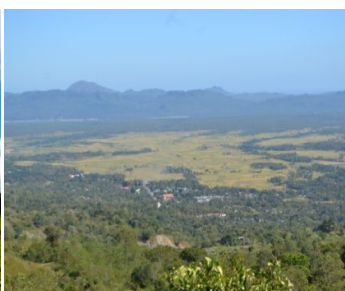


SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY SMALL GRANT PROGRAMME

SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR OP6 DRAFT

**GEF SGP TIMOR-LESTE
2015 – 2018**

**UN HOUSE
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
TIMOR-LESTE, RUA KAIKOLI, DILI**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAP = Annual Action Plan
 ABS = Access and Benefit-Sharing
 CBA = Community-Based Adaptation
 CBO/s = Community-Based Organization/s
 CPS = Country Programme Strategy
 CSO = Civil Society Organization
 ENSO = El Nino Southern Oscillations
 FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization
 GEF = Global Environment Facility
 GDP = Gross Domestic Product
 GIZ = Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
 GNI= Gross National Income
 NAPA = National Adaptation Plan of Actions
 NAMA = Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
 NAP = National Action Programmes
 NBSAP = National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
 MCIA = Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment
 MAP = Ministerio de Agricultura e Pescas/Ministry of Agricultures and Fisheries
 MMCS = Management, Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
 MSS = Ministry of Social and Solidarity
 NSC = National Steering Committee
 NAPCLD = National Action Programme to Combat Land Degradation
 NCSA = National Capacity Self-Assessment
 NC = National Coordinator
 NPFE = National Portfolio Formulation Exercise
 NIP = National Implementation Plan
 NGO = Non-Government organization
 OP6 = Operational Phase 6
 PA = Project Assistant
 POP = Persistent Organic Pollutants
 PRSP = Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
 SGP= Small Grant Programme
 SAPs = Strategic Action Programmes
 UNDP = United Nations Development Programmes
 UNOPS = United Nations Office for Project Services
 UNCBD = United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
 UNFCCC = United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
 UNFCCC/COP21 = United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change/Conference of Parties 21
 UNCCD = United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
 USAID = United States Agency for International Development
 WFP = World Food Programme

Draft

SGP Country Programme Strategy (SGP CPS)

Country Timor-Leste

OP6 resources (estimated US\$)

- a. Core funds:
- b. OP5 remaining balance: US\$ 59,430
- c. STAR funds:
- d. Other Funds to be mobilized:

1. BACKGROUND

Timor-Leste is a small island country with a coastline of 735 km and a land area of less than 16,000 km². It consists of the eastern half of Timor Island, the enclave of Oecussi in West Timor and Atauro Island. Timor-Leste was a Portuguese colony for four centuries, occupied by Indonesia for 24 years and subsequently under UNTAET for three years, before achieving independence in 2002. It has a total population of 1,066,409 (Census, 2010).

The SGP is now in its Operation Phase 6 (OP6) participated mostly by Least Developed Countries (LDC), and Small Island Developing States. Timor-Leste participated in this programme in OP5 (Operational Phase 5 Programme) implementation which started in 2011- 2015 after a country assessment was conducted by a SGP Senior National Coordinator in 2011. The GEF Small Grants Project (GEF SGP) also aims to help countries that ratified the UN environment convention. Timor-Leste has also ratified several UN multi-lateral environmental agreements such as the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and, UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

As a GEF corporate programme, SGP aligns its operational phase strategies to that of the GEF, and provides a series of demonstration projects for further scaling up, replication and mainstreaming. Action at the local level by civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities is deemed a vital component of the GEF 20/20 Strategy (i.e. convening multi-stakeholder alliances to deliver global environmental benefits and contribute to UNDP's Strategic Plan and focus on sustainable development).¹ At the global level, the SGP OP6 programme goal is to “effectively support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global level action.”

From the 6 GEF SGP focal areas, SGP Timor-Leste is only working in 4 strategic focal areas that can work in synergy with government development programme in protection and conservation the environment of Timor-Leste. In the OP6 period SGP Timor-Leste will still working in 4 focal areas for improving community landscape and seascape condition and strengthening community livelihood.

For the OP 6 implementation phase, each country programme is requested to design a framework that would be expressed as the Country Programme Strategy (CPS) for next 4 year programme implementation and the CPS developed as guide for programme implementation to ensure the achievement of the objective of programme implementation. The CPS of SGP Timor-Leste is developed as the guidance for landscape and seascape conservation and protection through Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology, Low-Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits and, Local to Global

¹ The initial SGP OP6 concept was incorporated into the strategic directions for the overall GEF-6 replenishment, and subsequently approved by the GEF Council paper “GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-6” (GEF/C.46/13) in May 2014.

Chemicals Management Coalition strategies. The CPS process consists of four steps; (1) Preparation for selection of CPS CSO, (2) Consultations and scoping of the landscape and seascape; (3) Baseline assessment of the Selected Landscape and seascape and; (4) Country Programme Strategy Finalization

2. SGP country programme - summary background

2.1 The achievement of country programme

Timor-Leste is a least developed country (LDC) ranking 147 out of 187 countries in the 2011 Human Development Report. Since its 1999 independence, Timor-Leste has faced great challenges in rebuilding its infrastructure, strengthening the civil administration, and generating jobs for young people entering the work force. The development of oil and gas resources in offshore waters has greatly supplemented government revenues. This technology-intensive industry, however, has done little to create jobs for the unemployed in part because there are no production facilities in Timor-Leste. The revenue from offshore oil and gas fields in the Timor Sea is the major source for infrastructure and economic development in Timor-Leste.

The non-oil economy is however still low with over 70% of households involved in predominately subsistence agriculture, growing to over 80% in rural communities in rural areas. 41% of the total population is estimated to be under the poverty line (\$0.88/day). In 2010, over 41% of the Timorese population was under 14 years of age and 34% of Timorese over 15 years of age were economically inactive. With an undiversified and under-developed economy, the country has relied heavily on oil revenues as the main funding source for most of its domestic expenditure. Petroleum income accounted for about 92 percent of total government revenue and almost 80 percent of GNI in 2011. Non-oil GDP per capita of US\$802 (US\$PPP) in 2011 was far below the GNI per capita of US\$3,005 which has included oil revenue in it.

Low agricultural productivity and limited opportunities in non-agricultural sectors are major causes of the persisting poverty and high incidence of food insecurity in Timor-Leste. Over 50% of children under five years old are reported to be undernourished (FAO and WFP 2007) while rural food security indicators show it to have worsened over the recent years with 79% of the population suffering at least one month of low food consumption, compared to 51 % of the urban population (FAO and WFP 2007). Timor-Leste's economic and social development depends heavily on the country's renewable natural resources, and how they are exploited with regard to their sustainability and conservation. In the meantime, rural communities are still struggling to meet the needs of their families by collecting forest resources which is gradually degrading.

The GEF Small Grant Programme has been operating in Timor-Leste in 2012 in its operational phase 5 (OP5). In OP5 implementation period, the GEF SGP Timor-Leste was allocated a total budget of US \$1,110,000 which comprised of US\$ 750,000 of GEF Core funds and US\$360,000 of the GEF Star funds. In the same period, the GEF SGP Timor-Leste also received additional funding amounting to US \$120,000 dollars, for the CBA programme implementation. To help rural communities living in low-income economies then, the program has provided support through projects implemented by NGOs along with several community groups to address the environmental issues while strengthening livelihood.

At end of 2015, the total amount of funds delivered to NGOs and CBOs in Timor-Leste was US\$1,050,570 dollars, GEF Core funding US\$691,217 dollars, Star fund US\$359,353 dollars, and the CBA funds allocated USD\$100,000.

The GEF Core funds were allocated for;

- Climate change mitigation and adaptation. Total project implemented during the OP 5 were 18 projects. Activities of the project were focused on introduction of sustainable farming practices and agro-forestry. The total budget allocated for climate change impact = USD\$ 390,903 dollars
- International Water Project. The total project is implemented are 3 projects, wherein 1 projects has been completed and 2 other projects under implementation. All the project activities are about mangrove rehabilitation. The total funds allocated for the project = US\$ 80,000 dollars
- Land degradation. Total budget allocated for land degradation project was US\$ 195,314 dollars to funds 10 projects implemented by the grantees were aimed towards the improvement and prevention of landslides and soil erosion. The activities of the project also include reforestation and agro-forestry farming.
- Multiple focal areas = 25,000 dollars. This project is for the CPS development and baseline assessment which is taken from the GEF Core funds

GEF Star fund allocation

The star funds allocated to GEF SGP Timor-Leste all allocated to financing biodiversity protection conservation project. From the US\$360,000 dollars, the programme has allocated US\$359,353 dollars to funding 13 projects. The projects which funded under the star fund all about reforestation and agro-forestry activities to increase and improve agro and forest ecosystems.

In total 45 projects have been funded under GEF SGP programme, 27 projects were financial completed and 17 projects are underway implementation by the grantees.

During the OP5 programme implementation, the GEF SGP Timor-Leste has implemented a series of awareness raising campaign, provided a number of technical training to increase the knowledge and awareness of the rural communities. Together with grantees and community members, the programme has implemented several organic farming and agro-forestry pilot and reforestation of open lands in 5 municipalities as geographic target areas for the GEF SGP. A number of household members have benefited directly from the project implementation. Several achievements as results of the OP5 programme implementation can be described as follows:

Piloting activities, several pilot projects that have been implemented as the learning center for the community among others are;

- **Improvement of farming practices.** To increase knowledge and awareness of communities on environmentally friendly and sustainable farming practices, and improve farmer harvest quantity, the grantees together with target community members have implemented several organic farming pilots as learning sites for other farmers in their neighbour households, aldeias and/or sucos. To date, the grantees working with target farmer groups have established at least 15 organic farming pilots as the learning sites for famers in respected areas.
- **Protection of landslides and soil erosion in the farm land.** Land degradation and landslides is one of the main environmental issues in Timor-Leste. Landslides mostly happened in farm land areas and former farm land which often damage public infrastructures such as roads, and siltation and sedimentation of irrigation canals which also affects farmers' rice production. To reduce landslides and soil erosion in farmlands, the grantees together with farmers groups, established agro-forestry farming pilot as the learning site for the farmers. To date, the farmers groups have established at least 55 agro-forestry farming pilot widespread in 5 target municipalities in Timor-Leste. In addition, the agro-forestry pilot farming was directly implemented by the farmers, at the same time increasing diversification of agricultural production and farmers' income, improve the number of crops and tree species and mitigate landslides and erosion in farmlands.

- **Improvement of knowledge, awareness and technical skills.** Forest degradation in Timor-Leste forest is mostly caused by communities' activities due to lack of knowledge and awareness and, inadequate skills in environmental friendly farming practices. Having enough knowledge and appropriate technical skills to mitigate the impacts of climate change would allow community members to protect and conserve their environment and improve their livelihoods. To enhance the knowledge and awareness, and technical skills of the community members on environment conservation and protection, the grantees (local NGOs and CBOs) have conducted a series of environmental awareness raising campaigns, providing technical training on various environmental issues such climate change impacts, land degradation, biodiversity, natural resource management etc. Approximately 950 families have directly participated in trainings provided by the NGOs and CBOs to improve their knowledge and skills in reforestation including mangrove rehabilitation, agro-forestry, organic farming practices and other related environment conservation efforts.
- **Improvement of rural household income through promoting home garden activities.** Majority of Timor-Leste's population are living in rural areas and some in the most remote and isolated locations. The lives of the communities in rural areas depend mostly on natural resources such as farming, fishing, hunting, gathering firewood and other non-timber forest resources. All these activities have been leading to a widespread forest degradation that has environmental and social consequences. To improve the rural community households' income, the project has introduced alternative sources of income to the community such as kitchen garden which can provide additional income and nutrition to family. To date, at least about 950 families have already gained benefit directly from the project through their direct involvement in the project implementation such as kitchen garden activities, while others engaged in savings and loans (micro credit). Thousands of farmers have benefited by learning from pilot projects implemented on which they have learned the sustainable use of forest resources.
- **Improvement of forest cover.** Forest vegetation and other ground cover plants, play important roles in controlling land erosion and landslides. The land with good/dense cover forest or cover vegetation conditions are more likely to stabilize and mitigate landslides compared to land with less cover vegetation. Lack or loss of forest vegetation is the main cause of landslides, erosion and flooding in downstream areas. To improve vegetative cover, the community members and community leaders together with local NGOs and CBOs have planted seedlings in at least 120 ha of open land in the 5 geographic areas or municipalities in Timor-Leste. These municipalities are the target areas for OP5 implementation.

2.2 The cause of environment degradation in Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste is geographically located in a terrain naturally vulnerable to climate change impacts. Its geology is consists of unstable metamorphosed rock formations, lime and clay with many regions having a slope of over 50%. Intense rainfalls from El Niño and La Niña can damage agricultural produce, infrastructures and houses particularly downstream of sloped areas and areas in the highland. Flooding has affected extensive rice plantations along downstream areas such as Hatu-Udo and other areas in river banks, whilst drought have caused low agriculture crops all over Timor-Leste. Climate change impacts are social and economical threats that could not be prevented. However adaptation and mitigation measures can be applied to increase resiliency of the country to climate change impacts in order to avoid environmental and social disasters.

Due to low agricultural productions, people are seeking alternative income by collecting forest products to earn cash for their family needs. According to available data, 80% of Timor-Leste's population are living in rural areas where the main livelihood is farming, and more than 75% of the farmers in Timor-Leste are subsistence farmers.

The Government has focused efforts on alleviating poverty in the country, particularly in food security, water and sanitation and, education. These are believed to be the primary roots, upon which the

improvement of these components will bring about compounding affects in alleviating poverty in the country. However food security and water are challenged by climate change impacts such as flood and drought. Food security in particular is associated with land and biodiversity degradation with an inverse relationship. Basic food supply and demand modelling have shown higher demands for basic food compared to basic food production. It is believed that one of the causes of forest degradation in Timor-Leste is poverty.

During consultation meeting with relevant government agencies such as MCIA, MAP and CSOs, other private sectors as well as the SGEF SGP National Steering Committee (NSC) members, it was identified that the communities in downstream areas are most vulnerable for climate change impact. Some donors such as the local government, local NGOs or external donors like USAID, GIZ and the Asia Foundation among others, have already been supporting the communities to reduce the level of the communities' vulnerability to climate change impacts

To maximize the support, in the OP6 implementation, GEF SGP Timor-Leste will contribute to initiatives of communities in selected landscape and seascape areas in reducing their vulnerability by supporting community members to improve and strengthen sustainable livelihood and reforestation including coastal areas protection and conservation. GEF SGP Timor-Leste will ensure that all proposed projects for landscape and seascape conservation should include the elements of improving the skills of communities on strengthening of sustainable livelihood and in improving household income generation.

2.3. Resource mobilization (Co-finance contribution in the OP6 implementation)

With nearly 5 years in supporting communities in addressing environmental and social problems, the issues encountered with various projects may become a foundation/basis for implementation of OP6 in more effective and efficient ways. In terms of effectivity, OP6 will directly target problems faced by communities with limited funds. Several agro-forestry farming pilots and terraces established by community members together with LNGOs and CBOS during the implementation OP5 project will serve as a reference for the landscape and seascape project implementation.

During the OP5 implementation, the SGP Timor-Leste has obtained community and grantees contributions in the form of in-cash and in-kind contributions as part of co-finance contributions for the project implementation, such as the community's time and local materials contribution for project implementation. The total community in-kind contribution for the project implementation is estimated to amount at \$6440, 000 dollars, and the grantees contribution is estimated at \$42,286 dollars. In the OP6 implementation the co-finance level will be increased. The SGP Timor-Leste has not received funding from donors other than the GEF SGP. We will coordinate with other relevant sources such as local government in obtaining non-grant contribution.

3. SGP country programme niche

3.1. Alignment with national priorities

Timor-Leste is a Small Island Country located in Southeast Asia between Indonesia and Australia. This country is the first sovereign state country in 2002. A mountainous country with the size less than 16,000 km², and with the total population now, has become 1:20 million according to the census 2010. More than 50% of the population is under extreme poverty situation and their main livelihood is subsistence farming. Climate change is making the situation worse for the communities who already face high poverty rates, limited livelihood options making them highly reliant on forest recourse that has created widespread environmental degradation. Increased incidences of droughts and floods and the farmers' inability to cope with these natural hazards are the main causes of food insecurity.

For the OP6 programme implementation phase, the SGP Timor-Leste will support the rural community to improve and strengthen community sustainable livelihood while conserving and protecting the landscape and seascape in this new country.

The SGP Timor-Leste has conducted a series of consultation meetings with SGP NSC members, government stakeholders, civil society Organisations and other private sectors, and has identified several key initiatives intervention which are selected based on government priorities. The following table is a list of several UN/International conventions approved/ratified by the Government of Timor-Leste in regards to environment protection and consecrations.

Table1. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

| Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks | Date of ratification / completion |
|---|--|
| UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) | January 2007 |
| CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) | February 2012 |
| Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) | - |
| UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) | January 2007 |
| UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd) | - |
| UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) | - |
| UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA) | December 2010 |
| UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) | April 2006 |
| UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP) | February 2009 (Draft) |
| Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) | - |
| SC National Implementation Plan (NIP) | - |
| Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) | |
| GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) | April 2007 |
| GEF-6 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) | - |
| Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies | - |
| Minamata Convention on Mercury | - |
| National Action Programme to Combat Land Degradation (NAPCLD) | November 2008 (Revised Draft) |
| National Plan of Action for the Coral Triangle Initiative | Draft |

3.2. Opportunities for promoting involvement of community members, and stakeholders

In the OP5 period, the NGOs, CBOs and communities members were actively involved in the implementation of the project funded by SGP Timor-Leste and have successfully implemented a number of pilot projects as learning site centers for other community groups in concerned locations or areas. The SGP team supported the community groups and the grantees (local NGOs and CBOs) by providing building, communication networking establishment and monitoring the implementation of the project in accordance with the project objectives. The intervention often did by the GEF SGP Timor-Leste in the OP5 in supporting the community members and the grantees among others were: providing technical capacity building on the climate change impact mitigation and adaptation measures; land degradation and conservation; biodiversity protection and; other farming practices related issues as well as providing training materials to the grantees.

The objective of SGP Timor-Leste is to support vulnerable communities in rural areas to achieve global environmental benefits through the communities' actions and initiatives. For the successful achievement of this objective, the active participation of all stakeholders is truly important, especially the local communities, NGOs, CBOs, and the indigenous groups, in the implementation of priority initiatives that have been identified, and in promoting and transferring of knowledge and lessons learned from the projects' good practices.

The involvement of the community members, civil society organisation (local NGOs and CBOs indigenous groups) and the local partners in the implementation of identified priorities initiatives and promoting and transferring knowledge and lesson learned at local and national level will be done through;

- a) Establishment of a strong cooperation and sharing networking amongst the CSOs, local authorities and other private sector at local level (See Table 3)
- b) Identification and prioritization measures and actions according to local conditions;
- c) Scaling-up and replication of the defined national development priorities on a local level while taking into consideration the local conditions;
- d) Motivating the community to actively participate in the implementation of identified priorities for the successful global objectives of GEF SGP and country development priorities programmes.
- e) Transferring knowledge and lessons learned from the project implementation amongst the community members, local authorities, civil society organisations (CSOs) and other private sectors

3.3 Potential for complementary and synergy of selected OP6 strategy

SGP Timor-Leste will contribute to the government/national development priorities programme on climate change mitigation and adaptation to contribute in the reduction of CO₂ emission to the atmosphere, (developed for the UNFCCC/COP21), biodiversity conservation and protection, and reducing land degradation. The GEF SGP Timor-Leste will significantly contribute towards Timor-Leste's target to reduce the number of CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels combustion. By scaling-up and replication of successful climate change mitigation initiatives and lesson learned from energy efficiency measures and low-carbon energy supply, GEF SGP Timor-Leste will directly contribute towards the national climate mitigation and adaptation policies and measures for Energy supply² and Energy efficiency³ to adhere with EU Climate and Energy Policy, but also to National mitigation adaptation policies.

Through replication of sustainable farming practices of Agro-ecology and local to global chemicals coalitions, the GEF SGP will contribute to GHG emissions reduction. Nevertheless, the GEF SGP bottom-up influence is expected on the National policies and legislations, also contributing towards the capacity and awareness building by replication of knowledge management best practices, creation of green jobs and green businesses.

The following table depicts the priority strategies programme of Government of Timor-Leste and UNDP Timor-Leste programme which may the GEF SGP Timor-Leste can contribute to maximize the achievement of the plans and strategies

² Projects for renewable energy such as solar panel construction to the community in the rural areas, wind and biogas power plants, cogeneration biomass and bio fuels

³ Projects public awareness campaigns and improve cook stove urban and rural communities

Table 2, GEF SGP Timor-Leste contribution to national priorities/GEF-6 corporate results

| 1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives | 2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area | 3 Briefly describe the SGP Country Programme niche ⁴ relevant to national priorities/other agencies ⁵ | 4 Briefly describe the complementation between the SGP Country Programme UNDP- CO strategic programming |
|--|--|--|--|
| Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology; Community landscape/seascape conservation | <i>Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop integrated sustainable land management promoting fixed/permanent agriculture, reduce burning, reduce erosion, and increase soil fertility. (NAPA) - Reforestation of degraded lands with fuel-wood plantations, reduce providing sustainable fuel-wood source. (NAPA) - Create/enhance water harvesting model, water distribution system and management system at all levels to avoid Water shortages caused by climate change. (NAPA) | Mangrove project and Biomass Project |
| Community landscape/seascape conservation | <i>Promotion of collective management of trans-boundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services</i> | - Policy for managing watershed areas and coastal zones will be developed that will include strategies to rehabilitate and protect mangroves in coastal areas, regulate sand exploration in various rivers and create buffer zones on river banks and around dams, lakes and coastlines. (SDP 2011-2030) | Developing capacities for iterative National Adaptation Planning process for climate resilient development |
| Energy access co-benefits | <i>Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path</i> | - By 2020, No families in Dili will have to cook with firewood (SDP 2011-2030). | Biomass project implemented by Mercy Corps Timor-Leste. |
| CSO-Government dialogue platforms | <i>Enhance capacity of civil society to contribute to implementation of MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and national and sub-national policy, planning and legal frameworks</i> | - Strengthening ecotourism sector contribution to protected areas sustainable management of coastal and marine resources. (NAPCTI) | The UNDP CO mostly supporting local government in institutional capacity development |
| Social inclusion (gender, youth, indigenous peoples) | <i>GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Equality Action Plan and GEF</i> | - A Youth Fund will have been established and will be providing support for projects that support young people and their development (SDP | All the project implemented by UNDP Timor-Leste there is gender mainstreaming and |

⁴ “Niche” refers to the role or contribution that the Country Programme is best fitted to perform and for which the other stakeholders agree with

⁵ Describe only for those OP6 strategic initiatives which will be programmed by the SGP country programme.

| 1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives | 2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area | 3 Briefly describe the SGP Country Programme niche ⁴ relevant to national priorities/other agencies ⁵ | 4 Briefly describe the complementation between the SGP Country Programme UNDP- CO strategic programming |
|---|--|--|--|
| | <i>Principles for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples</i> | 2011-2030) - Priority Strategy 4, CBD Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable. (NBSAP) - Action Programme 3: Public Education and Awareness (NAPCLD) | youth engagement are required |
| Contribution to global knowledge management platforms | <i>Contribute to GEF KM efforts</i> | NOT APPLICABLE | |

4. OP6 strategies

4.1. Cross-cutting OP6 grant-making strategies (1 page)

Timor-Leste is a small island country which is considered as a whole country landscape and seascape for the grant-making project. Based on the consultation meeting held with various stakeholders (government agencies counterpart, NSC members and CSOs, and other private sectors), it was recommended that specific target locations for landscape and seascape conservation and protection be specified in addition to the other geographic areas being supported by the GEF SGP Timor-Leste. The strategy initiative for contribution to government dialogue platform is increasing the capacity of stakeholders especially local NGOs and CBOs to actively contribute and participate in government dialogue platforms which is an important component of the GEF 20/20 strategy (See Table 3). SGP Timor-Leste will prepare the stakeholders through establishing a strong network communication amongst the local CSOs with the local authorities and involve them actively in government dialog events.

Strengthening the capacity of local NGOs and CBOs in planning and decision-making process

Improving the capacity of the local NGOs especially CBOs and indigenous groups in planning and decision making processes is an important aspect to be implemented. In the OP6 period, SGP Timor-Leste will intensify capacity development of local NGOs, especially CBOs and other community groups in identifying, defining and planning priority initiatives for landscape and seascape development and protection.

Such initiatives can support in developing and strengthening the knowledge and technical capacity of local NGOs and CBOs, and other community groups to take active role in controlling climate change impacts, in environmental protection, in strengthening the work of local and national environmental agencies and in influencing policies making and planning. This focused approach can be combined with strengthening the role of NGOs in establishing environmental regular monitoring and early warning systems.

Promoting alternative livelihood option

The involvement of the community will depend on contribution of the project unto their livelihood and their household economy situation. During the OP5 implementation, GEF SGP Timor-Leste, through the project implemented by grantees, has introduced alternative livelihood option for rural communities to improve household income. These initiatives have motivated community members to get involved and contribute in project implementation. In OP 6 implementation, the livelihood options will be increased to larger size in order to improve and enhance the contribution from the community in landscape and seascape conservation areas. For communities within the seascape, GEF SGP Timor-Leste will promote coastal ecotourism and other agro-biodiversity practices such as fishponds by using natural mangrove floors, small businesses etc., to improve and motivate the community members to get involved in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project activities. This will also improve ownership of the project by the community. It is expected that at least one coastal ecotourism have piloted in seascape communities and over one-thousand mangrove seedlings have been planted.

Exchange learning

In OP5 implementation, the grantees together with targeted farmers groups have established several successful pilots as learning site for farmers and other stakeholders. In OP6 implementation, SGP will encourage the grantees to do a cross visit for exchange learning in order for community groups to motivate farmers to replicate the experiences and also consider scaling-up good practices. By exchange learning, the community and grantees can promote their knowledge and skills capacity in providing support to the local community members.

Introducing small business and household enterprise environmental friendly options

Improvement of livelihood of local communities is very important in increasing household incomes and rural community economy. To improve the income generation of rural communities, in the OP5 period, SGP Timor-Leste through the grantees projects have introduced several options on sustainable natural resources for the rural communities to enhance household income. These options will be multiplied and replicated into a large and wide scale.

In addition to strengthening the existing livelihood options, in the OP6 implementation, SGP Timor-Leste will encourage the grantees to explore more on green small businesses or household business to improve the community's income. All livelihood options should support projects towards awareness creation of the business sector while considering environmental aspects and their motivation to take actions in environment protection.

Introducing agro-ecology farming practices

The farming practices applied by the farmers of Timor-Leste are monoculture or a single crop in a land which is preceded and followed by slash and burn, and heavy tillage. These practices not only create forest degradation but also cause loss of some species of flora and fauna. Some of the local agriculture crops and indigenous farming practices have plied for generation in intercropping various crops in farmlands.

The GEF SGP Timor-Leste, in the OP5 period has introduced organic farming and agro-forestry farming practices to be implemented by the farmers in upland areas to prevent landslides and erosion. In the OP6 implementation, these practices will further explore landslide prevention and also new farming practices for the farmers in upland areas as well as reduce heave tillage. On the other hand, we will also encourage farmers to use organic fertilizers and pesticides to reduce toxicity in the soil and its microorganisms that play very important roles in cycling nutrients in the soil and in its living environment. GEF SGP Timor-Leste will establish at least one organic farmer as the host for promotion of agro-ecology practices in Timor-Leste.

4.2 Landscape/seascape-based OP6 grant-making strategies

Methodology of the CPS development

The process and methodology used for acquiring the data and information for designing and formulating the Country Programme Strategy (CPS) was conducted in 4 steps. The four methods and process of data and information collection were;

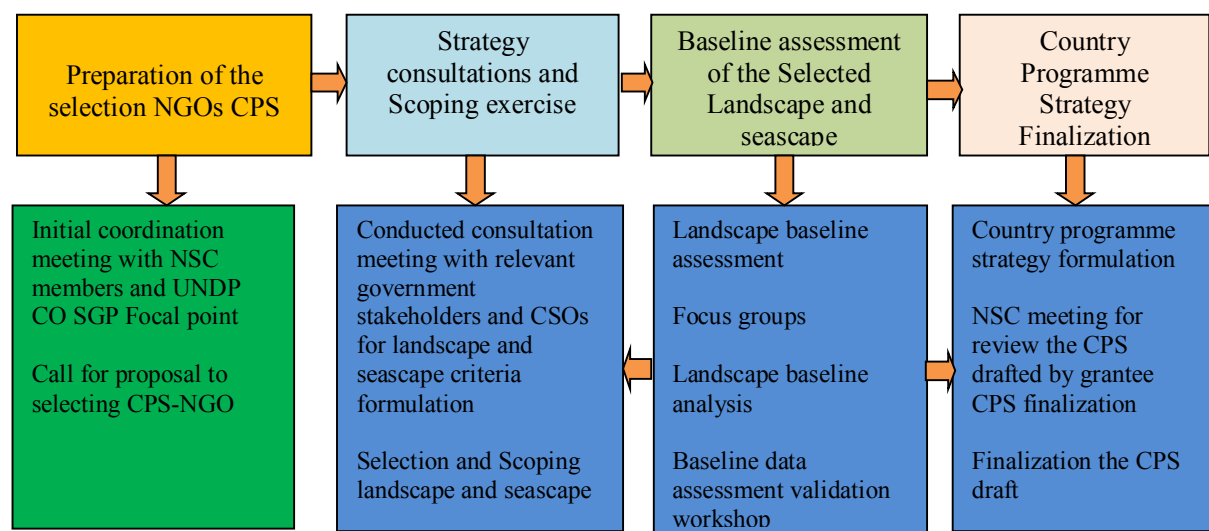
Step 1; Preparation for selection of CPS CSO

Step 2; Consultations and scoping of the landscape and seascape

Step 3; Baseline assessment of the Selected Landscape and seascape

Step 4; Country Programme Strategy Finalization

The process of each step can be illustrated as follows



The approaches used in the process of formulation of CPS for GEF SGP Timor-Leste was conducted based on the data and information available, collected from direct and face-to-face meeting with relevant government agencies, academia, CSO representatives and other private sectors including some NSC members, and from case studies, lesson learned and best-practices exercises.

Preparation for CPS development and baseline data assessment

The preparation meeting was carried out with the UNDP Country office and SGP National Steering Committee members to discuss the transition period of the GEF SGP Timor-Leste from the OP5 implementation to OP6, and familiarizing the landscape and seascape approach for the OP6 implementation. The main issue discussed at the first step of the meeting was about landscape and seascape implementation in OP6 programme and also other issues related to the OP5 implementation project including programme and project implemented by UNDP Timor-Leste.

Consultation and Scoping

The second step of the CPS development process was conducting consultation meeting and scoping to define the criteria of the selected landscape and seascape. A comprehensive consultation meeting was held with relevant government agencies, CSO representatives, and private sectors to discuss the priority national development strategy in environment protection and conservation, and improvement and

strengthening of rural community livelihood and economy development in the country. The consultation meeting held includes relevant government agencies such as the Directorate of National Disaster Management, Ministry of Social Solidarity (MSS), and National Directorate for Environment, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and the Environment (MCIE), National Directorate for Forestry, The National Directorate of Food Production and Horticulture and the National Directorate Biodiversity, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAP).

The main issues discussed with these relevant government agencies were about the level of community vulnerabilities to climate change impact, areas or sectors that are most vulnerable for climate change impact, the impact of climate change on the environment and natural biodiversity, status of community economy and their livelihood, and priority government strategy development plan.

The discussions with the National Directorate of National Disaster Management Director or Director National de Gestão Disastre Nacional (DNGDN) were about areas that are most vulnerable to climate change impact and the priority of the government in disaster risk reduction in rural communities. According to the director, Timor-Leste is most vulnerable for drought, floods, landslides, tropical cyclone and forest fire. These natural hazards phenomenon occurred in all the territory of the country but the most vulnerable are lowland and lowland areas and the communities along the coastal areas are the most vulnerable community for climate change impact. The programme of the government for the improving community vulnerability level for disaster are conducting awareness raising campaign on disaster preparedness and mitigation and adaptation programme, improving community houses and providing assistance when the disasters strike/happen to allow communities in quickly recovering from disaster impacts.



Baseline assessment location

According to the Mr. Amaro Ximenes, head of Food Production and Horticulture Department, Timor-Leste is now facing serious food security issue due to climate change impact and El Niño phenomenon recently so that many farmers failed to harvest. The government now plans to import rice to meet the food needs of the community.

Mr. Ximenes also explained that government agencies are designing laws on the use of chemical fertilizers to encourage farmers to use organic fertilizers.

Baseline data assessment – Following consultations with government agencies, CSOs representative, academia and NSC members, a comprehensive of assessment of the current national

situation was conducted in order to identify the results and achievements of the SGP5 country programmer so far and identify what priority initiatives will be supported in OP6 implementation.

During consultations m meeting with the relevant stakeholders, has collected data and information on the state of the community landscape and seascape to be focussed on PO6 implementation. The scoping of geographic areas for community landscape and seascape conservation were based on several criteria including, the areas considered as historical sites, protected areas designated by law and by local people, the level of pressure on land imparted by the community, historical heritage, as well as the history of resistance “hiding” place for the independence. Due to the limited availability of time, the baseline

assessment was only conducted in several areas as the representative of the criteria-criteria as mentioned. Baseline assessments were conducted in 10 locations and in 6 municipalities, representative landscapes and seascapes in Timor-Leste. The 6 municipalities are; Ainaro, Ermera, Lautem, Manufahi and Oecussi and Manatuto. In Manatuto, the assessment only focused on Behau and Lamsanak Marine Protected areas for seascape conservation to identify the condition of mangrove forest in that area.

“Baseline assessment of representative locations is annexed”.

The assessment methods used during data collection process was focused on qualitative assessments and group discussion with community members (men and women) and youth groups in each respected areas. Apart from group discussion with selected community members in different age range, the team also conducted short interviews with local leaders and traditional leaders to get more data and information of the actual landscape and seascape conditions, the possibility of integrating cultural practices in landscape and seascape project implementation, and also to consider the community’s perception towards landscape and seascape conservation and protection. (*Assessment data Annexed*)

In general, there were several findings and suggestions from relevant stakeholders including government agencies which need to be considered in the landscape and seascape conservation and protection.

Reforestation and community forest establishment - The government has established community nurseries in certain municipalities. These nurseries are intended to provide seedlings to the community who need it. Government will provide transportation of the seedlings while the community has to provide their own transportation to transport the seedlings to their planting areas. The priority of MAP as have been stipulated in the AAP for 2017 are delimitation of the New National Park of Kay Rala Xanana Gusmao National Park ⁶, Botanical Garden Francisco Xavier do Amaral, establishing new Marine Protected Areas (MPA) and Strengthening the Nektuka Marine Protected Area⁷.

Promoting energy efficiency for the urban and rural household - The Priority of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment (MCIA) is promoting the use of low energy technology for the community such as cooking stoves, promoting healthy villages and awareness rising on environmental pollution to urban and rural communities.

Improving food security - Food security is the main issue for Timor-Leste population. An estimated of over 70% of the population is living in rural areas with substance farming as their main livelihood option. Due to lack of knowledge and skill to explore an environmentally friendly farming practices and/or other alternative livelihood option which more productive are the main cause of lack of farm harvest which affected food security situation. Introducing new farming technologies will help the community face out their food security problems.

Agriculture and agro-forestry research center - The government needs to establish a research center for agriculture and agro-forestry to identify adaptive methods and crops resilient to local climate and environmental conditions. Amongst all others, the research center should focus on crops that requires low maintenance, adaptive and fast growing to support food security particularly in rural areas.

Develop rural/public facilities and infrastructures - Another priority of the government is the development of infrastructures such as access roads, rural and urban market, water and sanitation, irrigation, community housing, village facilities such as house widows and etc. Taking into consideration the living standards of certain groups like women and children fetching water and wood will indirectly influence malnutrition and literacy rate in the country as correlated in health surveys previously conducted.

⁶ Timor-Leste already designated 2 National Park, Nino Konis Santaana National Park and Kay Rala Xanana Gusmao National Park

⁷ The Government of Timor-Leste has already identified and designated several marine/coastal areas as the Marine Protected Areas including Naktuka MPA

4.3. Grant-maker+ strategies

4.3.1. CSO-Government Dialogue Platform

In the OP5 implementation, GEF SGP Timor-Leste has conducted dialog with relevant partners at local level through periodic coordination with local government at district and suco level such as the district and sub district administrators, local government agencies at national and district/municipality level and the community leaders at suco/village level. This coordination was conducted as part of monitoring the project implementation by the grantees. To track the project lessons learned, the GEF SGP together with grantees conducted district/municipal level workshop to share the lessons learned during project implementation. We invited all local government agencies at municipality level, suco leaders, local CSOs and private sector. We invite the district administrator and/or sub district administrator to do opening ceremony and provide their suggestion on the project implementation.

During the OP5, the GEF SGP Timor-Leste has also established a communication scheme among the grantees to share the project lessons learned and experiences in solving problem during the project implementation. In the OP6 implementation, GEF SGP Timor-Leste will continue to encourage scaling-up and replication of grantees networks sharing to local government institutions and possible scale-up to CSOs at national level. It is expected during the OP6 implementation at least one NGO-Local government dialog platform has been established that works well for sharing and transferring landscape and seascape lessons learned.

CSO-government dialogue platforms can be conducted in a yearly basis to review the progress of the projects, challenges and obstacle faced by the communities and grantees during project implementation. Projects should be able to address issues related to environment and sustainable livelihood and conduct the lessons learned in discussions and meetings amongst the grantees and with relevant government agencies at district (project site) level. It is expected that during meetings and discussions, target groups, communities and NGOs will bridge difficulties faced during project implementation. Representative organisations/projects should be able to deliver the progress report to justify in the dialogue platforms before meetings at the national level. In this way, both parties can make fair and result-oriented judgements for the best interest of all community groups (youth, women, traditional leaders etc.).

The theme of the grantees-government dialog platform is sharing progress lesson learned. The roles of the grantees are to share project good practices, difficulties and appropriate action for improvement, to other relevant partners such as local government agencies, donors, CSOs and private sectors as applicable. Table 3 describes communication strategies to facilitate the transfer of information from the organization level to national level where concerns and project initiated actions can be considered in Government Dialogue Platforms.

Target Respondents that should be considered for CSO Dialogue Platforms are listed below but may not be limited to the following groups:

- MAF Local Leaders
- Farmer Groups
- Youth Groups
- Women Groups
- Disabled groups
- Elderlies groups
- Private sectors/Businessmen
- Local Authorities
- Traditional Leaders

4.3.2. Policy influence

The GEF SGP Timor-Leste team will enhance and improve the knowledge and technical capacity of the local NGOs especially the CBOs on project management cycle (planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation) in order to have higher impact on the work of local and national environmental bodies and policy planning. Special attention will be given on building management capacity in terms of identification of priority needs in order improve the ability in designing and planning of programs and projects. In addition, SGP Timor-Leste will also focus on improving technical capabilities of Community Based-Organizations and NGOs on land conservation and biodiversity protection technique, agro-business and agro-ecology technique in order to improve the income of communities around landscape and seascape conservation areas.

In OP6 implementation, GEF SGP Timor-Leste will strongly encourage, motivate and highly support the grantees, local community and indigenous people to integrate traditional cultural practices “**Tara Bandu**”⁸ in the project implementation for conservation and protection of community and landscape and seascape as part of the project implementation approach.

4.3.3. Promoting social inclusion (mandatory)

Gender equality among all social issues has been the center of concern since Timor-Leste got its sovereignty from the United Nations in 2002. The tradition, cultural values and norms shared by most of Timor-Leste’s community have reinforced male authority in households, government positions and working environment. It has also perpetuated gender inequality in terms of polygamy, bride price, inheritance and property rights.

Women are most likely to drop out in the middle of their tertiary studies to help in household chores and perform duties as mother and wife with little health provisions. Moreover, over 38% of women have experienced physical violence in their adult lives with limited access to the criminal justice system. Women are most likely to drop out in the middle of their tertiary studies to help in household chores and perform duties as mother and wife with little health provisions

To address the issue of gender equality in Timor-Leste, there are a lot of effort have been made by both the government Civil Society Organizations (International and local organizations in order to provide and promote equal rights and options for women in Timor-Leste. To improve and increase the capacity of women including the girls, the government gives the priority to girls to attend school and also provide school fees (bolus da Mãe) for parents who cannot afford. Providing non-formal education for those who dropout, but the government do not guarantee a job after holding or graduation from school at any level but provide equal opportunities for both men and women to get a job. In this case sometimes women are still unable to compete with men in getting job opportunity.

To improve and increase knowledge and working experience of the women and girls, the GEF SGP Timor-Leste, in the OP5 project implementation, has encouraged women leading organization and/ or women-based organization to apply for the project. At end of the December 2015, there were several project implemented directly by youth group and women groups and other project led by women as the project coordinator. This is a good representation on social inclusion where involvement of women and youths in projects do not only improve the knowledge of women and youths but also impart positive impacts on the project outcome during project implementation.

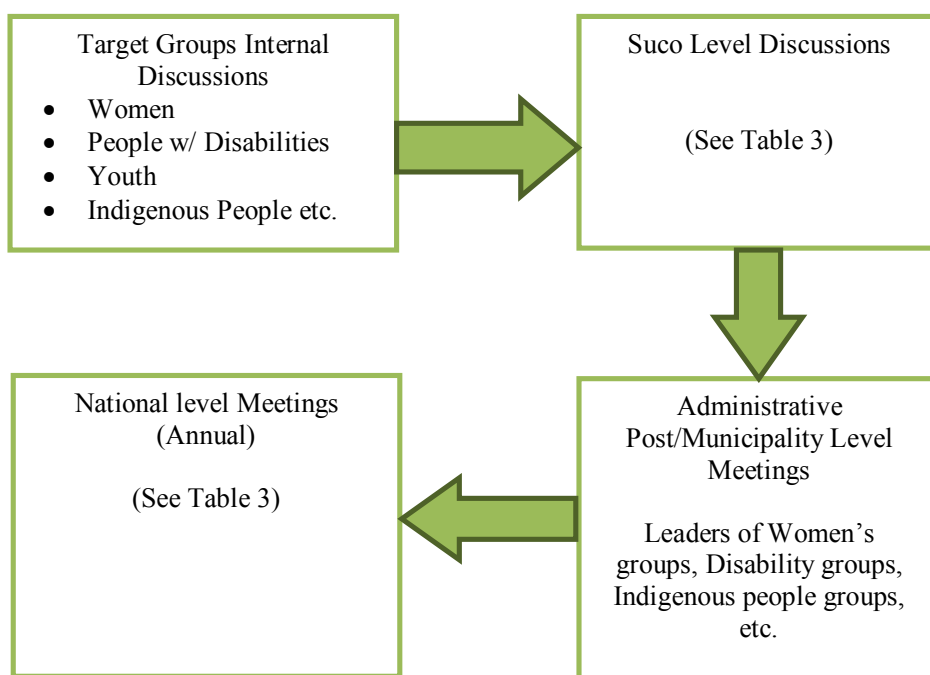
In OP6 programme implementation, to improve the knowledge and technical capacity of women and youth groups, GEF SGP Timor-Leste will encourage high participation of women and youths in project implementation and in meetings from local level to the national level. Women and youth groups involved

⁸ Tara Bandu is cultural practices for natural resource management which can be applied for establishment peach and reconciliation during crisis situation

during project implementation will be given equal opportunities in further support to scaling-up and replication of the project into a larger scale.

SGP Timor-Leste will make sure that all projects submitted by NGOs will involve women, young people of both girls and boys, to achieve social inclusion. Women will be expected to take on decision making positions and act proactively on issues during project implementation. Projects must identify activities that could involve both women and men wherein objectives include developing the abilities and skills of women and young people. If possible, the project activity should also consider developing capability and/or supporting PWD. These will be one of the requirements criteria for approval of the project by NSC members.

An active engagement of specific target groups - women, including people with disabilities, indigenous people and youth groups can play a key role in addressing various ecological and social issues through participation in conservation, mitigation and restoration measures proposed. Indigenous people are highly encouraged to integrate their traditional practices in the landscape and seascape conservation and protection. Concerns, results and ideas can be voiced out through small group discussion conducted periodically within specific groups to identify which areas specific target groups can play a role in implementing community-based initiatives. This can be done through weekly internal discussions (See Table 3). Leaders of these target groups should participate in CSO Dialogue Platforms that can be conducted on an annual basis with government representatives. In this way, specific target groups can be considered and linked to government-CSO initiated platforms (See Table 3).



Organizational structure for social inclusion

4.3.4. Knowledge management plan

All findings during project implementation are essential data and information for planning and decision-making. In project implementation OP5, the documentation of data and information during project implementation were captured and managed through the progress report by grantees and hard photos. This method was considered fair enough to capture some of the findings during project implementation. But sometimes it's quite difficult to get all the documents during project implementation by grantees

when it was needed due to transportation and time availability of the grantees for submission of all the project documents.

In the OP6, GEF SGP Timor-Leste will improve and strengthen the capacity of local NGOs, especially CBOs in capturing and managing project documents and sharing among the grantees and community members and other relevant stakeholders. GEF SGP Timor-Leste requires every grantee to document evidences of project implementation process and activities, more importantly results achieved. This can be achieved through registering in customized monitoring sheets and minutes of meeting performed on a weekly basis. Grantees will be required of a summarized monthly progress reports with annexed photos and other relevant documents submitted in hard copy format. GEF SGP Timor-Leste will file these reports and make electronic copies to secure data and information. These materials should also be disseminated by the grantee to their local and national counterpart during Suco level and Administrative post level meetings. The NC and PA will post all these electronic data onto the SGP database and other sharing media available.

The GEF SGP Timor-Leste will also establish a network scheme as the media for grantees to share and exchange project lessons learned, knowledge and experiences during project implementation. In this manner, the ongoing process of collection and centralization of the knowledge, information and skills in line with good environment practices will continue.

To accommodate the digital data, in OP6 implementation, GEF SGP Timor-Leste will coordinate with UNDP Timor-Leste media to provide space for the SGP where project documents can be uploaded as digital documents, easily accessed by grantees and other stakeholders.

If it is needed, GEF SGP Timor-Leste will create a separate SGP website to store all project documents and lessons learned, accessible to all grantees and other relevant stakeholders where all relevant project information can be uploaded. To enhance effectivity in sharing the project lessons learned, SGP Timor-Leste will periodically conduct community workshops, create visual arts such as brochures, manuals, pamphlets, TV and Radio broadcasts etc.

Apart from the mentioned efforts in knowledge management and the SGP team's close working relationship with the grantees and NSC members, relevant local government agencies will also hold and organize knowledge fair events to share the progress of project implementation and to promote project good practices to a larger target audience as part of knowledge management efforts. In this way, effective project systems and processes may be echoed which may draw in potential donors and consideration for support both at political and technical level, and also more importantly monetary support from donors to improve the SGP Timor-Leste's capability in serving rural communities.

4.3.5. Communications Strategy

During OP5 implementation, SGP Timor-Leste has conducted a series of meeting with community members, community leaders and local leaders at the project implementation level. At the national level, the coordination meeting mostly conducted with NSC members, UNDP and relevant government agencies to discuss the issue of environment development and project implementation. Project site visits were conducted for project monitoring and to supervise project implementation and carry out meetings with community members, as well as provided technical trainings to help the community to resolve technical problems in the project implementation.

This kind of direct meeting with stakeholders will be continued to further strengthen and accommodate scaling-up to a larger audience, to share the lessons learned and experiences during project implementation. The SGP team will also organize training and workshop at local/municipal level which will involve community members, local CSOs, local government counterpart including NSC members. The training is mostly on proposal designing, project narrative and financial report, landscape and seascape conservation and other related technical trainings such as agro-biodiversity training to provide basic knowledge and technical capacity on agro-ecology and ecotourism amongst others. The technical

capacity development training will improve the capacity and knowledge of local NGOs and CBOs and other community groups, to enable them to address what type of projects, when will it be implemented, who are responsible for each task/activity, where it will be conducted and how the activities will be implemented, as well as the objectives and results expected from the project.

In the OP6 implementation, the GEF SGP Timor-Leste will also organize community meetings to discuss the lessons learned of the past SGP projects, share best practices and articulate the contribution of the SGP to national priorities. This meeting will be scheduled together with grantees and community members and will be implemented in a quarterly or maximum semi-annual basis. It can also be integrated into monthly Suco level meetings, as settled by the grantee and the SGP team (See Table 3).

Table 3: Communication Strategy for CSO-Government Dialogue Platform

| Level of Assemblies | Participants | Frequency | Meeting them | Responsible |
|---|---|------------------|---|--|
| Project level | Group members and group leaders Aldeia Chief | Weekly | Project Work plan, project progress and challenges | Group leader |
| Suco Level Meetings | Suco Chiefs Aldeia Chefs Group member and leaders Other stake holders SGP team visitation | Monthly | Project progress and challenges/obstacles in the project implementation | Group leader, Suco Chief |
| Administrative Post/Municipality Meetings | Municipality Administrator Administrative Post Administrator Local government leaders as relevant Suco Chief Group leaders and representatives Other stakeholders SGP team visitation | Semi-Annual | Project progress and challenges/obstacles in the project implementation | Group Leader, Municipality Administrator |
| National Meetings | National government representatives Group leaders and representatives NSC Members UNDP SGP Team | Annual | Sharing project lessons learned and further planning | SGP Coordinator, NSC Members, Relevant Government Representative, Group Leader (if relevant) |

5. Expected results framework

5.1. Quantitative indicators provided in Table 4 are based on national targets of the Strategic Development Plan and multi-lateral environmental targets (See Table 4 below).

Table 4: Consistency with SGP OP6 global programme components

| 1 OP6 project components | 2 CPS targets | 3 Activities | 4 Indicators | 5 Means of verification |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| <p>Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation:</p> <p>1.1 SGP country programmes improve conservation and sustainable use, and management of important terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems through implementation of community based landscape/seascape approaches in approximately 50 countries</p> | <p>1.1.1 Local community in the southern coast and northern coast of Timor-Leste, has improved knowledge and skill capacity on the landscape and seascape conservation</p> <p>1.1.2 Conservation protection of community seascape for improving and coastal areas protection reduce open land</p> <p>1.1.3 Conservation and protection community landscape for environment and biodiversity conservation and protection</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide technical training mangrove rehabilitation and reforestation for watershed management and coastal areas protection. - Reforestation and community forest in the landscape community to improve the forest cover and reduce the open land - Mangrove and Seagrass conservation and enhanced MMCS (Management, Monitoring, Control and Surveillance) capability - Promoting ecotourism to promote the landscape and seascape protection and conservation and enhance local income - Replication and up scaling best practices of agro-forestry and mangrove rehabilitation pilots for landscape and seascape | <p>At the end of OP6 implementation at least;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some NGOs and CBOs and community members have attended capacity building training no coastal area management aspects. At least a more 250 households have attended training in different issues. - 3 pilots on mangrove rehabilitation have been piloted and planted at least 5,000 mangrove seedlings by the community to improve and protect community seascape - Community have piloted agro-forestry farming practices to support the protection and conservation of community landscape areas - 2 community forests with total areas 10 ha have been established or 50,000 trees are planted to improve community landscape - 2 pilot coastal ecotourism have been established and well functioned | <p>Individual project reporting, SGP Global Database and CPS review minutes</p> <p>Baseline assessment comparison variables (use of conceptual models and partner data as appropriate)</p> |

| 1 OP6 project components | 2 CPS targets | 3 Activities | 4 Indicators | 5 Means of verification |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| | 1.1.4. Local/traditional practices have been integrated in protection and conservation community landscape and seascape | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrating Tara Bandu practices in projects implementation to conserve and protect community landscape and seascape - Defining and formulation Tara Bandu roles and community roles in enforcement the Tara Bandu Roles in protection and conservation landscapes and seascape | <p>At the end of OP6, the at least 2 areas of mangrove have well protected using Tara Bandu practices to protect community mangrove forest for seascape conservation and protection</p> <p>At the end of OP6, some of the community's landscape have been well protected using Tara Bandu practices to improve community landscape</p> | Individual project progress report Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), CPS review meeting minutes annual progress report (APR) |
| <p>Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology:</p> <p>2.1 Agro-ecology practices incorporating measures to reduce CO₂ emissions and enhancing resilience to climate change tried and tested in protected area buffer zones and forest corridors and disseminated widely in at least 30 priority countries</p> | <p>2.1.1 The community in the lowland areas has implemented climate smart innovation farming practices to reduce CC impact of harvest.</p> <p>2.1.2 Improving farming practices and introducing drought resistance crops to improve soil quality and agro-forestry to improve agro-biodiversity.</p> <p>2.1.2 Farmers in landscape and seascape areas have been using and replicating drought-resistance agriculture crops for diversification harvest.</p> | <p>The end of OP6 implementation have been ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Piloted and replicated agro-forestry farming practices to improve and increase agro-biodiversity and forest diversity. - Introducing and piloting organic farming practices to improve soil quality and agro-forestry to improve and agro-ecology. - Introducing alternative and drought-resistant agriculture crops to farmers in landscape and seascape areas. | <p>At the end of OP6 implementation at least;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 agro-forestry farming model have been implemented and planted at least 15,000 seedlings by grantees together with community in landscape areas. - 6 organic farming have been piloted and well functioned -15 agro-forestry pilot have up-scaled and replicated into larger size and more diverse the forest and farm component - Crops harvest has increased 20% than last year harvested and the crops are more and diversify | Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), CPS review meeting minutes annual progress report (APR) |
| <p>Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits:</p> <p>3.1 Low carbon community energy access solutions successfully deployed in 50</p> | 3.1.1 The households in landscape and seascape have been using low-tech energy efficient for household cooking which environmentally | Introducing improved cook stove for firewood efficient for household in rural community | <p>At the end of OP6 implementation at least;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - firewood efficient stoves are used by 20% of the households still reliant on firewood | Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), CPS review minutes, Annual Progress Report (APR) and SGP Global Database |

| 1 OP6 project components | 2 CPS targets | 3 Activities | 4 Indicators | 5 Means of verification |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| countries with alignment and integration of these approaches within larger frameworks such as SE4ALL initiated in at least 12 countries | friendly. 3.1.2 Low-carbon technology such which environmentally sustainable including solar energy, biomass, wind power or small hydropower, etc. have been introduced to community in landscape and seascape areas. | Alternative energy source for lightening the rural community house | - 1 wind power have been established and working in landscape or seascape community | |
| <u>SGP OP6 Component 4:</u> <i>Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions:</i> 4.1 Innovative community-based tools and approaches demonstrated, deployed and transferred, with support from newly organized or existing coalitions in at least 20 countries for managing harmful chemicals and waste in a sound manner | 4.1.1 Ensure that farmers are using organic materials for fertilizing crops and improving the quality of agricultural soil for plant growth. 4.1.2 Ensuring POPs contain materials such as pesticides, plastics, e-waste, medical waste and so on heavy metals etc, are managed properly. | - Introducing and piloting organic farming practices to improve soil quality and agro-forestry to improve and agro-ecology. - Training and providing wasting management system (disposal container) for organic and non-organic waste for recycling purpose - Coordinate with relevant partners on the POPs management system | At the end of OP6 at least; - Rural community understand the impact of the pollution of POPs to community health and environment - One community group (especially (women groups) have established disposal management system for recycling organic materials and reusing non-organic waste. | Individual project reporting by SGP country teams Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) and SGP Global Database |
| <u>SGP OP6 Component 5:</u> <i>CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms (Grant-makers+):</i> 5.1 SGP supports establishment of “CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms”, leveraging existing and potential partnerships, in at least 50 countries | 5.1.1 Empowered the CSOs communication network for landscape and seascape lesson learned sharing 5.1.2. Government-CSOs policy planning platform dialog for sharing landscape and seascape and to defining roles and government and CSOs in | Establish and enforced grantees communication networks for sharing project lessons learned on project implementation and scaling up to non-grantees Coordinate with local government agencies municipal administrator for | At the end of OP6 at least; - 2 Grantee’s communication networks has established and well functioned and scaled-up to non-grantee level for sharing landscape and seascape lesson learned. 1 CSOs- Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms at local level has been initiated | SGP Global Database Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) Country Programme Strategy Review |

| 1 OP6 project components | 2 CPS targets | 3 Activities | 4 Indicators | 5 Means of verification |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| | environment protection | establishing Government-CSOs policy planning dialog platform Establish CSOs poly-Government policy and planning dialog platform at local and scaling up to national level | | |
| <p>Promoting Social Inclusion (Grant-makers+):</p> <p>6.1 Gender mainstreaming considerations applied by all SGP country programmes; Gender training utilized by SGP staff, grantees, NSC members, partners</p> <p>6.2 IP Fellowship programme awards at least 12 fellowships to build capacity of IPs; implementation of projects by IPs is supported in relevant countries</p> <p>6.3 Involvement of youth and disabled is further supported in SGP projects and guidelines and best practices are widely shared with countries</p> | <p>6.1.1 The knowledge and capacity of women and young girls on the project management cycle have been improved</p> <p>6.1.2. Promoting women leading project to improve the capacity of the women and young in project management cycling (planning, implementation and evaluation</p> <p>6.3.1 Availability and accessibility of the data and information on the DPOs and the PWD</p> <p>6.3.2. Transformation of the environment degradation impact to the PWDs.</p> | <p>Promote kitchen garden management for household income generation.</p> <p>Establish landscape and seascape demonstration sites for students and eco-tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification and collection data and information DPOs the People with disabilities in the rural areas. - Working with the DPOs and / or People with disabilities, establish and guideline for possibility support environment and protection and social cohesions/integration | <p>At the end of OP6 implementation, a culture of mixed-gender members/staff is applied with no notable discrepancies between men and women in terms of employment and position.</p> <p>At least 1 seascape ecotourism have been establishing and women and young girls are leading the activities.</p> <p>At the end of OP6, Youth and people with disabilities are encouraged to initiate new ideas and interns from educational institutions are accepted regardless of physical and economic stature</p> <p>Trainings are conducted to all; men, women, youth and capable people with disabilities</p> | <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), CPS review meeting minutes and Annual Progress Report (APR)</p> |

| 1 OP6 project components | 2 CPS targets | 3 Activities | 4 Indicators | 5 Means of verification |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| <p>SGP OP6 Component 7: <i>Global Reach for Citizen Practice-Based Knowledge program (Grant-makers+):</i></p> <p>7.1 Digital library of community innovations is established and provides access to information to communities in at least 50 countries</p> <p>7.2 South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform promotes south-south exchanges on global environmental issues in at least 20 countries</p> | <p>7.1.1 Provided online documentation on the project implementation of landscape and seascape conservation particularly the integration of cultural practices concerning nature conservation.</p> <p>7.1.2 The availability online information about the landscape and seascape conservation that allow other relevant partners to access the information needed</p> <p>7.2.1 Online resource inventories of Timor-Leste marine ecosystem (mangrove, coral, megafauna) ecology, conservation and projects</p> <p>7.2.2 Support projects towards awareness creation of the business sector for the environmental aspects and their motivation to take actions in environment protection</p> | <p>Provide training to NGOs on project lesson learned management such as photos, videos and others information of the project be saved in the online media.</p> <p>Support a potential local NGO for designing documentation GEF SGP project lessons learned materials and uploaded in the available website.</p> <p>Coordination UNDP Media or academy to provide room for SGP to upload GEF SGP project implementation lesson learned.</p> <p>Create GEF SGP Timor-Leste website to upload GEF SGP project document and other related environment project document.</p> | <p>At the end of OP6;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all the Grantees have documented all the project lessons of project good practices and shared with relevant partners at local level - all the lessons learned of the projects' good practices have been documented accessible for interested partners <p>At end of OP6 at least;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP media has been supporting the documentation and uploading of the GEF SGP project lessons learned and stored them online - one topic of the marine ecosystem of Timor-Leste marine has been documented, either through literature or video and be stored online as the digital library | <p>SGP Global Database</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p> |

6. Monitoring & Evaluation plan (1 page)

6.1. *The M&E Plan at the country programme level*

GEF SGP Timor-Leste will do the monitoring with the principle of participatory monitoring and evaluation of projects as a learning process that gains best practices, lessons learned and increases NGO's capacity to sustainable continue with activities after the grant period is over. Beside the building NGO's capacities to use M&E as a tool for more efficiency management of activities, on the national/programme level, the M&E system gains valuable information's for programme implementation, CPS goals achievements an project design/implementation improvement.

The GEF SGP Timor-Leste, through the last 4 years has established the M&E system at the project and programme level. GEF SGP M&E activities will be conducted on two levels:

1. Programme level – M&E of the National programme and its country project portfolio
2. Project level – M&E during the project proposal preparation, its implementation and after its conclusion on the project level. The M&E system consists of various types of reports to evident of projects progress, accountability and impact, regular communication and coaching of the NGO's through the whole process of project development, implementation and post project period and projects site visits and on-spot checks.

During the project preparation, GEF SGP will team will request the grantees to set realistic and achievable indicators as a part of the project proposals and project work plan, upon which the successes of the project activities will be measured. GEF SGP Timor-Leste, recommends setting as many as possible indicators in each of thematic focuses. During the project implementation, project site visits, meetings with grantees and relevant project stakeholders are performed by the NC to observe the actual implementation of the project and to confirm the information contained in the AC project progress reports. A final site visit will be conducted upon receiving of the progress report and final project report. Each site visit results with Monitoring Record, shared with grantees, which will including the aspects of indicates the objective of the visit, observations, recommendations and actions to be taken. The grantees are responsible to submit regular interim and final Project progress narrative and financial reports, as the criteria to disburse project payment. After the project conclusion, post project visits with post project reports are conducted.

Capacity-development workshops and M&E trainings may be organized in relation to motivate to create more innovative techniques for community monitoring, including new technologies (i.e. GPS-enabled cameras, aerial photos, participatory GIS, etc.), as well as in response to guidelines for "climate proofing" of GEF focal area interventions, and other specific donor/co-financing requirements. To ensure cost-effectiveness, project level M&E activities, including project site visits, are conducted on a discretionary basis, based on internally assessed criteria including (but not limited to) project size and complexity, potential and realized risks, and security parameters.

6.2 M&E of individual SGP grantee partners

All project which the implementation is funding by GEF SGP Timor-Leste how much is the funds provided for the project, it is need to be monitored the implementation in order to make sure the implementation of the project in accordance with the objectives of the project as approved by the National Steering committee members

The frequency of the monitoring will depends on the issue and also need on the project document, but at least 3 times during the project implementation periods, at project starting period, after submitting progress report to confirm the project progress report and at end of the project implementation to monitor the outcome of the project. The monitoring can be done through the local authorities especially the community leaders, private sector or local stakeholders at project implementation areas.

To be more effective in collecting data on the implementation of the project implementation, it is need to put monitoring plan and schedule together with partners on the timing, the objective/purpose of the monitoring, roles of the roles on each responsible person in the monitoring.

6.3 Participation of local stakeholders in M&E

The local authorities and local government agencies are the GEF SGP partners at project implementation level. In the OP5 implementation, the SGP Timor-Leste has involved the local authorities especially the xefe do suco⁹ leaders including the traditional holders. The xefe do suco plays an important role in controlling and community mobilization for project implementation.

In the OP6 6, SGP Timor-Leste team will scaling-up the project monitoring to the higher level at least at district level to assure the achievement of the project objectives. SGP National Coordinator (NC) will coordinate with administrator of the municipality on the aspect of project monitoring in order to involve the district or municipal authority to take part in the project monitoring.

To ensure the involvement of the local authorities in the project monitoring can be done through;

- Proposal submitted by the proponent should be under signed by at least the xefe do suco
- Project site visit involve the representative of the local authorities
- Share the project report (narrative) report with the designation local authorities.
- Conducting share workshop meeting at local level and involve the district administrator and or xefe do suco to participate and asking their point of view of the project implementation outcome.

6.4 The strategy for results of SGP individual projects will be aggregated at the country programme portfolio level.

Table 5. M & E Plan at the Country Programme Level

| M & E Activity | Purpose | Responsible parties | Budget source | Timing |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| Country Programme Strategy elaboration | Framework for identification of community projects | NC, NSC, country stakeholders, grantee | Covered under preparatory grant | At start of operational phase |
| Annual Country Programme Strategy Review | Learning; adaptive management. The CPS need to be reviewed and updated by the NSC members and submitted to the CPMT to approve | NC NSC, CPMT | Covered under country programme operating costs | Reviews will be conducted on annual basis ¹⁰ to ensure CPS is on track in achieving its outcomes and targets, and to take decisions on any revisions or adaptive management needs |
| NSC Meetings for ongoing review of project results and | Assess effectiveness of projects, portfolios, approaches; learning; | NC, NSC, UNDP CO | Covered under country programme | Minimum twice per year, one dedicated to M&E and adaptive management at end |

⁹ Suco or Village is the lower level of the government structure. Suco is a leaded by suco chief elected by the community members.

¹⁰ The CPS is a living document, and should be reviewed and updated as deemed necessary by the NSC on a periodic basis as part of the annual strategy review.

| analysis | adaptive management. | | operating costs | of grant year |
|--|--|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Annual Country Report (ACR) ¹¹ | Enable efficient reporting to NSC. | NC presenting to NSC | Covered under country programme operating costs | Once per year in June |
| Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) ¹² Survey (based on ACR) | Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF; presentation of results to donor | NC submission to CPMT | Covered under country programme operating costs | Once per year in July |
| Strategic Country Portfolio Review | Learning; adaptive management for strategic development of Country Programme | RSC CPMT | Covered under country programme operating costs | Once per operational phase |

7. RESOURCE MOBILISATION PLAN

7.1. Resource mobilization plan to enhance the sustainability of the SGP country Programme

In order to be sustainable of the programme implementation, need an alternative source of funding to support the implementation of the programme and project and to improve and enhance the ability of community members to implement the project activities. The source of funds may come from various parties, both outside donor, local donor and also from self contribution.

In the PO5 project implementation period, the GEF SGP Timor-Leste always required to each project to provide a counterpart funding to cover the project baseline costs. Up to now, the incremental costs were handled in a way that SGP would contribute 50% of the required funding, matching the remaining 50% from other sources of funding, in form of in-cash and /or in-kind contribution.

During the OP5 implementation, SGP Timor-Leste has yet obtained any additional funding from sources other than the GEF, but we highly requires contribution from the target communities and NGOs. While the CBOs have not been able to contribute in the form in-cash contribution their very high rate in the in-kind contribution. The SGP Timor-Leste is a very new programme in new country which the community and NGOs highly depending on the outside support. This a very hard work for SGP country team in mobilizing funding to sustain the country programme.

Based on these challenges, in the OP6 programme the SGP Timor-Leste will more encouraging co-finance contribution in the form of in-kind and in-cash contribution in the project implementation. Co-financing contribution is as a mandatory for especially the local NGOs especially and also the CBOs and indigenous people. He local NGOs have to provide the in-cash and in-kind contribution with total 10% of in-cash and 40% for in-kind contribution. Co-finance contribution for the project proposal is a mandatory and one of criteria for project approval by the NSC members. Project without describing co-financing considered not meet the criteria for funding under the GEF SGP Timor-Leste and the co-financing is highly recommended and will be highly appreciated by the GEF SGP and NSC in the process of the evaluation of project concept and proposals.

¹¹ The country programme should be reviewed in consultation with the NSC members, national Rio Convention focal points, and the associated reporting requirements. The Annual Country Report should be presented at a dedicated NSC meeting in June each year to review progress and results and take decisions on key adaptive measures and targets for the following year.

¹² The AMR Survey will essentially draw upon information presented by the country in the Annual Country Report (ACR) with few additional questions. It will enable aggregation of country inputs by CPMT for global reporting.

7.2 The ways to enhance or increase cash and in-kind co-financing;

- At the programme level, GEF SGP country team, NC, NSC and UNDP CO active socialization the GEF SGP Timor-Leste local and international donor in Timor-Leste to promote additional source of funding. Promoting volunteer contribution from the local government, local authorities such xefe do suco and other private sector and other civil society organization at local level. The volunteer contribution may in various forms in-kind contribution such as time in project monitoring, local material contribution and training materials for grantees or community group.
- Landscape/seascape level – Eco-tourism, Demonstration sites. Community at landscape and seascape encourage their in-kind contribution for implementation and monitoring the implementation.
- Country level – Funding from Government and other donors, Logistics support, Policy improvement. Local government at project implementation location can co-finance contribution in-cash and in-kind contribution. The local authorities supporting project in monitoring and evaluation and community mobilization in the project implementation as part of in-kind contributions

The NC of the GEF SGP Timor-Leste will continue strongly to promote co-financing in order to achieve greater project impact through donor's financing of other key components, ensuring financing integral projects components that are not eligible for GEF funding, strengthening the NGO's capacity to build partnerships, link with other funds and ensure greater ownership and sustainability of projects. In this manner, the GEF SGP funding will intend to serve as a basis in order to mobilize and leverage additional funds, connect and ensure NGO's access to the donor and co-financing partners, and at the same time, to built-in local empowerment process thorough increased local stakeholder's capacity to implement and manage development projects.

7.3 Diversification funding sources for GEF SGP Timor-Leste

In the OP6 implementation, the SGP Timor-Leste explore possibility source of funding from available donor such as GIZ, AUSAID and the others to get additional funding. Other funding source possible to explore are local government of Timor-Leste such the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment. The GEF SGP team will coordinate with the general director of environment for their co-finance contribution to the local NGOs and CBOs project implementation.

At the community level, the SGP Timor-Leste team will promote fundraising activities such exploring small business, ecotourism, handicraft and souvenir which is made of local materials. These activities can maximize the involvement of women and disabilities people to improve their knowledge and skills. Expected these activities will improve the capacity of the community and motivate them to monitor and sustain the project activities.

7.4 Approach to recover costs to co-finance a share of the SGP country programme non-grant costs.

In the OP5 implementation, SGP Timor-Leste allocated a left over funds of UNDP Timor-Leste project with a total US\$ 20,000 dollars which transfer to GEF SGP Timor-Leste for non-grant activities. The allocation of the funds was done through UNOPS account. These funds are very helpful the operational GEF SGP Timor-Leste. Based on this experienced, the GEF SGP Timor-Leste, in OP6 implementation will try get additional funding for the non-grant fund with other relevant donor in Timor-Leste such as USAID, Work Bank and GIZ Timor-Leste etc., specially the local government cost sharing. UNDP CO also may be a potential source for non-grant funds for GEF SGP Timor-Leste.

The approaches that we will do are coordination and socialization workshop on GEF Small Grants Programme to potential donors available such as USAID, the World Bank in Timor-Leste, especially the government to obtain a share of existing funds.

7.5 Opportunities for SGP to serve as a delivery mechanism.

The GE SGP Timor-Leste SGP will improve the performance on the funds delivery to the grantees. The coordination with NSC members will more intense to participate in the meeting especially for proposal review and approval in order to facilitate the process of the funds delivery. So as to maintain transparency and accountability, in the OP6, the call for proposal issued will more transparent, and the proposal review and selection will be conducted through transparent process. The criteria for selection and review proposal will be developed together with NSC member in the meeting in order to more favorable for the get credible local NGOs and CBOs and also indigenous community groups.

In order to get more credible proponents the funding criteria would be more tightened so it will be more selective in proposal selection process, but the developed criteria should also favorable for the CBOs to apply for the project. The proposal selection criteria will be socialized to the target proponent local (NGOs and CBOs) and also to private sectors and potential donor to get co-finance contribution.

7. 6 Role, the SGP team In the “Grantmaker+”

In the OP6, the GEF SGP Timor-Leste team will provide capacity development the local NGOs and CBOs especially on the proposal development in order to improve the knowledge and skills in developing as standard formulation proposal as the requested by funding donor. Every donor has their own proposal format and the SGP will provide training on a minimum standard proposal format which maybe can allow the local NGOs and CBOs to access the funding source available. The SGP Timor-Leste will share the funding donor available with the local NGOs and CBOs especially the SGP Timor-Leste grantees to allow them to get co-finance contribution in the project implementation. Green climate fund and climate smart funds also maybe also potential donors for funding grantees project activities. Small business such as handicraft, souvenir is potential source for funding from the private sector. The SGP Timor-Leste will explore small business for the landscape community in order to get support from the private sector.

Establishing a demonstration sites and Eco-tourism are potential areas for private sector intervention as profit generating sources.

8. Risk Management Plan

8.1 Risk associated in project implementation

The risk associated with the project implementation for each proposed areas are climate risk and other social associated risk. The social-economy induced risk maybe will be raised due to conflict interest in accessing natural resources including land tenure and land use plan by the local government and the community members. The risks that would be brought by nature, mostly climate associated risk such as floods, landslides and especially droughts often happening and which is very difficult for the community to avoid it.

The social-economy associated risk will be reduced or mitigated through an intensive coordination and active involvement of the local leaders in the project implementation process such as monitoring and evaluation of the project implementation. Involving the youth groups in the project activities and environmental awareness raising campaign can reduce the social induced risk such conflict of interest. Community members can apply their traditional mechanism to solving problem to force peach and reconciliation among the community members. In the OP6, GEF SGP will coordinate with local community leaders and the traditional leaders to involve in the monitoring the project implementation. Foreseeable risks can be consulted during meeting for CSOs Dialogue Platforms. Since the project will be proposed and implemented by community member together with grantees, then the conflict of interest among the community members will be very low if it is happening the community member can resolve it by using their traditional solving problem mechanism.

Climate associated risk also predicted will affected the project implementation. Intensive drought and floods may damage the public infrastructures which can be affected to transportation of goods and

materials but it can be anticipated through timely accessing climate information. To anticipate the climate associated risk the SGP will highly encourage the grantees use local materials in supporting the local for the project implementation. Using local materials will also can improve the perception of the local community in dependency on the outside support. Intensive coordination with relevant institution to disseminate climate information to the community will also minimize the climate associated risk.

Table 6: Description of risks identified in OP6

| Activities | Describe identified risk | Degree of risk (low, medium, high) | Probability of risk (low, medium, high) | Risk mitigation measure foreseen |
|--|---|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Landscape and seascape Conservation and protection | | | | |
| Community forest for watershed Management | Designation of buffer strips may have risk on land, resources and territory of local communities already established | Very low | Very low | Settle consent from local authorities and from affected communities. Gather information and conduct pre-screening at design stage and mandatory final Evaluate |
| | Heavy rains and rain-induced landslides may impede the success of buffer zones by washing away seedlings and impeding growth of young plants | High | Medium | Start planting after peak of wet season |
| Reforestation for Watershed Management | Designation of buffer strips may have risk on land, resources and territory of local communities already established | Low | Low | Secure consent from local authorities and from affected communities |
| | Heavy rains and rain-induced landslides may impede the success of buffer zones by washing away seedlings and impeding growth of young plants | High | Medium | Start planting after peak of wet season |
| Mangrove rehabilitation for coastal Buffer zone protection | The designation of coastal buffer may have risk on land and access to the natural resources by local communities already established along the coast. | Low | Medium | Demarcate coastal buffer area with due respect to areas used by local communities. No relocation of local communities will take place without prior consent from local authorities and affected communities. |
| | Climate change, heavy rains and sea level rise: Young mangroves have weak resiliency to strong waves and high water level rise. | High | Medium | At least one mangrove specialist should be monitoring the rehabilitation to ensure necessary protection measures for new mangroves and to foresee the impacts of climate change. |

| | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|------------------------------|---|
| Implementation of tourism | Designation of coastal buffers may have risk on land, resources and territory of local communities already established | Low | Medium | Demarcate buffer zones with due respect to areas used by local communities. No relocation of local communities will take place without prior consent from local authorities and affected communities. |
| Implementation of agro-ecology, establish farming practices | Designation of location for piloting may have risk on land tenure and land use plan by the local communities Drought intense may accrue before and after planting crops | Low High | Low and Medium Medium | Coordinate with local authority on property right land use plan Planned well before planting and using drought resistant crops. Coordinate with relevant government agencies on rainy season. |

8.2 Measures for tracked risk associated in project implementation

The measures will be taken to reduce and prevent measures effort will be made to reduce and even eliminate the risks associated with the implementation of the project, among others;

Establish an intensive coordination with the relevant government agencies to provide updated information about the rainy season and rainfall pattern to the farmers in order to allow them to have a better plan. With the availability update information on rainy season and rain fall pattern it is expected that farmer can do a better plan for proper cropping time and choose a proper type of crops in accordance with the type of climate.

Introduce and improve the technical ability of farmers about drought resistant farming practices to reduce the impact of drought and reduce crop failure. We will encourage grantees to provide technical training and piloting on drought resistant and environmentally friendly farming practices as learning site for farmers. The SGP Timor-Leste also will disseminate lesson learned and experience of good practices on drought resistant farming practices through brochures, posters and other viable reading media.

To reduce the risk associated social-economic, the programme will encourage the grantees to involve relevant partners at project area in project planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Involve the local authority at project implementation location in the monitoring of the project progress. The SGP team will involve local at district government especially the community leaders in the monitoring progress of project implementation.

If possible we will coordinate with local authorities to establish a mediation team to mediate the public in the event of a conflict of interest in connection with implementation of the project. The mechanism, procedure and composition of the mediation team will be coordinate and discuss with relevant partners

GEF SGP Timor-Leste will integrate traditional resolving problem mechanism “Tara Bandu” in the landscape and seascape conservation to protect and reduce conflict interest in accessing natural resources. This practice has been proven in preventing social conflict.

9. NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT

Note: *The signature of endorsement at this point is for the complete and final CPS duly reviewed by the NSC and agreed as the guide to the implementation of OP6 by the SGP Country Programme.*

The GEF SGP Timor-Leste has already assigned 10 people as National Steering Committee members. They are coming from the relevant government agencies, academia, UNDP and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) mostly Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). We are also trying to get the representatives of the company and other private sector to serve as NSC member.

The composition of the National Steering Committee (NSC) members is; 2 people assigned from government agencies, from the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment and the Ministry Of Agriculture and Fisheries. 2 people come from Academia, the National University of Timor Leste (UNTL) and the University of Oriental Timor-Leste (UNITAL) and 6 people assigned from CSO including UNDP Co.

The 10 people were assigned to serve as the SGP NSC, at the end of December 2015 there are only 7 people were still active in attending the meeting schedule periodically by the SGP Team.

6 persons out of 7 active NSC members were present in CPS review meeting. In their last review, while one of them is not in place during the review of the CPS.

Table 7: list of the NCS members participated in CPS review

| NSC members involved in OP6 CPS development, review and endorsement | Organisation | Remark |
|---|--------------|--------|
| Raul De La Rosa | HIVOS | |
| Aida Pereira da Costa | MCIA | |
| Fernando C. Araujo | MAP/Forestry | |
| Graziela da Costa Xavier | Mercy Corps | |
| Julio Correia | UNTL | |
| Livio Xavier | UNDP | |

Attendance sheet annexed