Activities 1.3-1.5 During the 2019 dry season (April to October 2019) farmers watered and weeded their tree plantations, particularly the 48,000 new seedlings planted from January to March 2019. As of July 2019, there were 151 plantation sites covering 75 hectares with 115 households involved and one high school. These sites have all been included in the Plan Vivo carbon certification application. Fourteen new households planted 17,517 trees in early 2020 over 15 hectares as shown in Table 1 below. The trees were raised by the farmers themselves.

Table 1 Trees planted by new participant farmers in 2020

Names of Farmers	Municipality	Admin Post	Suco	Species					Total
				Mahogany	Red Cedar	Casuarina	White Teak	Black Teak	
Nazario C. Lopes da Cruz	Manatuto	Soibada	Leohat	386	39	-	-	-	425
Romana da Costa			Manlala	474	-	-	100	-	574
Eliza Pascoela			Manlala	351	-	-	49	-	400
Rogério S. M. da Cruz			Manlala/Daulorok	553	50	-	49	58	710
Alcino Sarmento			Fatumakerek	515	250	-	-	-	765
Moises Soares			Manufahi	540	-	-	-	-	540
Florentino da Conceicao			Manlala	430	-	-	20	5	455
Marciliano Soares		Laclubar	Orlalan/Fatulurik	1,105	630	-	-	-	1,735
Romão Soares			Orlalan/Lei	520	780	-	-	-	1,300
Januario Soares			Orlalan Nau leen	1,300	350	150	-	-	1,800
Nicodemus Soares			Manelima/Laidada	1,840	-	-	-	-	1,840
Alexandre Malarak			Batara/Bahareduk	1,500	1,000	-	-	-	2,500
Amandio Masen			Funar	-	-	2,060	-	-	2,060
Pe. Abel Soares Alves			Viqueque	Lacluta	Uma Tolu	2,413	-	-	-
Total				11,927	3,099	2,210	218	63	17,517

FCOTI has also expanded agroforestry nurseries and demonstration tree plantations in Manatuto Vila administrative post in consultation with the local community and government organisations. Three nurseries were established in Manatuto Vila and another one in Laclubar to supply 27,000 seedlings for two demonstration plots on private land and a coastal reforestation area on community land (21.3 ha). One of the three nurseries in Manatuto Vila will serve as a community run nursery for the next planting around the community whereas the other nurseries are private enterprises. Seedlings included Casuarina, Mahogany, Australian Red Cedar and White Teak. The demonstration plots consist of 1.7 hectares in a low dryland area and 1.25 hectare in the upland area of Laclubar.



Mahogany nursery at Laclubar



Casuarina nursery at Manatuto Vila

FCOTI and the community planted 2,500 trees at the two demonstration sites and around 20,000 *Casuarina* trees and 4,500 *Spondias Pinnata* (for live fence) in the 21ha site at the coastal village of Obrato. Local rituals by elders were performed on site according to Tara Bandu customary law. Senior government and NGO officials and school students assisted with the planting. See stories with photos at;

<https://wordpress.com/post/communityreforestationtimorleste.wordpress.com/376>

<https://wordpress.com/post/communityreforestationtimorleste.wordpress.com/385>

<https://wordpress.com/post/communityreforestationtimorleste.wordpress.com/398>



Elders performing ritual blessings



PM Kay Rala Xanana Gusmao plants a tree

Xanana Gusmao and his two sons joined in the tree planting at Manatuto Vila, along with Jose Ramos Horta. The Ambassador of European Union, Ambassador of Portugal, UNDP Resident Representative in Timor-Leste, Municipal authorities, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and Secretary of State for the Environment also attended.

Fundação Carbon Offset Timor also conducted training on Agroforestry techniques and making organic fertilizers to 30 selected farmers (15 women, 15 men) from Manatuto Vila and Laclubar in December 2019. The training was conducted by Ms Zocema Almendras, an expert in Microbiology and Agroforestry who also created a manual (**See Annex 4.1**). The two-day hands-on field-based training (was held in one of agroforestry sites located in Base Camp (named after former Indonesian Military Base Camp) in Manatuto Vila. Participants of this training included farmers from Manatuto Vila and Laclubar, representatives from local communities, some high-school students and representatives from local NGOs and government employees. Topics included Agroforestry definitions and systems; common practices such as live fences/alley cropping; nursery management; and making organic fertilisers. No evaluation was done with participants.

See story at <https://wordpress.com/post/communityreforestationtimorleste.wordpress.com/385>

As of April 2020, there are now 132 households registered with plantation sites over an estimated 113 hectares.

Output 2 Establishment of farmer managed natural regeneration (FMNR)

Activities 2.1-2.3 All FMNR training activities were completed in Year 1.

Activity 2.4 The four farmers who implemented FMNR in 2018 on their eucalypt plantations were invited to a follow up 3 day workshop from 4-6 February 2020 organized and sponsored by World Vision Timor-Leste. The farmers are;

1. Ernesto Martins (Laclubar)
2. Cancio da Costa Alves (Soibada)
3. António Marubi Soares (Laclubar)
4. Simplicio Soares (Soibada)

The workshop included one day of field exposure to Aileu Municipality. FCOTI was also invited by World Vision to make a presentation on carbon offset farming in the workshop. The four farmers from Laclubar and Soibada had a great opportunity to interact with farmers from other municipalities on how FMNR has been done in other locations in Timor-Leste.

Output 3 Forest carbon certification

Activities 3.1-3.6. Already completed (see previous annual reports)

Activity 3.7 The Project Design Document was developed by Jorge Ramos in first half of 2019 with input from the project team and submitted to Plan Vivo Foundation (PV) in June 2019. It was reviewed by the PV Technical Advisory Committee in July-August. Responses to the technical and non-technical components of the review were sent to Plan Vivo in September. The PDD was then sent out for external review in December 2019, and responses addressed in February 2020. Plan Vivo then appointed two validation consultants, one from Indonesia and one from Timor Leste.

Activity 3.8 The third-party validation against the Plan Vivo Standard (PV) requirements took place in Dili, Laclubar and Soibada (Timor-Leste -TL-) between the 1st and 13th of March 2020. See <https://wordpress.com/post/communityreforestationtimorleste.wordpress.com/410>

The purpose of the validation was to ensure a thorough, independent assessment of project design. This included confirmation that the project area is physically as described in the project documentation, that project partners have sufficient capacity and understanding to achieve the stated project objectives by implementing the planned activities and that the intended project impacts are likely to be delivered. The validation also makes observations and recommendations based on field visits to the project and identifies any corrective actions necessary before the project can be approved under the Plan Vivo Standard.

The Landscapes and Livelihoods Group (TLLG) was selected and approved by PV among other candidates submitted, to undertake the validation process. The criteria for selecting TLLG was based on their experience validating PV projects, experience in agroforestry activities, ability to communicate directly with stakeholders in their local languages (Bahasa Indonesia and Tetum) and value for money. An agreement with TLLG based on a TOR was signed with GTNT. Part of the preparation for the field visit included submitting all sites in spatial format to TLLG to enable a random selection of sites to visit. The final number of sites included 13 sites from Laclubar and 7 from Soibada reflecting the distribution of sites across the 2 regions. A copy of the Project Design Document (PDD) and supporting documentation together with a stakeholder analysis was provided to the validators. Based on this documentation, the validator presented a number of questions for clarification by the project as well as a request for additional documentation, to gain a better understanding of the project. These clarifications were submitted prior the visit to TL. The visit to TL was coordinated by staff from FCOTI with technical support provided by CSU.

The lead validator, Dr Ellyn Damayanty, used a template designed by PV to conduct the validation with regards to Governance, livelihoods, carbon and ecosystems. In Dili, Dr Damayanty with the local validator (Marcos Gusmao), examined the project's documentation and project systems, including land use maps designed by farmers (Plan Vivos), land declarations and other relevant documentation such as PES drafts, data storage and the project's database. Dr Damayanty also interviewed the project staff to ascertain their familiarity with project interventions, monitoring and understanding of PV commitments. Key to the validation was interviews with relevant Timor-Leste Government officials including The Director General of Forestry, Secretary of State for the Environment, the National Director of Biodiversity, a representative from the Land and Property Office, and the National Focal Point for the UNFCCC. Project partners World Vision and Raebia as well as relevant NGOs including Conservation International, AI-Com and Mercy Corps were also interviewed. The purpose of the validator was to cross-check results from interviews with project documentation and to fully understand the project context and the views of other local stakeholders and experts regarding the project's likely impact and benefits.

The visit to Laclubar and Soibada included interviews with local administrators, the local Catholic priest and the chairperson of the Project Steering Committee as well as interviews with project's Farmers Groups. The actual field work conducted by the validator comprised measuring the area of each one of the 20 sites selected for sampling using a handheld GPS to then compare the results with the areas (hectares) declared by the project. In each one of these sites, 2 transects were set up to complete tree counts per species, establish stocking density and measure tree diameters at breast height. The latter information was also for comparison with tree growth rates used in the carbon model. Following sampling in each one of the sites, Dr Damayanty interviewed each one of the owners (project participants) to verify their understanding of the project and interventions, their commitment to project permanency and understanding of PES agreements.

On the last day of the visit back in Dili, the validator debriefed FCOTI and CSU staff. The validator explained her preliminary conclusions making reference to benefit sharing arrangements, the business model, ways to strengthen farmers groups and details to include in a grievance register. A final report drafted by the validator detailing her findings and timeliness to address any recommendations or corrective actions was received at end of March 2020. The project team is currently working on the required corrective responses to finalise the validation process by 30 April. Plan Vivo will then register the project in May and issue carbon certification by August (see Annex 4.8 Letter of Assurance from Plan Vivo Foundation).

See Final PDD in Annex 4.2.

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

Activities 4.1 Not required by TL government for 2018 monitoring survey. May be required for potential NT Department of Environment/CSU scientific survey pending additional funding.

Activity 4.2 Community knowledge exchange program has not been developed yet due lack of available comprehensive flora/fauna data. Community knowledge of fauna was documented in 2017 baseline survey (Bond and Millar 2018). Community awareness/exchange sessions will be held in 2020 if travel to Timor Leste is possible post covid 19 pandemic.

Activities 4.3 A basic biodiversity monitoring survey in several tree plantations was conducted in 2018 by Conservation International and field staff at Laclubar which showed a limited range of reptiles, birds and rodents (see AY2). Although biodiversity is limited in the agroforestry plantations, the sites provide potential corridors to native forest remnants where biodiversity is thought to be more abundant but has not been researched. Advice was sought from an experienced ecologist, Dr Graeme Gillespie, Director of Terrestrial Ecosystems from the Northern Territory Department of Environment in Darwin, Australia. He has many years of experience conducting biodiversity research in Borneo, Sulawesi and Australia. Dr Gillespie visited Laclubar and Soibada with Dr Joanne Millar from 18th to 23 September 2019 to assess the potential for a more robust scientific biodiversity assessment.

See <https://wordpress.com/post/communityreforestationtimorleste.wordpress.com/332>

We inspected the agroforestry plantations and four remnant native forest habitat types: dry woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus alba*; tall open forest dominated by *E. urophylla*; monsoon rainforest and montane cloud rainforest. Given the estimated low biodiversity value of the agroforestry sites, Dr Gillespie recommended taking a landscape approach to assess the distribution and composition of biodiversity by conducting repeat sampling across all five forest types for birds, reptiles, frogs and small mammals. The information would allow us to;

- Evaluate the role of agroforestry environments and remnant native habitats for supporting biodiversity, and the co-benefits from carbon schemes.
- Identify management options for maintaining or enhancing biodiversity values.
- Provide a baseline for future monitoring and evaluation of wildlife and habitat condition.
- Increase awareness about biodiversity and its importance in local communities.
- Provide training and capacity building for undertaking biodiversity research.
- Publish scientifically rigorous research in international journals.

One hectare plots would be established in six patches of each forest habitat type, and 6 -10 agroforestry sites. Plots would be chosen in larger patches where possible, subject to accessibility and landowner permission. Each plot to be surveyed for wildlife as follows:

- Two camera traps will be deployed for two weeks (targeting mammals and ground birds).
- Four pitfall traps with drift fences and funnels will be installed and operated for four days and nights. These will be checked every morning and afternoon (targeting reptiles, frogs and small mammals).
- Ten minute bird surveys will be conducted each morning and each evening for four days.
- Twenty minute reptile searches will be conducted during the day.
- Twenty minute spotlight surveys will be conducted on each of four nights (targeting nocturnal reptiles, mammals, owls and frogs).

It is highly likely that undescribed species of reptiles, frogs and possibly small mammals would be encountered. Where necessary tissue samples and museum specimens will be collected to aid species descriptions. Fieldwork would be undertaken by two ecologists from Australia, with assistance from GTNT field staff, local people villages, and local experts on birds and reptiles.

Since there are not enough funds in the current Darwin project for a survey of this magnitude, we have applied to the National Geographic Society for \$22,500US (**see Annex 4.3**). We will find out in May 2020 if successful. If successful, the research will be carried out in November-December 2020 at the start of the wet season when wildlife is more active. Change request form and revised framework were submitted in October 2019 to reflect these changes and were approved in December 2019 (**See Annex 4.4**).

Activities 4.4/4.5 A Laclubar school nature club will be formed in 2020 to involve secondary students in learning about wildlife species, biodiversity research methods and conservation practices. A pictorial booklet is being developed with practical activities to engage students in the field and in the classroom.

Activity 4.6 To be completed when more biodiversity information becomes available.

Output 5 Livelihoods impacts determined

Activity 5.2/5.3 Baseline survey completed in 2017. Change request form approved last year to change from annual survey to a final household survey in 2020-21 due to the slow nature of livelihood change from reforestation and carbon certification.

Activities 5.4-5.6 Case studies were developed and posted on the website in October 2019 about 1) women currently involved in the agroforestry program 2) women not participating but interested, and 3) women unable to participate and reasons why. Go to

<https://wordpress.com/post/communityreforestationtimorleste.wordpress.com/341>

<https://wordpress.com/post/communityreforestationtimorleste.wordpress.com/360>

<https://wordpress.com/post/communityreforestationtimorleste.wordpress.com/370>

COTI has launched a new program to enable women from Laclubar and Soibada to start up new agro-food enterprises. Thirty five women from Laclubar and Soibada participated in 2 days training in August 2019 to learn how to make jams, sauces, and tamarind candies using locally available ingredients. The training was funded by GTNT and IntoWork Australia, and delivered by an expert from the Philippines. Ten women have been provided with a loan of \$400US each to set up their businesses. The funds are to be repaid with zero interest rate. The funds will be rotated to other women until it reaches as many women as possible in a revolving fund mechanism. A female project manager has been appointed. See stories at

<https://wordpress.com/post/communityreforestationtimorleste.wordpress.com/315>

<https://wordpress.com/post/communityreforestationtimorleste.wordpress.com/320>



Women participants at the training course and with their food products

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Please note that the logical framework has been revised again and changes approved in December 2019. Hence the output indicators mentioned here are from the 2019-20 revised framework not the original framework. Please refer to the Annex 2 and Annex 4.4B attached.

Output 1 Expansion of tree plantations and agroforestry development

1.1: Area Planted

The total area now planted is 113 hectares from a baseline area of 41ha in 2016-2017 (Figure 2). The additional 39 hectares planted in 2019-20 consists of 15 hectares in Laclubar, Soibada and Viqueque and 24 hectares in Manatuto. Therefore we have reached more than the target of 100 hectares. The area under agroforestry is now 32 ha so has surpassed the output indicator of 20ha. Using GPS and GIS methods is reliable for calculating land areas. The number of trees planted in the last year was 41, 208, similar to 44,395 in 2018-19 and 56,321 in 2017-18. Total trees planted during Darwin project period has been 141,924.

[Note: The area included in the Halo Verde Carbon Certification Project (PDD) is 75 ha over 151 sites, with direct participation of 115 households benefiting more than 600 people. Recent additions may be included in future carbon assessments]

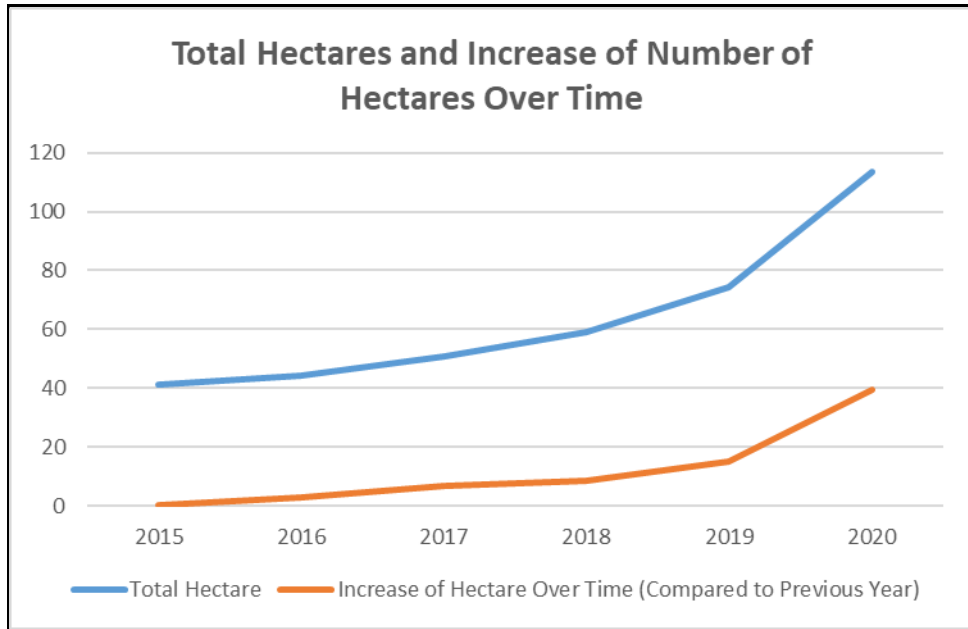


Figure 2 Increase in plantation area since 2015 (Darwin project 2017 to 2020)

1.2: Tree Survival Rate

The 70% tree survival rate indicator continues to be surpassed although survival rates were down on 2018 due to prolonged dry season in 2019 (Figure 3). Better survival rates are being achieved due to improved site selection, watering and weeding (from baseline survival rate of 40% in 2016-17). This is verified using the following methods. Each farmer has completed a template table of how many trees have survived according to species and year planted. The data is submitted to the project team for desk review which include checks and verification against the old data base of the previous tree survival counting. If it exceeds the number of trees planted, the area is subject to verification by the project team. In addition, the project team will randomly select 10% of all sites in each village for full counting of trees on selected sites to verify the accuracy of farmers' survival counting. The allowable count discrepancy between farmers and field team for a given site is +/- 5%. If the discrepancy is outside this range then the farmer has to re-count trees together with the field team. This method is the most reliable and will continue to be used for verification of the output indicator.

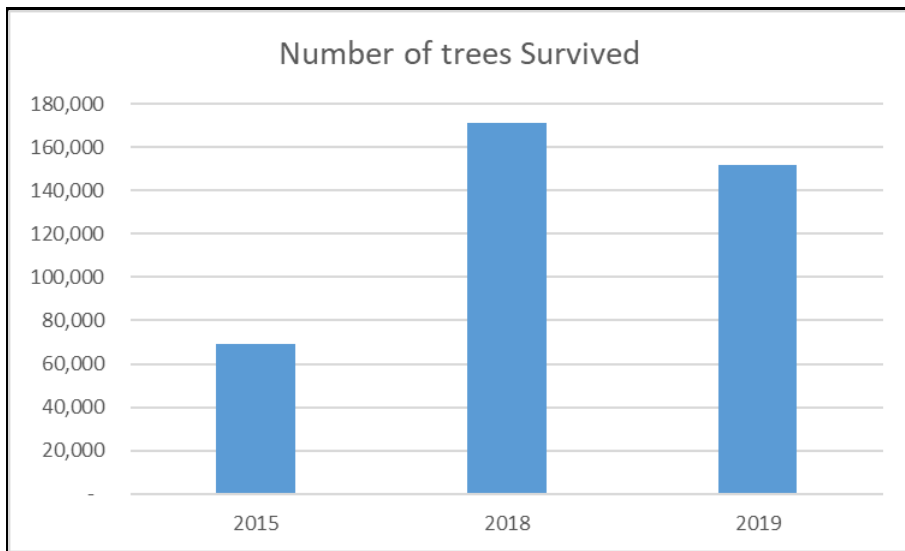


Figure 3 Tree survival counts in 2015, 2018 and 2019

1.3: Number of Households

The target of 100 households participating in the project with tree plantations has been surpassed with 132 households now actively involved in the project from a baseline of 66 households (Figure 4). Farmer registration and planting records are the best means of verification.

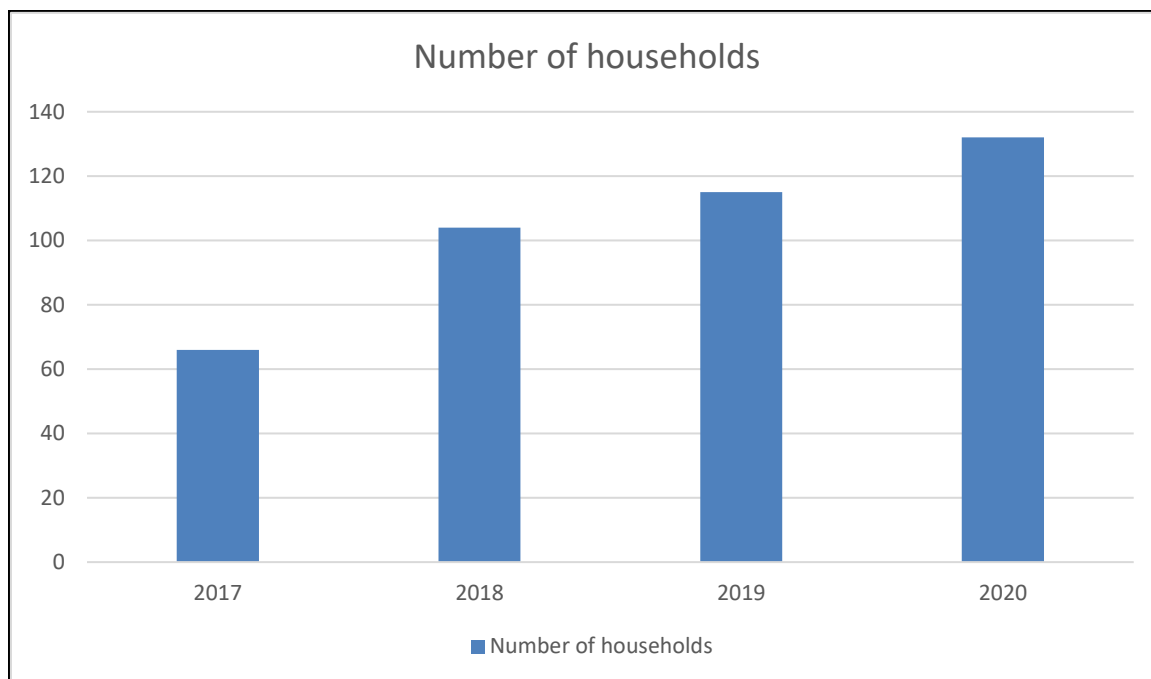


Figure 4 Increase in the number of households participating in the project

1.4: Changes in income or food security

Any increase in household income or food security from agroforestry will be determined by the final household survey at the end of Yr 4 (2021).

Output 2 Establishment of farmer managed natural regeneration (FMNR)

2.1: Area under FMNR. A total of 5 hectares of land is being managed under FMNR with no increase in the last year. FMNR requires farmers to have areas of natural forest and be prepared to devote labour and time to using the techniques. So the number of farmers using FMNR will remain low. FMNR areas are not included in the carbon certification which may be acting as another deterrent to active management. We may have to reduce the target area in 2020. Mapping will continue to measure additional areas.

2.2: This indicator deleted (see AYR2)

2.3: Change in farmer skills. FMNR farmers will be interviewed in Year 4 to determine changes in farmer's forest management skills and sustainable harvesting. Field observations have shown that all four farmers are carrying out pruning correctly.

Output 3 Forest carbon certification

3.1: Implementation of yearly carbon measurements

The climate benefits of the project were assessed using the Plan Vivo-approved SHAMBA (Small-Holder Agriculture Mitigation Benefit Assessment) model by calculating the changes to biomass and soil pools. The outputs from SHAMBA were also used to calculate carbon stored in harvested wood products. A baseline of 2.8 tCO₂e/ha and a 15% risk buffer were applied to the gross estimations accounting for a net climate benefit average of 247 tCO₂e/ha (PDD 2019).

3.2: Project Idea Note (PIN) submitted to Plan Vivo by Dec 2018.

PIN submitted in December 2018. Copy available at

http://www.planvivo.org/docs/Halo-Verde-Timor-Leste-PIN_Published.pdf

3.3: Project Design Document (PDD) submitted to Plan Vivo by June 2019.

The PDD was submitted in June 2019. Final reviewed and corrected PDD is in Annex 4.2.

3.4: Carbon auditing and certification is achieved before end of 2019.

Third party validation completed in March 2020 (see 3.1). Registration will take place in May 2020 and carbon certificates issued by August 2020 (Annex 4.8).

3.5: Carbon sales achieved by end of Year 4.

To be completed.

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

4.1: Baseline fauna information collected.

The first monitoring survey was conducted in May/June 2018 by Conservation International as a training exercise with government and project field staff. The tree plantations had limited biodiversity as the trees are mostly naturalised not native species with no native understory other than agricultural crops and grasses (see AY2). However, the plantations do provide agrobiodiversity and connections with remnant native forest areas. Advice from ecologist, Dr Graeme Gillespie is to investigate biodiversity richness in different forest types across the landscape so we can compare the tree plantation biodiversity with native remnants in a more systematic, scientific study (See 3.1 and Annex 4.3)

4.2: 70% increase in biodiversity information that contributes to government and NGO policies.

We have some biodiversity information but need a more comprehensive database before any contribution can be made to government policies. Requires additional funding (see 3.1).

4.3: Information on indigenous knowledge and customary beliefs in fauna and flora interactions. Completed in baseline household survey 2017 (Bond and Millar 2018).

4.4: 70% increase in community interest in biodiversity conservation over 4 years. To be measured in final household survey in Year 4. More school education activities planned for 2020/21 if travel permits (see 3.1).

Output 5 Livelihoods impacts determined

5.1: 50% increase in livelihood benefits from tree plantations by end of Yr 4.

The final household survey in 2020/21 will determine if there has been a 50% increase in livelihood benefits for those households involved in tree planting. Achieving this target is likely for those households with older and larger plantations as they receive higher GTNT tree payments, and will receive more carbon credit sales. Households with newer plantings may not realise livelihood benefits within the timeframe of the project. Community benefits may arise once carbon payments start as a % of carbon income will be dedicated to a benefit sharing fund for community purposes. Case studies developed in 2018-19 showed participants views on income, household and environmental benefits from tree plantations (see 3.1).

5.2: 20% increase in participant household income from carbon credits by end of Yr 4 and 15% increase in household income or food security from agroforestry by Year 4.

To be determined in the final household survey in Year 4. We are confident that household income will increase by 20% from carbon income as more trees are being planted. Income from agroforestry products is less certain due to seasonal and market factors.

5.3: 50% increase in women's participation in project activities by end of Yr 4.

Meeting and planting day records show that women's participation in the project has increased by 30% since 2017. Thirty five women have been trained in agroprocessing and 10 women have borrowed funds to start their own enterprises (see 3.1).

5.4: 30% of non-participating families interested in and/or able to adopt reforestation on their land.

There has been a further increase of 17 households registering with the project and planting trees this last year. This equates to an estimated 4% of total non-participating families in participating sucos in Laclubar and Soibada. This interest was generated by word of mouth from field staff and community meetings inviting participation. The final household survey will measure non-participating household interest and ability to adopt reforestation.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The Outcome Statement is "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."

In the last reporting period we have made significant steps towards the project outcome indicators as follows;

0.1. 100ha successfully reforested by planting and FMNR:

The area successfully reforested has now reached 132ha from the baseline of 41ha in 2017 (Figure 2). Tree survival rates have been maintained above 70% as a result of farmer training and field staff follow up (see 3.1/3.2 for evidence). Farmer capacity in site and species selection, soil preparation, tree planting, fertiliser application and weed management has improved from training and mentoring (evidenced by observations and measured survival/growth rates-see PDD). Four FMNR sites have improved management over 5ha of natural forest. This outcome indicator is already achieved.

0.2. Carbon certification and payments:

Project Design Document has been completed, submitted and reviewed by Plan Vivo and external reviews (Annex 4.2). Third party validation is completed and registration imminent (see 3.1/3.2 and Annex 4.8). Carbon credits will be issued in 2020 and sales will follow with payments to farmers by end of 2020. This outcome indicator is highly likely to be achieved by end of the project.

0.3. 20% increase in household income from carbon sales:

Yet to be determined via final survey in 2020-21. We expect household income will increase from the baseline in 2017 with the increase in number and growth of trees planted but this depends on carbon pricing and market volatility during the project period, hence the indicator of 20% increase is deliberately conservative. This outcome indicator is likely to be achieved by end of the project. The number of participating households has more than doubled (Figure 4).

0.4 50% increase in women's participation and satisfaction:

There has been a 30% increase in women attending field training events, agro-processing training and securing loans (see 3.1). The indepth interviews and case studies showed a high level of satisfaction with project activities and perceived benefits, including income for household expenditure (see 3.1). The final household survey will collect more information from women on participation and satisfaction levels. This outcome indicator is highly likely to be achieved by end of the project.

0.4. 70% increase in biodiversity information and community interest:

There has been an increase in fauna biodiversity information from a baseline of zero in 2017 but variety of fauna species was limited in tree plantations in Laclubar in 2018. A more comprehensive fauna and flora survey is required to meet this indicator but needs external

funding (see 3.1). Community interest is expected to increase with availability of information on fauna species and numbers, and school outreach activities. This outcome indicator is likely to be achieved by end of the project pending external funding and lifting of covid travel restrictions.

All the outcome indicators are still adequate for measuring the overall project outcome, and the means of verification are proving reliable. Approved modifications have been made to the logic framework.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome Assumptions

1. Free satellite imagery is available for project area.

Comment: Satellite imagery is accessed freely via the Spatial Analysis Unit at Charles Sturt University.

2. Adequate safeguards are in place to ensure longevity of transactions.

Comment: Still holds. Safeguards are addressed in the Project Design Document and discussed during stakeholder consultations.

3. Information is available to determine reliable socio-economic indicators to build a baseline.

Comment: Still holds. Baseline information is fairly general but enough to compare changes over time and avoid confusing farmers or expecting data they cannot provide.

4. Women are motivated and have time to participate.

Comment: Still holds. Women are participating in planning meetings, tree nurseries, tree planting, tree management and agroprocessing. Interviews and case studies show that most women are motivated to be involved. However, they are constrained by household duties, off farm jobs and cultural expectations. The project will need to keep encouraging and facilitating participation by tailoring events around women's availability.

5. Baseline data on the presence of birds, small mammals, reptiles and amphibians is established in Yr 2 and expanded upon in the subsequent years.

Comment: Still holds. Year 1 baseline information was not enough so a more comprehensive survey is needed.

Output Assumptions

1.1 Natural disasters and livestock will not impact the project.

Still holds. There were no landslides in the project area in 2019 but there was some fire damage to one of the tree plantations in Laclubar.

1.2 The tree species selected are appropriate and weeds controlled.

Still holds. Tree species selected are fast growing and have the most potential for carbon and timber production. Weed control emphasised during farmer training and monitored regularly by field staff.

1.3 Farmers have land and are physically able to participate.

Still holds. Most farmers have land and family members who can look after trees. Those households without land can establish nurseries and plant trees in their house plots or rent land or labour from other farmers.

1.4 Farmers have access to markets and include nutritious fruit and nuts in their family's diet.

Still holds. There are local markets in each suco with a wide variety of foods grown and sold. Regional and town markets require transport and there is more competition. The 2017 baseline survey showed respondents had a wide variety of fruits, tubers and nuts in their home gardens for consumption.

2.1 Community members motivated to changing old land management practices such as slash and burning.

Still holds. Conservation farming training is slowly changing traditional practices.

2.2 Free satellite imagery is available for project area

Still holds. It is freely available.

2.3 Farmers committed to good management practices.

Still holds. Tree survival rate has improved and farmers are more aware of management requirements.

3.1 Project staff, students and farmers willing to collaborate in forest carbon monitoring.

Still holds. Collaboration very good so far as demonstrated by the full tree survival monitoring conducted in April 2019 by farmers with verification via sampling of selected sites by project staff.

3.2 PDD is satisfactory

Still holds. Plan Vivo have reviewed and accepted the PDD.

3.3 Safeguards regarding transaction costs, land tenure and accountability are in place.

Still holds. Addressed in PDD.

3.4 Market conditions for carbon purchases exists and demand will continue.

Still holds. To be determined.

4.1 Community gives permission for biodiversity research in their plantations.

Still holds. Three farmers allowed biodiversity research to be carried out in 2018. Not anticipated to be a problem with expansion of research to more sites if additional funding becomes available.

4.2 Species can be readily identified including threatened species.

Still holds. Low risk as experts are involved.

4.3 Community members are willing to share customary beliefs and local knowledge.

Still holds. Community was willing to share knowledge in 2017 baseline survey and school sessions.

4.4. Villagers and the schools actively participate in biodiversity education events.

Still holds. Students and teachers have been very enthusiastic, and one school has agreed to start a Nature Club.

5.1 Information is available to determine reliable socio-economic indicators to build a baseline
Information has been collected so no longer holds.

5.2 Women are motivated and have time to participate. Still holds. As above (Outcome 4)

5.3 Farmer to farmer exchange is facilitated well with non-participating farmers.

Still holds. FCOTI have held field days and training events and meetings to increase participation.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

Impact statement:

Biodiversity and livelihoods are enhanced from community reforestation that integrates agroforestry systems, farmer managed natural regeneration, biodiversity conservation, carbon payments and customary law.

The project has achieved a positive impact on community reforestation and FMNR of previously bare and degraded land over the last 3 years guided by customary law and technical advice. Agrobiodiversity has been enhanced by the introduction of crops in the plantations such as coffee, fruit trees, pineapples, and root tubers. The plantations now provide some habitat for birds, a few species of reptiles and a limited number of small mammals. Although these

plantations are fragmented, some have connections with native forest remnants and could already be providing important corridors for wildlife. However, this contribution to biodiversity needs to be determined through a properly funded scientific survey of biodiversity in forest remnants, the Mt Diatuto Protected Area and plantations (Annex 4.3). If biodiversity is found as is expected, it will provide much needed evidence and information to inform policies and landscape management. This landscape approach to biodiversity assessment will be the first in Timor Leste. It has the potential to influence other areas being systematically assessed for integrated biodiversity conservation and community land management.

The project has been the first carbon certification project with Plan Vivo Foundation in Timor Leste. FCOTI with technical assistance from CSU, now have a methodology for determining carbon growth from agroforestry plantations in dry tropical savanna landscapes in Timor Leste (Annex 4.2). The experience gained has enabled FCOTI to consolidate community reforestation in Laclubar, and Soibada and scale out to Manatuto Vila and Viqueque administration posts. FCOTI with support from the Government of Timor Leste and international donors will continue to expand to further areas depending on funding availability.

The project is starting to make contributions to human development and poverty alleviation. Income from GTNT tree payments contributes to basic household needs (Bond and Millar 2018) and is appreciated by those who receive it (case studies 2018-19). Womens participation in the project has increased along with a doubling of households participating (section 3.1). Some households are running nurseries, and participants have been trained in silviculture, fertilisers and soil management to ensure tree survival and future carbon/timber returns from their trees. The extent to which the project has reduced poverty will be determined from the final household survey in 2020-21

4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

The project has contributed to the following Global Goals for Sustainable Development in the last 12 months:

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

GTNT tree payments continued in 2019-20 to 115 participating households. This represents supplementary income at this stage so not a huge contribution to poverty reduction. However, we anticipate that income will increase with carbon credit sales in 2020-21. In terms of livelihood diversification, 10 women have started new enterprises, and 35 trained in agroprocessing.

2. Zero hunger by introducing agroforestry systems (consumption and income) and promotion of organic soil fertility building activities.

Farmers have continued to plant trees for timber and shade for coffee trees (see section 3.2). Training in 2019 focussed on agroforestry and organic fertilisers and soil testing (see section 3.1 and Annex 4.1). Income from GTNT tree payments is used for purchasing staple food items, and buying food crop inputs so indirectly contributing to zero hunger.

3. Quality education through capacity building of local community members in natural resources management, biodiversity conservation, forest inventory and carbon monitoring.

Farmers were trained in agroforestry, agroprocessing and organic fertilisers (see section 3.1). FCOTI sent one field staff, Pedro da Costa, to participate in training on sandalwood propagation at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for one week. The training has helped improve the knowledge of COTI staff on how to propagate sandalwood trees.

4. Gender equality by encouraging female participation and roles in the project.

The project has encouraged equal gender participation by inviting all household members to meetings and to register for tree planting. Women have become more involved in tree planting and management. Thirty five women participated in agroprocessing training and 10 women have obtained loans to start new enterprises.

5. Climate action by reducing deforestation and associated emissions from increased carbon stocks through reforestation.

An additional 39ha has been planted this year which will increase the carbon stocks and contribute to carbon emission reduction.

6. Life on Land by reversing soil erosion and degradation and reducing deforestation and biodiversity losses.

Continued expansion of tree plantations by 39ha.

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The Secretary of State for the Environment at the National Directorate for Biodiversity Protection and Restoration is the focal point for the CBD in Timor-Leste. FCOTI signed an MoU with the Secretary of State for Environment, on the 25th of April 2019, at the Secretariat of State Office, in Fomento, Díli. The Secretary of State for the Environment also participated in the annual general meeting of farmers in June 2019 at Laclubar. The validation team also met with the SoS Environment in March 2020.

Progress has been made towards supporting the following strategic goals of the CBD as follows;

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.

[132 households are practicing reforestation and four farmers are practicing FMNR with increased knowledge and capacity to manage plantations sustainably as evidenced by more than 70% tree survival rate. FCOTI has involved national and local government, international donor organisations, local NGOs and schools in reforestation- see section 3.1].

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

[Forest plantations now cover 113ha with conservation farming being practiced in all sucos]

CBD SG C: Biodiversity status will be improved through better knowledge of species and habitat requirements. [No contribution yet]

CBD SG D: Communities will benefit from healthier ecosystems, carbon income and climate change adaptation. [No major contribution yet]

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

[Farmer and staff confidence and capacity has continued to improve as evidenced by increased tree planting and survival rates, better site selection and interest in native species].

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

The project is working to alleviate poverty by establishing sustainable agroforestry systems and a long term carbon market for 115 subsistence households in Laclubar and Soibada administrative posts of Manatuto municipality. These households currently receive an annual payment of 20c per tree planted and surviving. This income helps them to buy essential household and school needs (Bond and Millar 2018). The plantations provide canopy cover for coffee trees and root crops which indirectly improves income. Carbon certification will ensure income from trees in the long term. At the end of 30 years, farmers are able to harvest the trees for timber to further increase their income. Farmers interviewed in 2017 and 2018 indicated they will invest this income in their childrens education.

In the last reporting period, the project has contributed further to poverty alleviation by setting up a revolving loan scheme for women to start their own agroprocessing enterprises. Ten women were given a loan of US\$400 to be repaid with zero interest rate. The funds will be rotated to

other women until it reaches as many women as possible in a revolving fund mechanism. See story at <https://wordpress.com/post/communityreforestationtimorleste.wordpress.com/315>

It is anticipated that capacity building activities held this year such as training in agroforestry techniques, making organic fertiliser, and agro-processing will enable households to increase their income directly and improve quality of products indirectly.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

The project aims to encourage equal participation and benefit sharing of men and women in all activities and outcomes. In the last 12 months, women have participated in all community meetings to plan and make project decisions, wet season tree planting, nursery and tree management, and agroforestry training activities (see sections 3.1 and 3.2). The household survey in 2017 showed that households were looking for opportunities to diversify income. As women have less opportunity to work off farm or away from the village, providing training in making processed products from their agricultural crops and local vegetation has gone some way to addressing gender inequality. The revolving loan scheme ensures women can buy necessary ingredients and tools to sustain their food businesses (see section 3.1).

8. Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of Outputs 1, 2 and 3 are based on forest inventory, GIS mapping, on-ground assessment and carbon modelling as shown in the PDD at Annex 4.2. These methods are required by international standards for attaining carbon accreditation and monitoring of standards. In the last year, Jorge Ramos (CSU forest research officer) has continued to work closely with FCOTI field staff, Alex Sarmiento and business advisor, Ben Bardon to refine carbon calculations. Changes to carbon monitoring included development and implementation of a full survival tree count by farmers with verification via sampling by FCOTI field staff. The project has also developed a monitoring protocol for monitoring of soil management activities and refined its tree growth monitoring procedure (refer to section K1 in the Annexed PDD). A database developed by the project in Access to facilitate storage, retrieval and reporting of carbon monitoring data and farmers project performance is now operational. The third-party audit by TLLG in March 2020 was an important external M&E process to ensure Plan Vivo Standards were being met and to verify the on-ground physical and social context using quantitative measurements and qualitative interviews.

FCOTI keep detailed quantitative records of nursery seedlings, number of trees planted, survival rates and operating expenditure. Quarterly reports are sent to GTNT and CSU of all project activities and financial expenditure (see example in Annex 4.5). There has been less monitoring of FMNR sites over the last year as they are not included in the carbon calculations, and field staff have been busy with carbon plantation sites. FMNR sites will be evaluated in 2020-21 using photos, observations and interviews with FMNR farmers to determine if there have been any positive impacts from using the techniques. Outcomes will be shared with World Vision Timor Leste and the Department of Environment.

FCOTI continue to register participation of men and women in community meetings, training courses and field activities. Stories on FCOTI Facebook page and the Darwin Project blog site are a useful qualitative monitoring tool. In-depth interviews with participants and non-participants have been used to create case studies in the last year, on how people perceive the benefits of agroforestry and the barriers to participating in the project (see 3.1). The final household survey will generate quantitative and qualitative data on livelihood impacts as an outcome from the project activities and outputs. Using case studies, we can also demonstrate the range of positive livelihood impacts from small to significant, and possible negative impacts if they emerge. Biodiversity outcomes are more difficult to evaluate due to the limited biodiversity in agroforestry plantations, and lack of funding to conduct comprehensive research. However, if we can generate community and student interest in local ecology from awareness events and the school nature club in 202-21, then we can demonstrate increased knowledge and awareness using interviews and focus groups in the final year of the project.

9. Lessons learnt

What worked well: The consolidation of FCOTI as the registered local NGO to coordinate and expand reforestation and carbon offsets in Timor Leste has worked well. It has led to additional grants, more office staff and stronger relationships with sectors of the Timorese government.

FCOTI field staff have become more skilled in on-ground implementation and monitoring as a result of the Darwin project. Office staff have improved their recording keeping and reporting to donors. FCOTI have plans for further expansion and are now in a good position to build on the foundation set by the Darwin project. GTNT will continue to support FCOTI.

Comprehensive technical guidance and modelling from Jorge Ramos (forest research officer) has enabled the team to generate the required quality data for the PDD. This is an essential success factor and highly recommended for similar projects embarking on carbon certification. Another lesson learnt is that the process of skilling up field staff, mapping and measuring trees takes time, especially in developing countries where carbon certification is a new concept and research skills are low. The Darwin project has enabled a poor, developing country to enter the carbon market for the benefit of smallholder tree growers. This would not happen without external input to act as a catalyst.

We highly recommend Plan Vivo Foundation as a competent and supportive facilitator of carbon accreditation and agreements in developing countries. Over the last year, they have been very supportive in guiding the development of PDD and the multiple reviews.

What didn't work well: There have been some challenges including the biodiversity component of the project. The assumption that biodiversity would be present in tree plantations and improve over time was challenged by the finding that species were limited. We have sought expert ecological advice from an Australian tropical savannah ecologist who recommended surveying surrounding native forest remnants and comparing them with the agroforestry plantation to get more meaningful and useful data for landscape management and policy. Biodiversity research is expensive and requires good, scientific design. By applying for additional funding from NGS, we are adapting and improving the biodiversity research for the long term. We are hoping it will be achieved during the Darwin project but depends on funding outcomes.

The biodiversity education activities have been delayed due to the covid 19 travel restrictions. A trip was planned in April/May 2020 by Joanne Millar to assist with launching the school nature club and training field staff and teachers to do the education activities. The ecology guide and activity book will be completed in the meantime, and it may be possible to instruct staff and teachers what to do online during 2020.

If you had to do it again, what would you do differently or recommend to others:

- Consider Plan Vivo Foundation from the start as it is well suited to smallholder carbon projects
- Allow sufficient budget for high quality carbon and biodiversity expertise
- Allow more budget for biodiversity research

10. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

Reviewer comments:

1. It would be helpful to provide more information on training undertaken, such as a brief report of content and an evaluation by participants.

Response: Agroforestry training manual included in Annex 4.1. No evaluation by participants undertaken.

2. This issue was addressed in the Half Year 3 Report 2019.
3. The Report refers to GTNT 'tree payments' supplementing household income, but does not explain what these are made for, and for how long they will be paid. There is no definition elsewhere in the Report or in the Application, although they are referred to in the Baseline Household Survey Results 2017.

Response: The project is facilitating an increase in community led reforestation by project partners GTNT and FCOTI who have been paying farmers annually for the number of planted and surviving trees since 2011 from Australian public donations. This is not sustainable so

carbon accreditation and sales will provide more stable, long term income (see original application document). We have included this in the project summary on page 1.

4. Progress was made in the establishment of FMNR sites; two dominant Eucalyptus species on the sites are mentioned in the Report, but there is no indication what other species are present, what species would be present in native forest, or the proximity to native tree seed sources. More information would be helpful.

Response: The FMNR sites are native eucalyptus species forests which regenerate from seed and coppicing. There is no understorey in the eucalyptus FMNR sites due to livestock grazing.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

12. Sustainability and legacy

The project profile has significantly increased in Timor-Leste over the last year as FCOTI has become more widely known (see <https://www.facebook.com/COTI01>). FCOTI signed an MoU with the Secretary of State for Environment, with the intent for partnership, on the 25th of April 2019, at the Secretariat of State Office, in Fomento, Díli. The Secretary of State for the Environment also participated in the annual general meeting of farmers in June 2019. The project is represented on the National Working Group on Climate Change upon invitation by the government. Staff participated in workshops organised by UNDP, both in Díli and Aileu, during the month of June 2019 including preparation of the Sixth National Report on Biodiversity.

Two national conference papers were presented in June 2019. Staff attended the National Conference on Climate Change, at the Ministry of Finance on the 5th and 6th of June 2019, and the Executive Director, Alex Sarmento gave a presentation. Alex Sarmento also presented a paper titled "*Community forest carbon schemes in Timor Leste: 20 years on*" at the Timor Leste Studies Association conference held at Universidade Nacional Timor Lorosa'e (UNTL), in Díli from 27-28 June 2019.



Alex Sarmento presenting at TLSA conference



Alex with delegates from National Climate Change conference

The project has developed an international profile online and open access publications. Jorge Ramos presented a paper on "*Facilitating transition from degraded commons to reforested land and better livelihoods using voluntary carbon schemes: Lessons from Timor-Leste*" at the International Association for Study of the Commons conference in Peru (see full paper at Annex 4.7). The paper is published in the open access Digital Library of the Commons <https://dlc.dlib.indiana.edu/dlc/handle/10535/10606>.

See story at <https://wordpress.com/post/communityreforestationtimorleste.wordpress.com/309>

A journal paper has been submitted to *Forests, Trees and Livelihoods* and is under review (see draft paper at Annex 4.6)

The project website on wordpress is linked to the Australian Embassy in Timor Leste, FCOTI and Peskiza Akadémika Timor-Leste Facebook sites. Regular stories and useful information are posted on the project's website at

<https://wordpress.com/view/communityrefoorestationtimorleste.wordpress.com>

The following statistics from the website show the number of views per country over the last year (Table 1). There were a total of 220 visitors from 38 countries. Views per visitor average from 1.7 to 2.5. Most views are from visitors in Australia and Timor-Leste, followed by Indonesia, USA, Belgium and the UK.

Table 1 Number of website views per country over last 365 days to 21 April 2020.

Australia (does not include blog author)	139
Timor-Leste	48
Indonesia	37
United States	27
Belgium	24
United Kingdom	19
Portugal	19
Germany	17
Sweden	17
Spain	12
India	5
Nigeria	4
Netherlands	4
Laos	3
Austria	3
Serbia	3
Singapore	2
Vietnam	2
Colombia	2
Thailand	2
Zimbabwe	2
Philippines	2
Finland	2
Canada	1
Romania	1
Poland	1
Taiwan	1
Switzerland	1
Pakistan	1
South Korea	1
France	1
Armenia	1
Bhutan	1
Slovakia	1
Dominican Republic	1
Bangladesh	1
Italy	1
Japan	1

The exit strategy is still valid with all key components now in place to ensure a sustained legacy from the project outcomes, as evidenced by;

1. GTNT has formed FCOTI, a local NGO with a Board of Directors, an Executive Director and three administrative staff. FCOTI will manage the carbon certification and payments process in Laclubar and Soibada, with potential to scale out to other districts. COTI has received funding from other sources to expand agroforestry in another administrative post.
2. GTNT/FCOTI have developed a business model for community based carbon credit development and sales in Laclubar and Soibada.
3. FCOTI has provided information and guidance to relevant government departments on carbon certification, community involvement in reforestation and policy recommendations.
4. FCOTI have the Plan Vivo standards and guidelines to adhere to ensure sustained technical, ecological, economic and social outcomes (see Annex 4.2).

13. Darwin identity

The main avenue for publicising the Darwin Initiative and UK government departments involved has been the project website at www.communityreforestationtimorleste.wordpress.com. It is linked back to the Darwin Initiative Facebook site. Information from the website on referrers show that visitors have found the site via google, yahoo, twitter, raebia.org, world vision, ILWS, DI and COTI websites. See section 12 for evidence of the spread of online publicity about the project and Darwin Fund. An article was published in the February 2020 ILWS newsletter highlighting the contribution of Darwin Initiative Funds to biodiversity exploration in Timor Leste. The Darwin Initiative logo was used on all conference presentations, reports and acknowledgements were included in published papers.

Although the Darwin funding for this project is part of a larger program run by GTNT and COTI, the project activities are always recognised and promoted as a distinct project aimed at securing carbon certification (as mentioned in the PDD Annex 4.2), expanding reforestation, building capacity and improving livelihoods. It is now widely known amongst environmental and agricultural NGOs, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry as a result of this project.

14. Safeguarding

Charles Sturt University has a Workplace Health and Safety policy.

<https://policy.csu.edu.au/view.current.php?id=00212>

All employees have to understand the following modules and put them into practice. The policy includes the following topics;

- WHS legislation.
- Duty of Care.
- WHS obligations and responsibilities.
- Consultation requirements.
- Issue resolution
- Bullying, harassment and discrimination.
- Workplace hazards
- Personal safety
- Work/life balance

FCOTI have a child protection policy and code conduct, as well as an equal opportunity policy. In addition, they follow GTNT policies on Workplace Health and Safety, and Employee Code of Conduct. The CSU team members, Joanne Millar and Jorge Ramos have to do risk assessments for each field trip to Timor Leste. To date, there has been no hazards encountered or personal safety issues. The FCOTI team in Timor Leste train their staff in safeguarding themselves and community members. The project has addressed Risk Management as part of the PDD (see Part H Risk Management). It details social, environmental, political, technical, administrative and financial risks. It includes mitigation measures to assess level of impact and overall likelihood (see Annex 4.2).

15. Project expenditure

Please expand and complete Table 1. If all receipts have not yet been received, please provide indicative figures and clearly mark them as Draft. The Actual claim form will be taken as the final accounting for funds.

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2019/20 Grant (£)	2019/20 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Highlight any agreed changes to the budget and **fully** explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget. Have these changes been discussed with and approved by Darwin?

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2019-2020

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Biodiversity and livelihoods are enhanced from community reforestation that integrates agroforestry systems, farmer managed natural regeneration, biodiversity conservation, carbon payments and customary law.</p>		<p>(Report on any contribution towards positive impact on biodiversity or positive changes in the conditions of human communities associated with biodiversity e.g. steps towards sustainable use or equitable sharing of costs or benefits)</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Biodiversity and livelihoods are enhanced from community reforestation that integrates agroforestry systems, farmer managed natural regeneration, biodiversity conservation, carbon payments and customary law.</p>	<p>0.1 100 Hectares successfully reforested via planting and farmer managed natural regeneration by end of Yr 4</p> <p>0.2 Carbon certification by end of 2019 and payments achieved by end of Yr 4</p> <p>0.3 20% increase in household income of project participants from carbon sales by end of Yr 4 compared to the baseline in Yr 1</p> <p>0.4 50% increase in women's participation and satisfaction in all activities by end of Yr 4 against baseline of Yr 1.</p> <p>0.5. 70% increase in biodiversity information and community interest in biodiversity conservation over 4 years.</p>	<p>0.1 Another 39 hectares planted. Total area now 113ha. Forest inventory and mapping completed. Another 3 nurseries established.</p> <p>0.2 Project Design Document submitted, reviewed and approved by Plan Vivo Foundation (Annex 4.2).</p> <p>0.3 No increase in household income from carbon sales recorded yet.</p> <p>0.4 30% increase in womens participation in project activities (section 3.1/3.2).</p> <p>0.5 Biodiversity research scoping visit to Timor Leste, proposal developed and grant application submitted (Annex 4.3). Plans for school nature club finalised.</p>	<p>Additional 18ha minimum will be planted next year.</p> <p>Project to be registered in May 2020 Carbon credits issued by August 2020 Credits to be sold by December 2020.</p> <p>Final household survey to be conducted in early 2021.</p> <p>Additional ten women will take interest free loans. Basic financial management training for women. Final household survey to interview at least 50% women.</p> <p>Biodiversity research funding sought and survey conducted pending funding. School nature club established and evaluated in 2020-21</p>
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>Expansion of tree plantations and agroforestry development</p>	<p>1.1. 100 Hectares (ha) planted including 20 ha under an agroforestry system by end of Yr 4.</p>	<p>1.1 39 ha planted this year with 22,500 seedlings planted in Manatuto Vila and 17,712 seedlings planted in Laclubar and Soibada. 30ha already under agroforestry system. Total now 113ha (section 3.1/3.2)</p> <p>1.2 75% tree survival rate achieved in last reporting period (see section 3.2).</p>	

	<p>1.2. 70% tree survival rate achieved after 1st year of new planting establishment</p> <p>1.3 100 households participating in tree planting and maintenance with <i>Tara Bandu</i> in place by end of Yr 4</p> <p>1.4 15% increase in household income or food security from agroforestry by end of Yr 4</p>	<p>1.3 Another 17 households joined the program bringing total to 132 hhs</p> <p>1.4 Yet to be measured</p>
<p>Activity 1.1</p> <p>Community agreement on land use with regards to proposed activities is formalised through a <i>Tara Bandu</i> ceremony.</p>	<p>Completed already in Laclubar and Soibada</p> <p>Traditional ceremony conducted at Manatuto Vila Obrata site in 2019 (see section 3.1)</p>	
<p>Activity 1.2</p> <p>Registration of project participants for both planting and FMNR activities</p>	<p>Completed for 17 new participants</p>	<p>New participants will be registered in 2020-21</p>
<p>Activity 1.3</p> <p>Training of participants in tree propagation, planting and tree/fruit management.</p>	<p>30 farmers attended training in agroforestry and soil management (see section 3.1 and Annex 4.1).</p>	<p>Agroforestry training will be conducted with new participants.</p>
<p>Activity 1.4</p> <p>Identification of sites, species selection for both reforestation and agroforestry systems, propagation of seedlings and tree nursery expansion, site preparation, planting etc.</p>	<p>17,712 trees planted in Laclubar and Soibada. Three new sites selected for demonstration agroforestry plantations. Three new nurseries established. Soils tested for pH. 22,500 seedlings planted in Manatuto Vila (see section 3.1).</p>	<p>Additional area of at least 18ha to be planted.</p>
<p>Activity 1.5</p> <p>Monitoring of new plantings on a quarterly basis</p>	<p>151 sites monitored in 2019-20 (see Annex 4.2)</p>	<p>Monitoring of all plantations</p>
<p>Output 2.</p> <p>Establishment of farmer managed natural regeneration (FMNR) in eroded areas</p>	<p>2.1 15 ha of low fertility land undergoing FMNR by end of Yr 4.</p> <p>2.3 50% improvement in farmer's forest management skills including sustainable harvesting by end of Yr 4</p>	<p>2.1 5ha managed under FMNR with 4 farmers involved (section 3.1)</p> <p>2.3 To be determined in final survey in 2020-21</p>

<p>Activity 2.1. Farmer tour to World Vision FMNR sites to talk directly to local farmers and WVI staff and see how FMNR is done.</p>	<p>Four farmers participated in follow up training with World Vision in 2019 (see section 3.1)</p>	
<p>Activity 2.2. Identification of project FMNR sites and establishment of a land use baseline through field assessments and map production.</p>	<p>Completed</p>	
<p>Activity 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.</p>	<p>Completed</p>	
<p>Activity 2.4 Monitoring of FMNR on a yearly basis through field inspections and regeneration surveys.</p>	<p>Not completed</p>	<p>Assessment of FMNR sites in 2020-21</p>
<p>Output 3. Forest carbon certification</p>	<p>3.1 Implementation of yearly carbon measurements. 3.2 Project Idea Note (PIN) submitted to Plan Vivo by Dec 2018 3.3 Project Design Document (PDD) submitted to Plan Vivo by June 2019 3.4 Carbon auditing and certification is achieved before end of 2019. 3.5 Carbon sales achieved by end of Year 4.</p>	<p>3.1 Completed for PDD revision 3.2 Completed (see AYR2) 3.3 Completed in June 2019 (see Annex 4.2) 3.4 Third party validation completed in March 2020. Registration in May 2020. Carbon credits to be issued by August 2020 (see Annex 4.8). 3.5 Yet to be achieved</p>
<p>Activity 3.1. Completion of a carbon project plan.</p>	<p>Completed in 2017-2018</p>	
<p>Activity 3.2. Procurement of free satellite imagery with suitable resolution and analysis to generate digital maps (also used in Outputs 1 and 2)</p>	<p>Completed in 2017-2018</p>	
<p>Activity 3.3 Formalisation of contract arrangements pertaining to carbon rights with farmers.</p>	<p>Completed in 2018-19</p>	
<p>Activity 3.4 Design of a carbon baseline ('without project' scenario) to estimate changes in carbon stocks and emission reductions due to project activities</p>	<p>Completed in 2018-19</p>	

Activity 3.5 Design of community grievance and communication strategies with project participants and relevant stakeholders		Completed in 2018-19	
Activity 3.6 Formal local stakeholder consultation as per selected certification methodology		Completed in 2017-19	
Activity 3.7 Submission of information and documents for project compliance checks conducted by the certifier (pre-feasibility assessment)		Completed in 2018-19 (Annex 4.2)	
Activity 3.8 Third party audit and issuance of carbon credits		Completed in March 2020 (section 3.1)	Carbon credits to be issued by August 2020 (Annex 4.8).
Activity 3.9 Forest carbon monitoring as part of monitoring of new plantings and regeneration on a yearly basis		To be achieved	
Output 4 Biodiversity information that informs forest management, education and policy.	<p>4.1 Information on birds, amphibians, small mammals and reptiles (including any endangered species) within study sites and surrounding landscape collected by end of Year 4.</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 4 years.</p>	<p>4.1, Basic monitoring survey completed in 2018. Landscape biodiversity survey to be completed if funding becomes available in 2020-21 (see section 3.1 and Annex 4.3).</p> <p>4.2 To be achieved</p> <p>4.3 Completed</p> <p>4.4 To be achieved via household survey in 2020-21</p>	
Activity 4.1 Gain animal ethics approval through CSU and permit through T-L Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries to undertake survey work		Not needed for 2018 survey	May be needed for 2020 survey

<p>Activity 4.2 Development of a community knowledge exchange program regarding biodiversity</p>	<p>To be achieved</p>	<p>Community and school awareness activities to be held in 2020-21 if travel permitted</p>
<p>Activity 4.3 Annual sampling of reforestation and control sites for birds, bats, reptiles and amphibians with community members</p>	<p>Completed in June 2018. Biodiversity research scoping trip held in 2019 to assess forest remnant types for potential survey assessment (see section 3.1)</p>	<p>More comprehensive survey to be conducted in 2020 pending funding (see section 3.2/Anne 4.3)</p>
<p>Activity 4.4 Development of materials – posters and brochures for use in school visits and community workshops</p>	<p>Ecology guide book for schools in draft mode</p>	<p>Guide book to be completed in 2020 and used in school nature club activities.</p>
<p>Activity 4.5 School visits, community workshops and gender-sensitive discussions with adult women</p>	<p>School nature club planned at Laclubar but no activities due to covid 19 travel restrictions.</p>	<p>School nature club will be launched in 2020-21 if travel restrictions lifted.</p>
<p>Activity 4.6 Meet with TL government officials to advise outputs of community biodiversity surveys and make policy recommendations</p>	<p>Yet to be achieved</p>	<p>To be completed in 2020-21</p>
<p>Output 5. Livelihoods impacts determined</p>	<p>5.1 50% increase in livelihood benefits from tree plantations by end of Yr 4 5.2 20% increase in participant household income from carbon credits by end of Yr 4 and 15% increase in household income or food security from agroforestry by Year 4. 5.3 50% increase in women's participation in project activities by end of Yr 4. 5.4 30% of non-participating families interested in and/or able to adopt reforestation on their land.</p>	<p>5.1 Case studies developed showing participant perceptions on benefits (see section 3.1). More information will be collected in final household survey. 5.2 To be determined in final household survey 2020-21 5.3 30% increase in womens participation in meetings, training courses and tree plantings. 35 women trained in agroprocessing and 15 in agroforestry practices (see section 3.1). Ten women taken loans for new enterprises (section 3.1). 5.4 17 new households joined program this year. Project expanded to Manatuto Vila administrative post involving 3 households</p>
<p>Activity 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</p>	<p>Two female assistants appointed in FCOTI office in Dili I 2019.</p>	
<p>Activity 5.2 Completion of socio-economic baseline survey focusing on income and perceived well-being</p>	<p>Completed in 2017-18 (see journal paper at Annex 4.7)</p>	

Activity 5.3 Annual household surveys to assess project performance against the socio-economic baseline	See change request form (Annex 4.4)	Final household survey to be completed in 2020-21.
Activity 5.4 Indepth interviews with case study farmers (including women)	Case studies developed in 2019 (see section 3.1).	More case studies will be developed after final household survey.
Activity 5.5 Indepth interviews with women to determine benefits and limitations for them	Completed in 2018	More interviews to be conducted with women who have started new enterprises.
Activity 5.6 Semi-structured interviews with non-participating farmers in the same villages to determine spread of influence and impacts	Completed in 2018	
Activity 5.7 Focus group interviews to gauge community attitudes to environmental and social change, including the effectiveness of integrating carbon markets and customary law.		To be conducted in 2020/21

Annex 2: Project's full current logframe revised in 2019

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact:</p> <p>Biodiversity and livelihoods are enhanced from community reforestation that integrates agroforestry systems, farmer managed natural regeneration, biodiversity conservation, carbon payments and customary law.</p>			
<p>Outcome:</p> <p>Biodiversity and livelihoods are enhanced from community reforestation that integrates agroforestry systems, farmer managed natural regeneration, biodiversity conservation, carbon payments and customary law.</p>	<p>0.1 100 Hectares successfully reforested via planting and farmer managed natural regeneration by end of Yr 4</p> <p>0.2 Carbon certification by end of 2019 and payments achieved by end of Yr 4</p> <p>0.3 20% increase in household income of project participants from carbon sales by end of Yr 4 compared to the baseline in Yr 1</p> <p>0.4 50% increase in women's participation and satisfaction in all activities by end of Yr 4 against baseline of Yr 1.</p> <p>0.5. 70% increase in biodiversity information and community interest in biodiversity conservation over 4 years.</p>	<p>0.1 Forest inventory reports and Remote sensing/GIS and Photo points</p> <p>0.2 Plan Vivo accreditation certificate and carbon payments</p> <p>0.3 Household surveys, case study interviews and carbon sales.</p> <p>0.4 Attendance records and indepth interviews with women.</p> <p>0.5 Biodiversity survey report and household surveys.</p>	<p>0.1 Free satellite imagery is available for project area</p> <p>0.2 Adequate safeguards are in place to ensure longevity of transactions.</p> <p>0.3 Information is available to determine reliable socio-economic indicators to build a baseline</p> <p>0.4 Women are motivated and have time to participate.</p> <p>0.5 Data on the presence of birds, bats, reptiles and amphibians is determined and expanded upon in the subsequent years if funding available.</p>
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Expansion of tree plantations and agroforestry development</p>	<p>1.1. 100 Hectares (ha) planted including 20 ha under an agroforestry system by end of Yr 4.</p> <p>1.2. 70% tree survival rate achieved after 1st year of new planting establishment</p> <p>1.3 100 households participating in tree planting and maintenance with <i>Tara Bandu</i> in place by end of Yr 4</p> <p>1.4 15% increase in household income or food security from agroforestry by end of Yr 4</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 Household surveys and case study interviews.</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>Output 2</p> <p>Establishment of farmer managed natural regeneration (FMNR) in eroded areas</p>	<p>2.1 15 ha of low fertility land undergoing FMNR by end of Yr 4.</p> <p>2.3 50% improvement in farmer's forest management skills including sustainable harvesting by end of Yr 4</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>Output 3</p> <p>Forest carbon certification</p>	<p>3.4 Implementation of yearly carbon measurements.</p> <p>3.5 Project Idea Note (PIN) submitted to Plan Vivo by Dec 2018</p> <p>3.6 Project Design Document (PDD) submitted to Plan Vivo by June 2019</p> <p>3.4 Carbon auditing and certification is achieved before end of 2019.</p> <p>3.5 Carbon sales achieved by end of Year 4.</p>	<p>3.1 Forest carbon monitoring through installation of sampling plots.</p> <p>3.2 PIN completed and submitted.</p> <p>3.3 PDD completed and submitted.</p> <p>3.4 Number of carbon certificates validated by third party and audit report</p> <p>3.5 Register of carbon sales.</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>Output 4</p> <p>Biodiversity information that informs forest management, education and policy.</p>	<p>4.1 Information on birds, amphibians, small mammals and reptiles (including any endangered species) within study sites and surrounding landscape collected by end of Year 4.</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 4 years.</p>	<p>4.1 Inventory of frogs, birds, reptiles and small mammals in sample sites of plantations and natural remnant forest areas.</p> <p>4.2. Biodiversity survey and stakeholder workshop.</p> <p>4.3 Indepth interviews with community members.</p> <p>4.4 Household surveys and evaluation of school education sessions.</p>	<p>4.1 Community gives permission for biodiversity research in their plantations.</p> <p>4.2 Species can be readily identified 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>

<p>Output 5 Livelihoods impacts determined</p>	<p>5.5 50% increase in livelihood benefits from tree plantations by end of Yr 4 5.6 20% increase in participant household income from carbon credits by end of Yr 4 and 15% increase in household income or food security from agroforestry products by Year 4. 5.7 50% increase in women's participation in project activities by end of Yr 4. 5.8 30% of non-participating families interested in and/or able to adopt reforestation on their land.</p>	<p>5.1 Baseline and Final Household surveys and case study interviews. 5.2 Carbon sales records and household surveys. 5.3 Attendance records and indepth interviews with women. 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 5.2 Women are motivated and have time to participate. 5.3 Farmer to farmer exchange is facilitated well with non-participating farmers.</p>
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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.

Annex 3: Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
6A	Forest inventory training	1 woman 4 men	Timorese	5 head	5 head	5 head	3	3 sessions
6B	Forest inventory training	1 woman 4 men	Timorese	3 weeks	3 weeks	1 week	7	7 weeks
7	Forest Inventory Manual			1			1	1
6A	FMNR training	7 women, 14 men	Timorese	21 head	4 head			30 head
6B	FMNR training	7 women, 17 men	Timorese	2 days	1 day	3 days	6	6 days
6A	Conservation farming training	8 women 17 men	Timorese	25 head			25	25
6B	Conservation farming training	8 women 17 men	Timorese	2 days				2
6A	Farmer training in land use mapping and tree management	30 Men and 6 Women	Timorese		36 head		36	55
	Agroforestry training	13 men and 12 women	Timorese		25 head		25	25
6B	Farmer training in land use mapping and tree management	Men and Women	Timorese		1 day		1	2 days
	Agroforestry training					2 days	2	2
7	FMNR poster				1		1	1
	Satellite landscape map				1		1	1
10	Fauna and flora survey methods guide (ppt)				1		1	1
	Agroforestry guide					1	1	1

11A	Journal papers published Conference paper published					1	1	1
11B	Journal papers submitted					1	1	1
12A	Household survey databases established and handed over to the host country			1	1		2	3
12A	Carbon modelling database				1	1	1	1
13A	Fauna and flora reference collections to be established and handed over to the host country(ies)			1				2
14A	Annual project meetings				1	1	2	4
14B	ASAA conference IASC Conference TLSA conference National CC conference				1	1 1 1	4	4
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets (motorbikes, tree nursery equipment, forest inventory equipment) to be handed over to host country(ies)							6000
21	Project Steering Committee COTI				2			1
22	Number of permanent field plots and sites to be established			66	130	154	154	170

	during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased							
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ALI) for project work							280

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
*Facilitating transition from degraded commons to reforested land and better livelihoods using voluntary carbon schemes: Lessons from Timor-Leste	Conference paper	Jorge Ramos and Joanne Millar	Male	Australian	International Society for Study of the Commons	https://dlc.dlib.indiana.edu/dlc/handle/10535/10606
*Agroforestry training guide	Manual	Zocema Almendras	Female	Filipino	FCOTI	FCOTI

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	No
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	