SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

TIMOR-LESTE

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
JULY 2016 - JUNE 2022

Country Programme Name	Timor-Leste		
Year Started	2013		
Portfolio Profile	**GEF**	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	98	7	**105**
Grant amount committed	2,042,730	149,000	**2,191,730**
Project level co-financing in cash	118,276	4,000	**122,276**
Project level co-financing in kind	1,212,877	123,278	**1,336,155**
Total co-financing *			**1,607,431**

Source: SGP database as of July 2022
*** Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed**

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	**13**	-	-	-	-	-	**13**
Climate Change	**19**	**2**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**4**	**38**
Land Degradation	**15**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**27**
International Waters	**7**	**4**	**2**	-	-	-	**13**
Total Projects Completed	**54**	**11**	**10**	**8**	**3**	**5**	**91**

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2022)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-2022" have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.							
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES							
Biodiversity							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	50	-	-	-	-	-	50
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	19	2	4	7	2	4	38
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	110	25	15	72	4	5	231
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	1	-	920	-	-	-	921
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	230	-	76	-	1,556
Breakdown of projects							
Energy efficiency solutions projects	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	-	7	8	2	3	20

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	15	5	4	1	1	1	27
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	-	-	44	62	586
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	235	75	44	62	416
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	3	5	2	6	45
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	25	50	3	21	11	110
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	12	2	-	-	-	14
Sustainable Forest Management							
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	-	46	4	-	50
International Waters							
Number of international waters projects completed	7	4	2	-	-	-	13
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	5	-	1	-	-	-	6
Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management	-	4	2	-	-	-	6
Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Chemicals and Waste							
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Sustainable pesticide management	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1
Organic farming	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	1

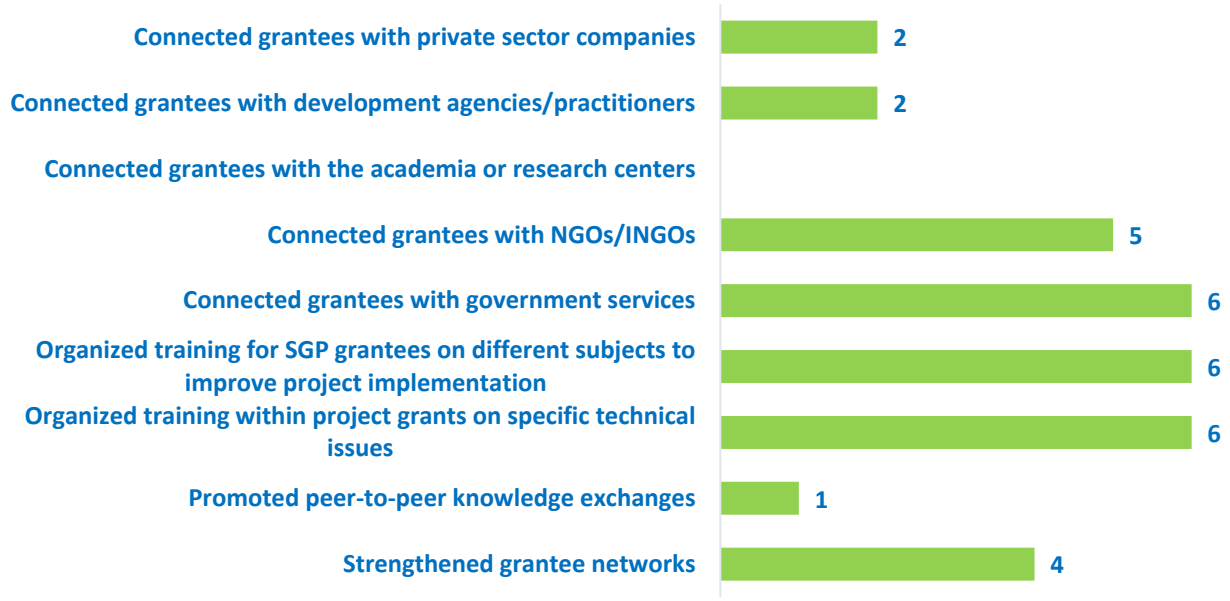
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Awareness raising and capacity development	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Capacity Development							
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	169	-	-	-	-	169
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	54	11	10	8	3	5	91
Number of completed projects led by women	8	3	3	1	1	2	22
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Indigenous Peoples							
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	25	1	3	3	3	5	40
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	-	-	-	-	175	207
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	9	2	10	5	2	5	33
Number of youth organizations	1	-	-	-	2	2	13
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5
Persons with Disability							
Number of disabled persons organizations	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	5	2	4	-	2	-	13
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	10	4	6	7	3	3	33
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Community-level trainings conducted	-	3	-	-	-	2	5
Number of project monitoring visits	4	21	8	5	10	5	53
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	2	3	2	2	3	2	14
AVERAGE number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	5	5	7	5	5	5	5
AVERAGE time in days needed to replace NSC member	-	-	45	-	90	-	23

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

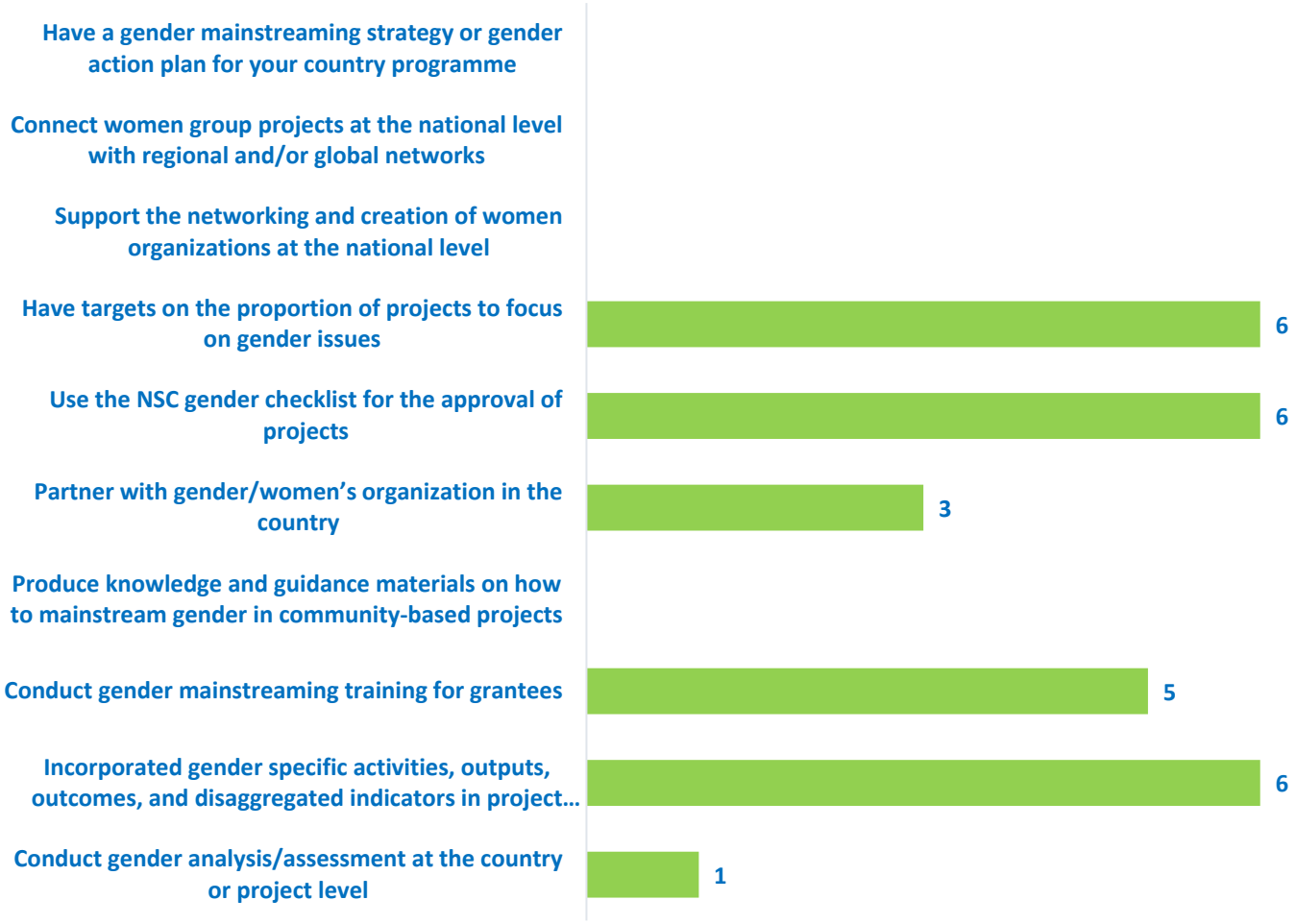
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



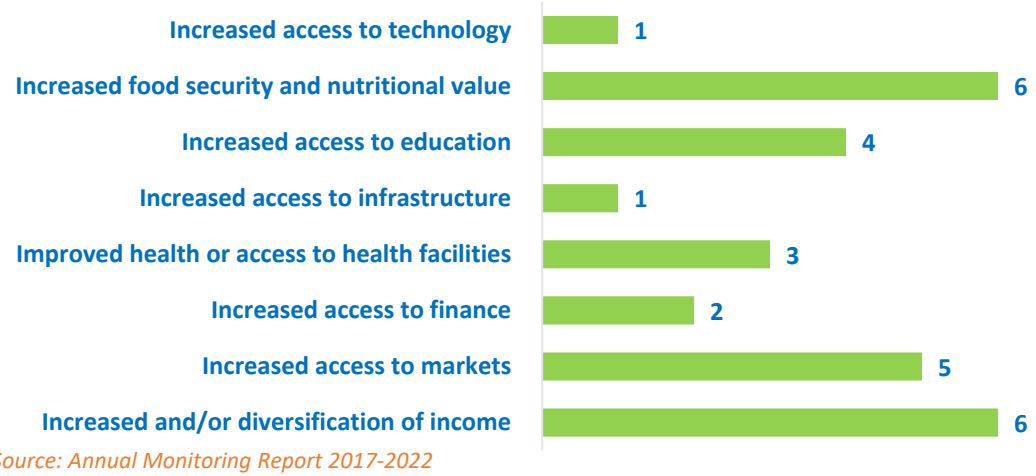
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



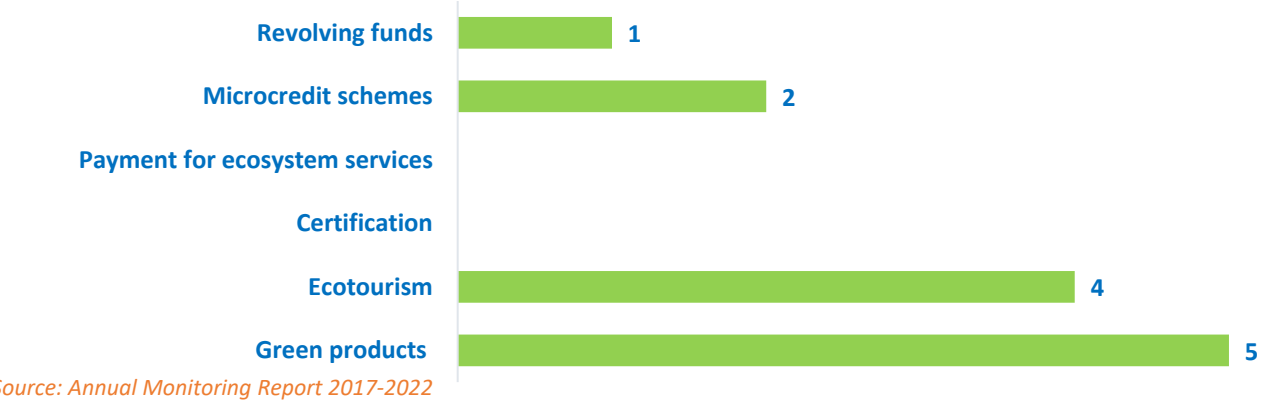
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life *(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)*



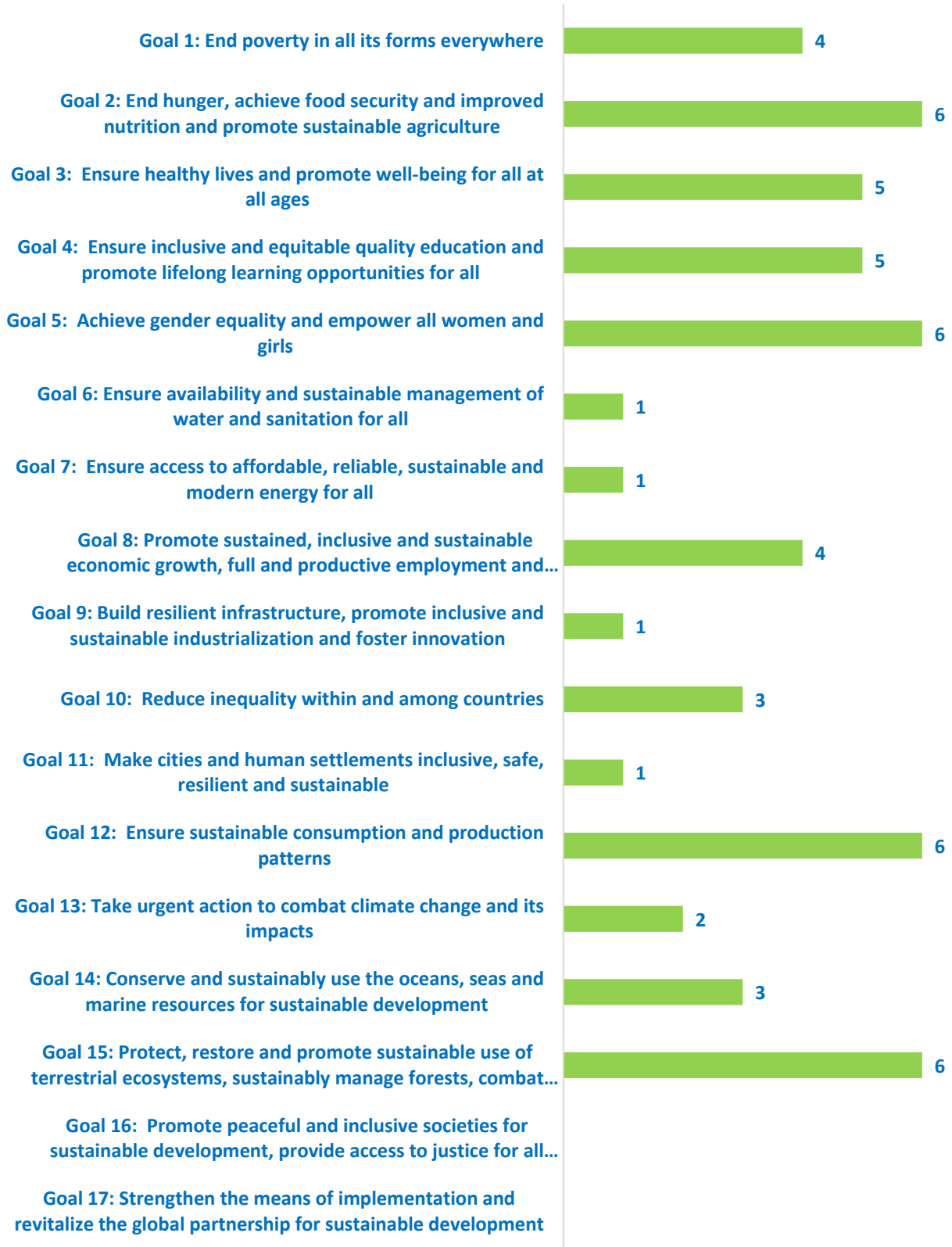
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods *(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)*



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Climate Change

In **Timor Leste,** a landscape approach was used to integrate several projects focused on reforestation and forest protection as well as the introduction of improved stoves and solar energy. As a result, over 110 hectares of forest were restored. Communities additionally benefitted from access to energy and improved their food security through agro-forestry. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017).***

Sustainable Forest Management

In **Timor Leste**, three SGP projects between 2018 and 2019 were implemented by local NGOs to restore the degraded land and mitigate the impact of climate change. For the rural communities, trees were not only building materials, but also a source of energy. The villagers used to rely on forest lands for firewood. To combat the efforts of degraded land, community members were mobilized to build a site for collecting firewood, which would increase the economic capacity of the community. Two agroforestry farms (4 ha) were also established. By the end of April 2019, more than 10,000 saplings were planted along the road and in the deforested land. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019).***

International Waters

In **Timor Leste**, a mountainous country, most of the country's population live in the coastal area with all their livestock. Mangroves forest is one of wood sources for communities' energy use and for feeding animals. There was no natural regeneration of mangrove forest, as young mangroves were eaten by livestock, and mature ones cut down for firewood. An SGP project was initiated to plant mangroves in degraded mangrove forest along the beach and improve technical capacity of local community on mangrove conservation. The grantee partner NGO together with local community members planted 6,000 mangrove seedlings of Rhizophora in five ha of mangrove forest. 2 km stretch of other tree species were also planted. The trees protected the beach and provided shade for the locals. Besides, the project provided awareness campaigns on mangroves for the youths in villages, as well as 75 school children, 7 teachers and 25 students. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019).***

South-South Exchange

India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and **Timor Leste**. The project has also developed a guidance manual for health care waste management in small health care facilities. In 2016, a team of 60 participants from *India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia*, and ***Timor Leste***, convened in Kathmandu, Nepal for a workshop, funded by World Health Organization to learn from the SGP's experience on health waste management practices. Further uptake of HECAF's successfully used techniques and *modus operandi* is expected by professionals from visiting countries. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)***

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

All results are aggregated reflecting projects completed and are consistent with SGP results generated in past years.

With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.

The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.

This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report, and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for the specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Results reported across all countries have been treated uniformly to ensure overall standardization and methodological soundness.

Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

- **SGP works towards behavioral change at individual, organizational, and community levels.** Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviors and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
- **Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change.** For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.