



**SGP** The GEF  
Small Grants  
Programme



# SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

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## TIMOR-LESTE



# COUNTRY REPORT CARD

## FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	Timor-Leste		
Year Started	2013		
	<b>GEF</b>	<b>Non-GEF</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of projects	115	10	<b>125</b>
Grant amount committed	2,361,230	229,500	<b>2,590,730</b>
Project level co-financing in cash	128,466	7,717	<b>136,183</b>
Project level co-financing in kind	1,425,407	170,278	<b>1,595,685</b>
Total co-financing *	<b>1,961,368</b>		
Source: SGP database as of 2023			
* Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed			

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023
<b>Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)</b>								
Biodiversity	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Climate Change	19	2	4	7	2	4	1	39
Land Degradation	15	5	4	1	1	1	2	29
International Waters	7	4	2	-	-	-	-	13
<b>Total Projects Completed</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>94</b>

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2023)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
** Kindly note the total values 2016-2023 have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.								
<b>PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES</b>								
<b>Biodiversity</b>								
Number of biodiversity projects completed	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
<b>Climate Change</b>								
Number of climate change projects completed	19	2	4	7	2	4	1	39
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	110	25	15	72	4	5	15	246
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	-	230	-	76	-	-	1,556
<b>Breakdown of projects</b>								
Energy efficiency solutions projects	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	-	7	8	2	3	-	20

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
<b>Land Degradation</b>								
Number of land degradation projects completed	15	5	4	1	1	1	2	29
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	-	-	44	62	95	681
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	235	75	44	62	463	879
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	3	5	2	6	23	68
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	25	50	3	21	11	6	116
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	12	2	-	-	-	-	14
<b>Sustainable Forest Management</b>								
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	-	46	4	-	-	50
<b>International Waters</b>								
Number of international waters projects completed	7	4	2	-	-	-	-	13
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	6
Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

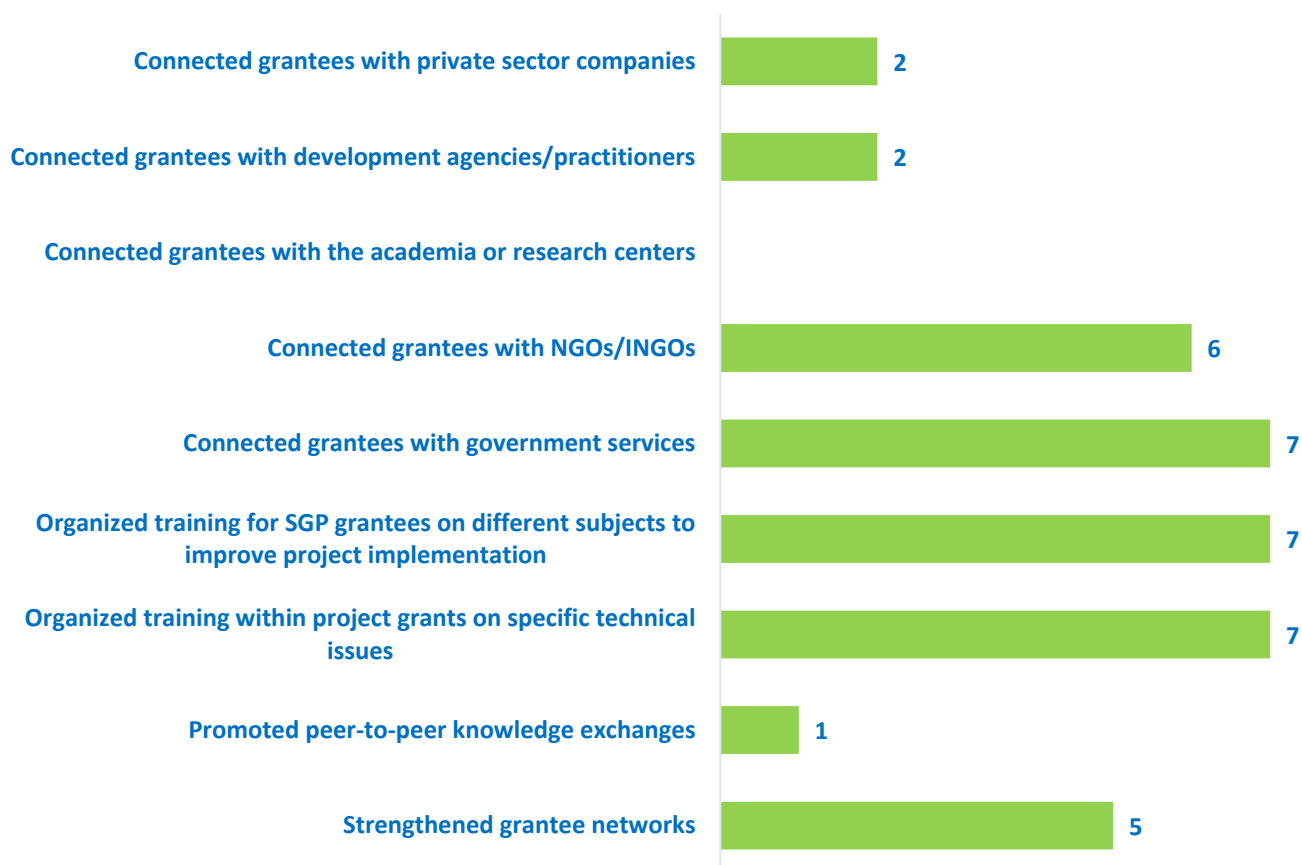
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
<b>Chemicals and Waste</b>								
<b>Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio</b>								
Sustainable pesticide management	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	2
Organic farming	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
<b>Capacity Development</b>								
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	169	-	-	-	-	-	169
<b>GRANTMAKER PLUS</b>								
<b>Gender</b>								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	54	11	10	8	3	5	3	94
Number of completed projects led by women	8	3	3	1	1	2	3	25
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>								
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	25	1	3	3	3	5	3	43
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	-	-	-	-	175	266	473
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
<b>Ways to encourage IP projects</b>								
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	5
<b>Youth</b>								
Number of completed projects that included youth	9	2	10	5	2	5	3	36
Number of youth organizations	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	13
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	6
<b>Persons with Disability</b>								
Number of disabled persons organizations	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
<b>BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)</b>								
Projects replicated or scaled up	5	2	4	-	2	-	-	13
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	10	4	6	7	3	3	3	36
<b>PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS</b>								
Community-level trainings conducted	-	3	-	-	-	2	3	8
Number of projects monitored through field visits	4	21	8	5	10	5	16	69
<b>PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b>								
<b>National Steering Committee</b>								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	17
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	5	5	7	5	5	5	5	5

## GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

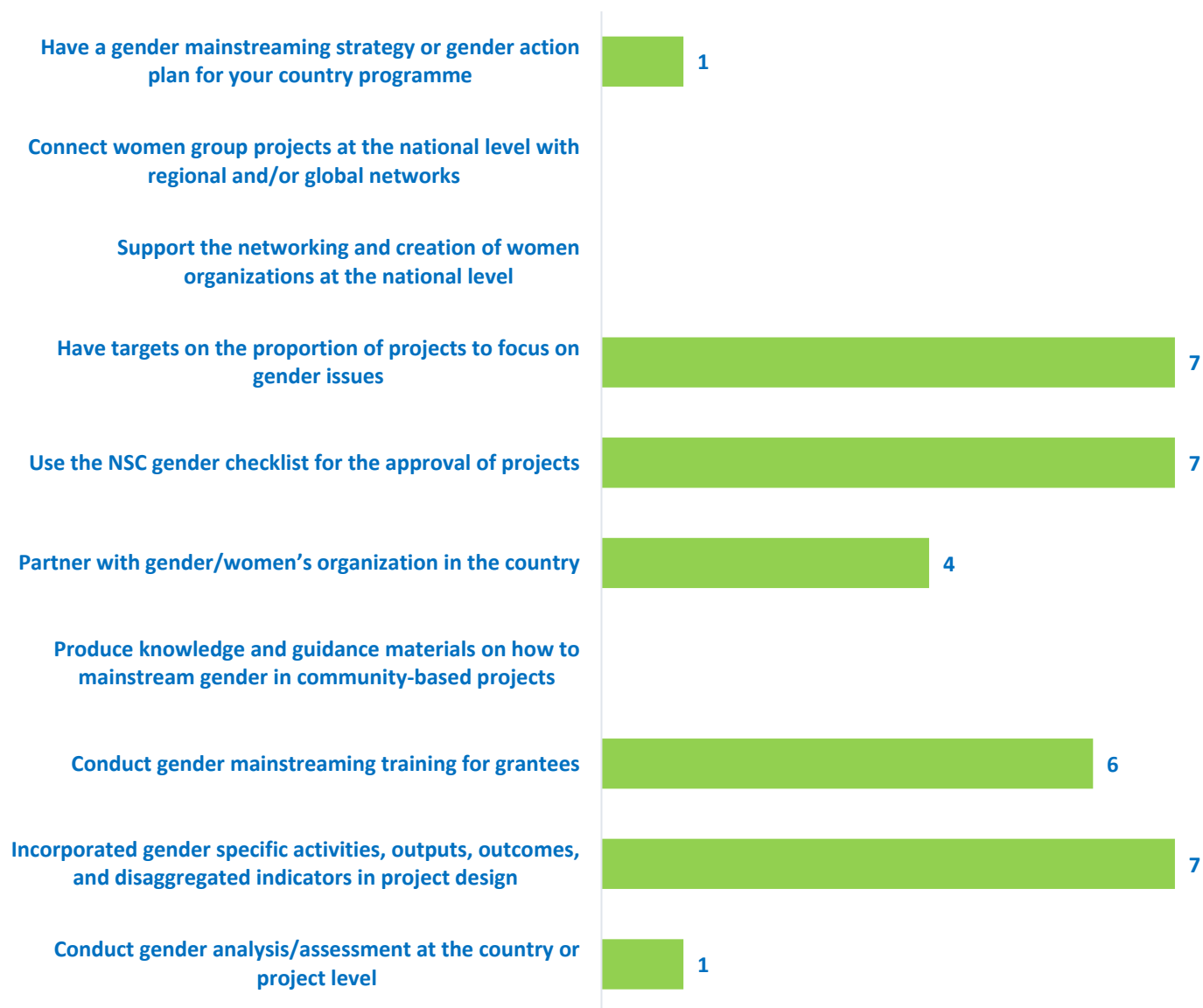
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall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

### Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies (Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

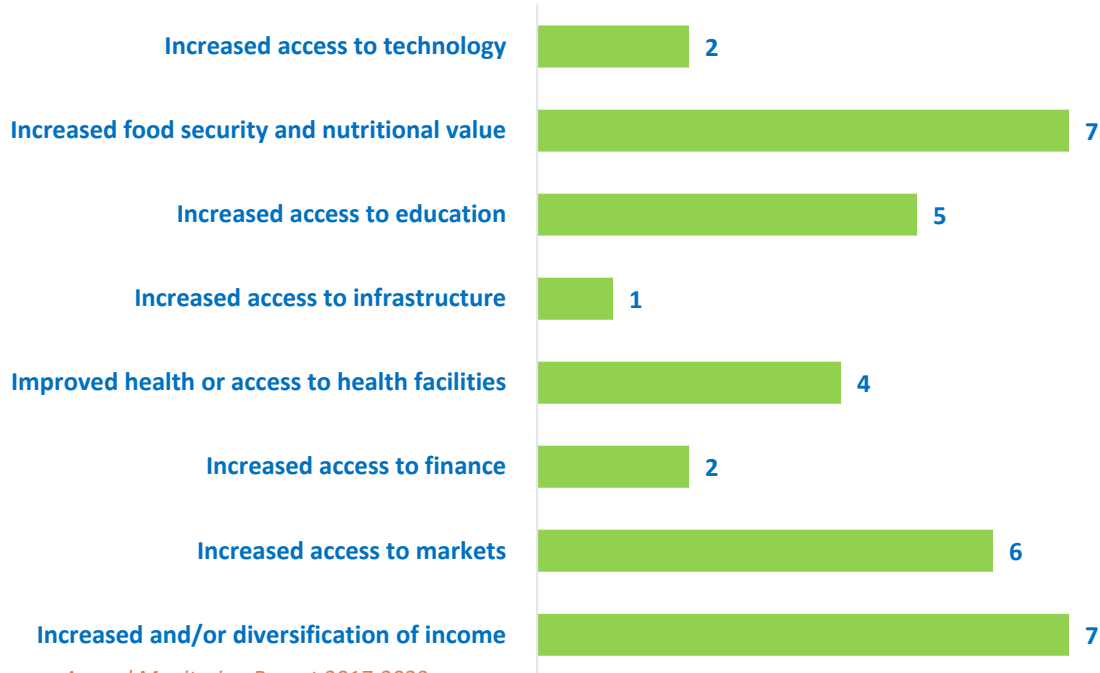
**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

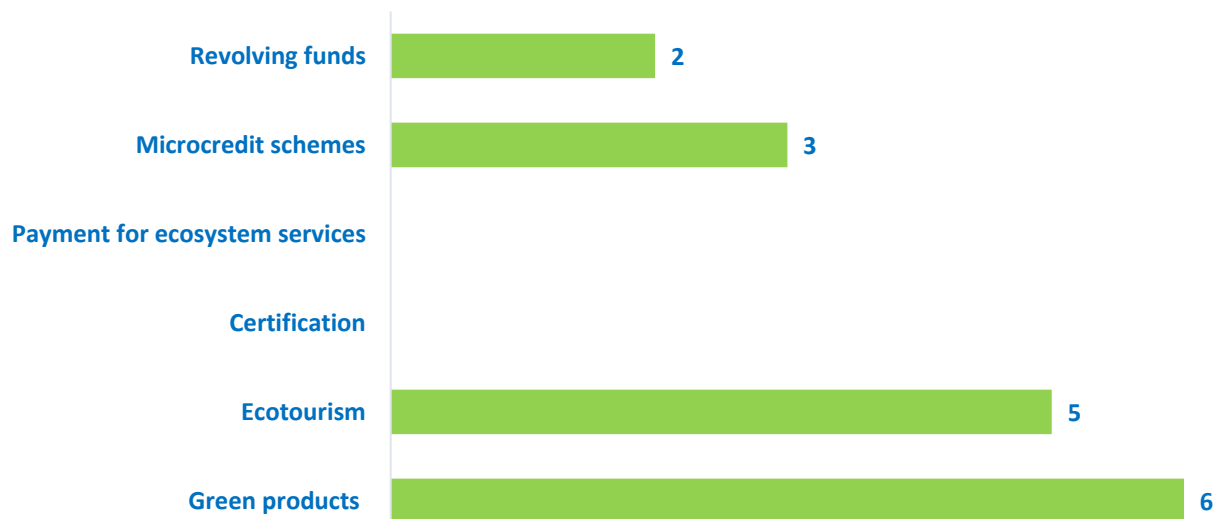


**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



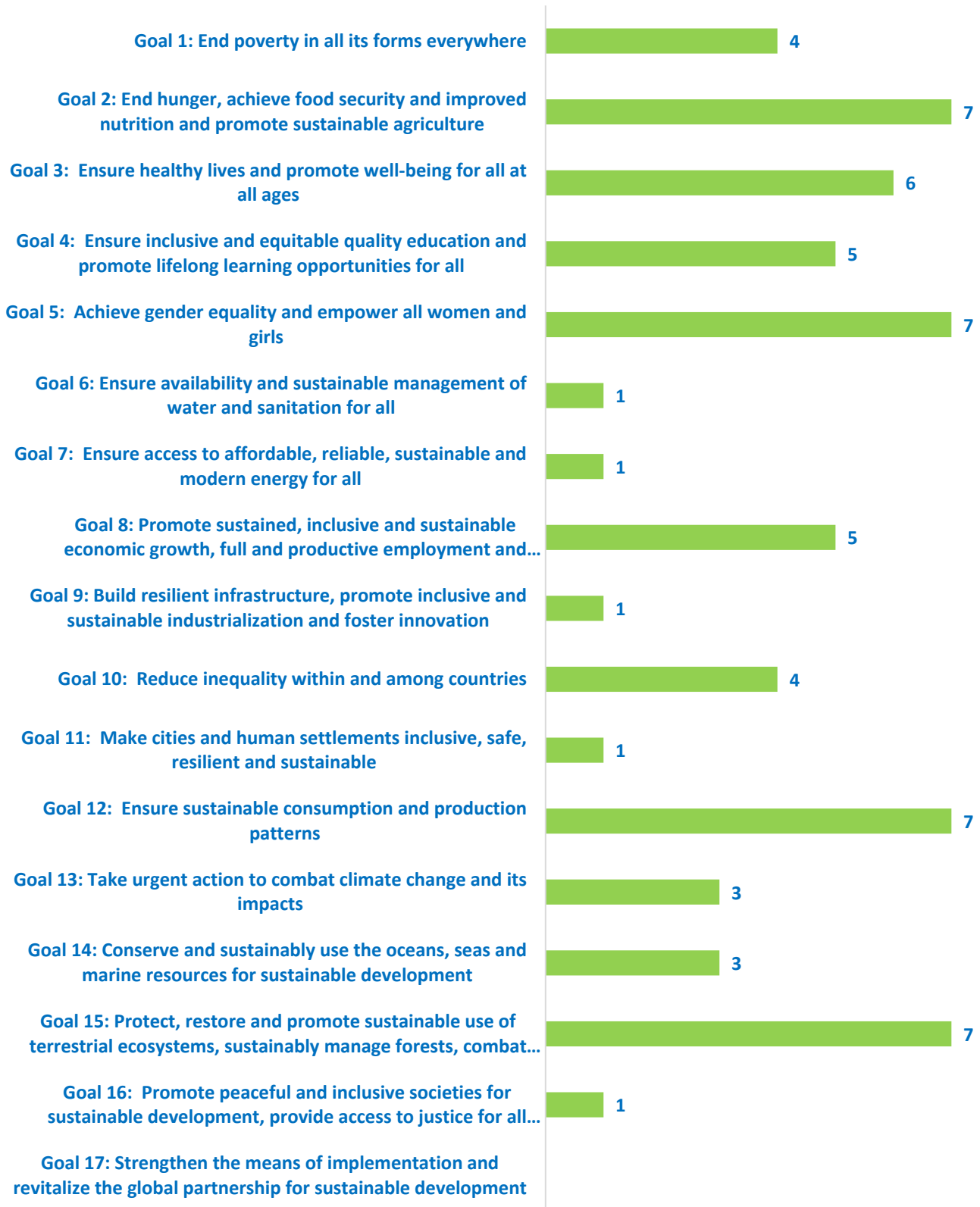
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals  
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

## EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

### Climate Change

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

### Sustainable Forest Management

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

### International Waters

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

### South-South Exchange

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

## ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

Timor-Leste is a food deficit country with 27% of the population suffering from food deprivation {FAOSTAT; FAO et al. 2017}. In 2009-2010, 58% of children under 5 were stunted, which is considered very high according to the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF Public Health Prevalence Thresholds (WHO and UNICEF 2017). Development of the agricultural and plantation sector is still largely being spearheaded by civil society organizations (NGOs), both national and international with funds mostly from international donors while the private sectors have not yet made a tangible contribution to community development.

Until 2018, Timor-Leste has ratified several UN conventions in the protection and conservation the environment and natural biodiversity. The following table is a list of several UN/International conventions approved/ratified by the Government of Timor-Leste in regard to environment protection and consecrations. In the OP6, GEF SGP Timor-Leste has been providing support to the community members to implement their initiatives in supporting conventions have been ratified by the government. And in OP7, the GEF SGP of Timor-Leste will continue to support the community to realize the objectives of the UN convention which has been ratified by the government.

List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes:

<b>Conventions + national planning frameworks</b>	<b>Date of ratification / completion</b>
GEF-7 National Dialogues	Under coordination
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 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> )	1 <sup>st</sup> finish and 2 <sup>nd</sup> ongoing drafting
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	Drafted
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	December 2010
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Accord	-
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	April 2006
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	February 2009
Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	-
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	May 2017
Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury	-
UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	September 2015
Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UN SDGs	16 May 2019
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies (IW) <sup>3</sup>	-
Others (list) as relevant	
National Action Programme to Combat Land Degradation (NAPCLD)	November 2008

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

## METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.
- With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.
- The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.
- This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:
  - SGP works towards behavioural change at individual, organizational, and community levels. Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviours and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
  - Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change. For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.