



SGP Country Programme Strategy for utilization of OP5 grant funds

Country: **TIMOR LESTE**
Resources to be invested: **US\$750,00 GEF (Indicative)**
US\$360,000 GEF 5-STAR (Expected)
(+115,000 AusAid)

Country Programme Strategy (CPS) document serves as a framework for the country programme operations and provides a programmatic guidance for development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Global Environment Facility's (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP) in Timor Leste. The strategy sets basic project eligibility criteria and specifies types of projects to be funded through the programme. This document is designed to integrate the GEF focal area strategies, along with the national environmental priorities of Timor Leste responding to the requirements of global environmental conventions (UNFCCC, UNCBD, UNCCD), as well as documents related to national development and poverty reduction. The CPS identifies the strategic results to be addressed by the country programme during the fifth GEF Operational Phase (January 2011 - June 2014). The target audience addressed in this document is the project proponents (NGOs, CBOs and community groups), central, regional and local government bodies, bilateral and multilateral donors, private sector, National Steering Committee and the SGP country programme team.

1. Introduction to the GEF and SGP

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is a global partnership among 182 countries, international institutions, NGOs, and the private sector that aims to address global environmental issues while supporting national sustainable development initiatives.

The GEF was established in 1991 and serves as an independent financial mechanism to assist countries in fulfilling their obligations under the following Conventions they have signed and ratified: the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

(UNCCD), and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. The GEF's mission is the protection of the global environment with a particular purpose: achievement of global environmental benefits through funding programs and projects in the following six focal areas: biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants. GEF projects are managed by GEF Implementing Agencies, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Bank and others.

The GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) was launched in 1992 following the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. The programme is funded by the GEF as a corporate programme and implemented by the UNDP on behalf of the GEF partnership, and is executed by the UNOPS. SGP supports activities of NGOs and community-based organizations in developing countries towards conservation of biodiversity, climate change mitigation, protection of international waters, prevention of land degradation and reduction of the impact of persistent organic pollutants through community-based approaches while generating sustainable livelihoods. The GEF SGP is based on the understanding that global and regional environmental problems can best be addressed if local people are involved and direct community benefits and ownership are generated.

The GEF SGP is highly decentralized and implemented in democratic, transparent and country-driven manner facilitated by the National Coordinator (NC). The GEF SGP grants are awarded based on decisions made by the voluntary National Steering Committee (NSC) guided by the Country Programme Strategy paper developed on the basis of national environment and development priorities. The NSC composed of national government representatives, UNDP Country Office and civil society members representing NGOs/CBOs, academia, science and private sector, with a majority of them coming from non-governmental sector.

2. SGP country programme

2.1 Summary background

Timor-Leste became the SGP participating country in 2012. The SGP country programme was officially launched with appointment of the National Coordinator July 2012.

In OP5, SGP Timor Leste has an indicative amount of US\$750,000 from the GEF core funds for grant-making. In addition, the country programme is allocated US\$360,000 from GEF 5-STAR allocation and US\$115,000 from AusAid.

As partnerships are critical for SGP implementation both in technical and financial terms, the country programme will strive to maintain and expand existing partnership relations with bilateral and multilateral donor agencies, UN agencies, United Nations Volunteers (UNV) as well as private sector and government for complementarity and cost-sharing opportunities addressing the linkages between environment and poverty.

2.2 Key baseline considerations for the SGP country programme

Timor-Leste is a small island country with a coastline of 735 km and a land area of less than 15,000 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 United Nations transitional administration for three years, before achieving independence in 2002.

As one of the world's newest nation, Timor-Leste is striving to establish effective systems for governing its economic, social and environmental development and delivering services to its people. As a new country, Timor-Leste has faced many development challenges including conflict and fragility. The country had limited human resources, underdeveloped institutions, weak legal systems and regulatory frameworks and high levels of poverty and unemployment with a rapidly growing population. The nation's priorities for its first decade have centred on security, good governance and justice, human resource capacity and infrastructure development, as well as poverty reduction and food security.

Timor-Leste is a least developed country ranking 147 out of 187 countries in the 2011 Human Development Report. It has a total population of 1,066,409 (Census, 2010). Revenues from offshore oil and gas fields in the Timor Sea have accumulated in recent years to nearly \$10 billion in the legislated Petroleum Fund and withdrawals from the Fund have enabled significant increase in public investment since 2010. The non-oil economy is however still in its infancy with over 70% of households involved in predominately subsistence agriculture, growing to over 80% in rural areas. 41% of the total population is estimated to be under the poverty line (\$0.88/day). In 2010, 41% of the Timorese population was under 14 years and 34% of Timorese over 15 years 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.

The population grows at 2.41% annually with a very high total fertility rate of 5.7 (National Statistics Directorate, General Directorate of Policy Analysis and Research et al. 2010). Due to expectations related to limited changes in fertility and mortality rates the population size is expected to double in 29 years, exacerbating the already very young demographic structure. Important implications of this fast growing population on various sectors including the economy, health, education, urbanization and environment need to be identified and understood. With regard to the economy and environment, the most prominent population pressure manifestation is likely to be associated with land and resource scarcity and unsustainable farming practices. Most people's livelihoods in Timor-Leste are directly dependent on the cultivation of land as well as utilising forest products, and to a lesser extent, harvesting marine life (The World Bank 2009d). Along with, and because of the rapid population pressures and growth oriented economic agendas, the sustainability of healthy ecosystems and livelihood opportunities will need to be given due attention.

Status of environment and natural resources

Timor-Leste is characterized by hilly and mountainous topography with up to 44 % of the island having a slope of 40 % or more. The original vegetation of Timor Island comprised of diverse lowland and mountainous ecosystems dominated by forests and woodlands of various structural and floristic types. The natural environment, forests and woodlands are now significantly degraded and altered by a combination of natural and human factors. The fragile physical conditions of the environment in tandem with an extended period (over 5,000 years) of human exploitation and unsustainable land management practices has transformed the natural environment into a predominantly rural agricultural landscape surrounding remnant pockets of natural vegetation, high mountain grasslands and degraded savannah rangelands.

Forest cover in East Timor has decreased by almost 30 percent over the period 1972 to 1999, based on analysis of satellite images (Sandlund *et al.* 2001). From 1990 to 2010, there was an average deforestation rate of -1.336 percent. In terms of size, 11,000 hectares of forest were lost to deforestation and forest degradation annually since 1990 up to 2010. This translates to a remaining 50 percent forest cover for the whole country (UN GFRA 2010; WCMC 2009). Approximately 35 percent (4,538.5 square kilometers (km²) or 453,850 ha) of the land area (excluding approximately 22 km² of water bodies) has some type of forest cover. Remaining primary forest vegetation is minimal. Estimates range from one percent to 6 percent of the territory.

Timor-Leste is suffering from massive forest loss due to use of firewood as the main source of energy for cooking. The average annual fuelwood consumption is estimated to be about 1.3 million cu m (7.3 cu.m. per household). In rural areas, forestry activities that provide cash income where the community members are mostly engaged include fuel wood gathering, hunting, collection of palm wine, production of palm stem panel for house walling, collection of palm leaves for house roofing, harvesting of rattan, harvesting of bamboo, thinning, nursery and gathering of honey. Two additional identified disturbances affecting health and vitality of forest in Timor-Leste include fire and disease. Forest fires occur mainly due to causes such as slash-and-burn farming, burning of pastureland for livestock grazing, fuelwood gathering and hunting. A total of 60,301 hectares have been damaged by fire in 1994 alone. Soil depletion in upland areas is heavy and slash-and-burn farming is still widespread, further jeopardizing already low levels of agricultural production and productivity in the country. Likewise, a disease identified as gall rust is affecting the *Paraserianthes falcataria* planted as shade for coffee (4th National Report, 2011).

The soil of Timor-Leste is derived from limestone and metamorphosed marine clay which is low in fertility and fragile. The steep slopes are mainly covered only with thin soils which have low organic matter and water holding capacity. Infrequent and torrential rains often wash away topsoil in flash floods, leaving much of the sloping land susceptible to erosion and not suited for sustainable cultivation. It is argued that only 13% percent of Timor-Leste's land area is suitable for agriculture (FAO 2008). For agricultural systems, the main cereal crops include rice and maize while the major cash crop is coffee. Areas under irrigation are small and use of fertilizers is limited.

Timor-Leste is home to a number of globally significant ecosystems and endemic species and is positioned in a biodiversity hotspot called Wallacea. The country's globally significant ecosystems include its tropical rainforest, mangroves, wetlands like the Lake Ilaralaru basin, and agricultural and marine ecosystems. Timor-Leste has 30 existing protected areas (PAs) and conservation areas that contain most of the primary forest cover in the country (NBSAP, 2011).

Over exploitation and unsustainable use of natural resources, as well as habitat degradation and fragmentation are the main drivers of biodiversity loss in Timor-Leste. These are mainly caused by deforestation, unabated collection of sand and stones in rivers, unsustainable agricultural practices and land conversion to other uses. Pollution, invasive species and climate change are also contributing factors to biodiversity loss (4th National Report, 2011). Protected Area management is an additional challenge, as well as lack of laws and regulations.

Marine and coastal areas provide habitat for mangroves, coral reefs and sea grass. Timor Leste is part of the Coral Triangle, and is home to abundant and diverse marine species. Many of these species however, have been identified as endangered. Total mangrove area has been reduced from 9,000 hectares in 1940 to only 1,802 hectares in 2008, equating to an 80 percent loss, mainly due to trees harvested for timber and fuelwood, and the establishment of brackish water shrimp and fish ponds. Salt is also being extracted from mangrove fringes (NBSAP, 2011). The coastal zone of Timor-Leste, stretching over 700 km, includes unique resources both on land and in the sea. This ecosystem is at present in pristine condition. If utilized in a non-destructive and well-planned manner, it will provide great possibilities for economic development, while providing necessary products to sustain the coastal population. If not controlled, economic interests relating to the coastal zone, particularly oil exploration and tourism, will constitute significant threats to this resource (NAPA 2010).

Over 100 rivers from the highlands flow into the coastal zone, but the discharges are short and fast-flowing because of the steep topography. There are 29 main river systems, of which 12 are in the north and 17 in the south. Only a few of these rivers flow year round, often drying out and forming pools of stagnant water in the dry season. The total length of the river system in Timor-Leste is about 4,286 kilometres, covering a total river surface area of around 1,834.2 square kilometres. There are 24 identified key wetland sites, which harbour threatened and near-threatened birds.

Water availability for infrastructure and water resources services tends to be especially uneven and sensitive. Infrastructure development in water resources does not stand alone but is related to the development of other sectors like agriculture, plantation, flood control, urban raw water supply and industrial and hydro-electric (hydropower), since infrastructure is a support, or could sustain the development of these other sectors. The utilization of water resources in Timor-Leste is suboptimal, since there are a lot of irrigation and reservoir structures that are not functional. Water exploitation for electricity has also yet to be properly developed and there are only a few micro-hydro power plants, one of which is the micro-hydro power plant in Gariuai with a capacity of 325 kilowatts (4th National Report, 2011).

3. SGP country programme niche

3.1. Relevant environmental conventions and treaties

Until now, Timor-Leste has ratified and signed the following relevant Rio Conventions and national planning frameworks, illustrated in Table 1 below.

Table 1. 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
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	October 2006
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	In process
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	-
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	April 2006
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	February 2009 (draft)
Stockholm Convention (SC)	-
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	-
World Bank Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	2007
GEF-5 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	-
PEMSEA Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia	2012
Coral Triangle Initiative	2009
Strategic Action Programme for Arafura and Timor Seas	-

Since its independence in 2002, Timor-Leste has ratified the three Rio Conventions, namely the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). In response to these conventions, under the leadership of the Ministry of Economy and Development, Timor-Leste has produced three strategies and Action Plans, namely, the 2010 National Adaptation Programme of Action for Climate Change (NAPA, approved by Council of Ministers in 2011), the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP, approved by Council of Ministers in 2012) and the National Action Program to Combat Land Degradation (NAP, draft 2009). Strategic Action Plan (SAP) has been developed by the Department of Protected Areas and National Park (DPANP) in Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) in 2011 under the Programme of Works on Protected Areas (PoWPA) as one of the requirements under the UNCBD. Timor-Leste is a small island country, lying in one of the most ecological diverse marine environment. GEF has several large scale projects, including the Coral Triangle Initiative, PEMSEA, and ATSEA project. Each of this project produced a regional plan of action for international waters management, to which SGP can support for the implementation

3.2. OP5 programming context

SGP Timor-Leste will use OP5 resources to support implementation of national priorities in relation to GEF-5 strategic directions and help the country achieve the objectives of the global conventions. In OP5, the programme will coordinate the activities of CSOs that help to achieve the programme objectives in conformity with the CPS and the SGP OP5 project document. Moreover, the country programme will continue assisting CSOs (particularly CBOs) in project development and formulation, and facilitate their access to resources of SGP and its partners.

In OP5, the SGP country programme niche is to support the community-based environmental/social initiatives and activities targeted to protect the global environment within the scope of the the GEF thematic areas, while improve people's well-being and livelihoods. SGP Timor Leste will concentrate on providing viable alternatives to the existing economic and cultural practices of communities that lead to overexploitation of natural resources and contribute

to climate change. While these activities are expected to have economic effect and address poverty and unemployment, **SGP Timor Leste will give priority to the vulnerable populations in rural areas for their involvement in projects funded by the programme.**

In view of the aforementioned, the Objective of SGP country programme in Timor Leste is to:

Enhance local capacity for addressing global environmental issues through community-based approaches and actions.

3.3. Geographic focus

The GEF Small Grants Programme in Timor-Leste will focus on five districts as its geographic focus areas. The selection of the districts is based on several considerations, among which are comparisons of susceptibility to recurrent drought, wildfires, low annual rainfall, high annual rainfall, frequent floods, high vulnerability to land degradation and loss of biodiversity. In addition to these criteria, accessibility and timing/logistics are also factors to be considered to facilitate monitoring the implementation of activities in the field.

Based on the above criteria, the GEF SGP Timor-Leste will allocate the grants focus on 5 districts namely Liquiça, Bobonaro, Cova-Lima, Manatuto and Aileu. The geographic focus will target the coastal lowland areas with sites ranked highly vulnerable to extreme events and to the adverse impact of climate change including variability.

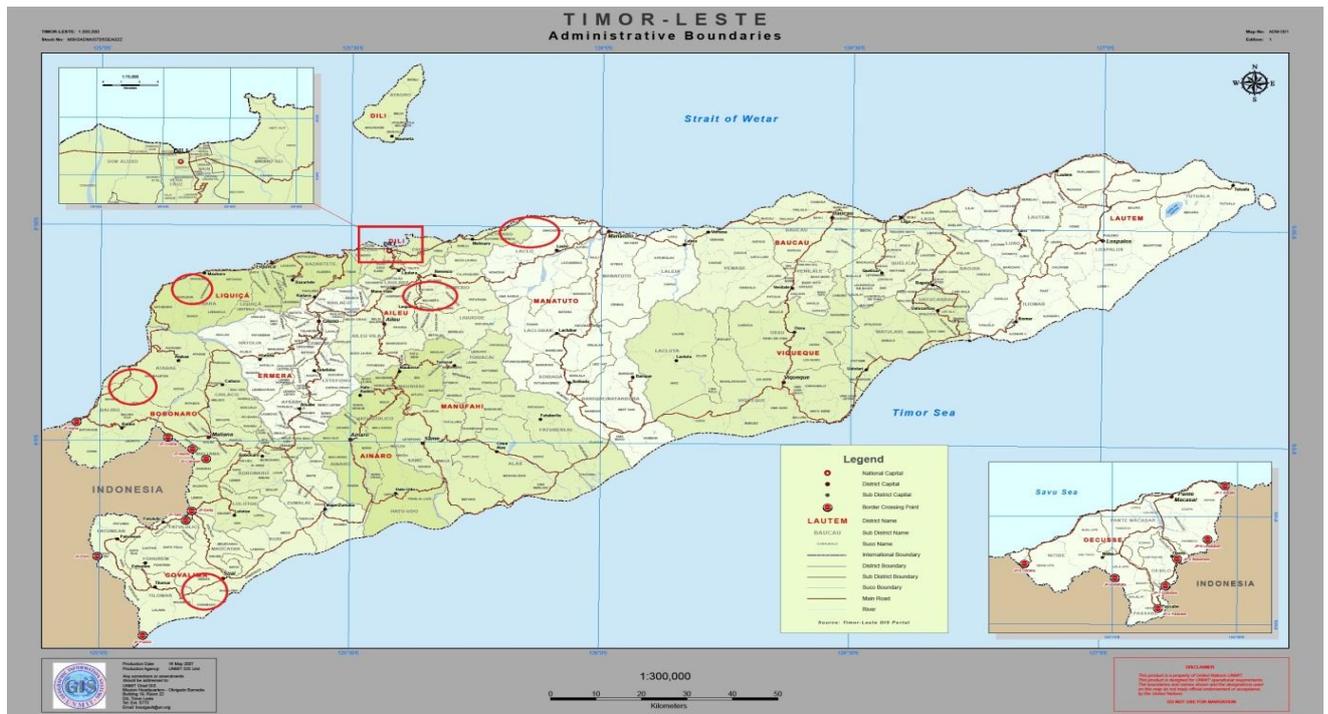
Manatuto

Manatuto district is the largest district in Timor-Leste. The areas along the northern coastal lowland areas, including the capital town are particularly prone to drought. The environmental conditions of the district especially Manatuto sub-district are strongly impact by bushfires which normally occur during the dry season, again mainly in areas along the north coast which is impacted by some of the lowest annual rainfall conditions in SE Asia. Drought is compounded in these areas by their north facing aspect, poor shallow soils and fragmented shale geology which does not hold water sufficiently to provide communities with year-round water supply. Manatuto also has extremely remote elevated areas where heavy rains are often associated with landslides and flash floods. A large area of Manatuto's low-lands is an area of high flood risk. Forest fires are a common sight along coast line area of Manatuto sub district during the dry season fall from April to December.

Liquisa

Liquisa District is one of the districts located close to Dili the capital of Timor-Leste. According to the available data, Liquisa district is an area with high drought potential as well as a high potential for flash flooding and low annual rain falls.

With regard to these climatic conditions the Liquica District is one of the districts targeted by international NGOs such as Project CARE International. CARE is currently implementing a project HAN (reinforcement Agriculture and Nutrition) and climate change. The HAN project aims to build the adaptive capacity of communities in order to increase their resilience to inevitable climate change impacts.



Bobonaro

Bobonaro District forms the northern part of the frontier of Timor-Leste and Indonesia, which is also as the migration area for some species of bird and other wild animals. It also serves as a vector for trans-boundary bird, mammal and vegetation trafficking, either from Timor-Leste to Indonesia or vice versa. Bobonaro District also contains drought and flood potential risk areas, especially the sub-districts of Balibo and Atabae. Most communities in Atabae and Balibo sub-district are subsistence fishermen with very low fish production. The mangrove forests along the coastline of both sub-district is degraded due to lack of good management. Bobonaro district is also prone to landslides due to its soil and topographic conditions. Due to the prevailing economic conditions of the communities in Bobonaro District, fire wood is the only source of cooking energy for the majority of households.

Occupying the southern border areas between Timor-Leste and Indonesia is Cova-Lima. Most areas of Cova-Lima district are located in low land areas which are prone to drought and floods. Flooding and lack of annual rainfall are the most common phenomenon of geo-climate in Cova-Lima District. In addition to drought and landslide, Cova-Lima District is prone to sea-level rise. Cova-Lima District is one district that is rich in sandalwood trees. Sandalwood tree is a type of native vegetation in Timor-Leste and one which the Government of Timor-Leste considers as a species which has been degraded due to overexploitation during social emergencies and the illegal occupation. Most of the people in this district are subsistence farmers with chronically poor harvests, partly due to poor soil and degraded environment quality. All the coastal lines of the Cova-Lima District are however covered by mangrove forest, unfortunately the condition of this mangrove is under threat through degradation due to lack of good management. Firewood is the only source of energy for all communities cooking needs, and also a source of income for many communities throughout Cova-Lima district.

Aileu district has been identified by the Ministry of Public Works as a district with extremely high vulnerability to drought, resulting in insufficient access to water. The World Bank's Climate

Resilient Road project will cut through central Aileu. Aileu district is one of the sources of firewood suppliers to Dili the capital of Timor-Leste both firewood and logs.

3.4. Consistency with National Priorities

Important steps in the establishment of a policy and legal framework for environment and natural resource management have been taken in recent years. This includes drafting of the Environmental strategy, Rural Energy Policy, National Biodiversity Law and a Wildlife Conservation Law, which all await endorsement from the Council of Ministers. The Basic Law of Environment, endorsed by the CoM in April 2012, defines the bases of environmental policy, the guiding principles for the conservation and protection of the environment and conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

The National Environmental Policy was endorsed by the CoM in February 2012. Environmental policy provides broad guidelines to the Government for addressing environmental concerns and ensuring effective management of its environmental resources, including cross sectoral issues as well as the underlying causes of environmental degradation and meeting international obligations. The government of Timor-Leste recognizes that environmental management is a cross sectoral issue which requires a comprehensive and integrated approach and cross-sectoral cooperation. As such the environmental policy provides broad guidelines for all relevant sectors to develop and implement their own policies and regulations to achieve a good environmental quality.

In addition to ratifying these environmentally-focused international conventions and their associated action plans and legislation, in July 2011 the Government of Timor-Leste launched the Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 and it is now the main strategic document identifying the national priorities until 2030 and setting the platform for partnership between the government and development partners. The Strategic Development Plan (SDP) provides a road map to implement sustainable development, demonstrating the Government's commitment to securing the wellbeing of the Timorese people and includes many important targets which are relevant to the natural environment and natural resources.

Programme of the Fifth Constitutional Government for the years 2012-2017 was finalized August 26th, 2012 and it will guide the work of the Government and its partners for the next 5 years. Chapter 2.5 on Environment addresses issues such as **climate change, forests and land and sea conservation zones, biodiversity and pollution control**. On climate Change, the government will establish a National Climate Change Centre to conduct research and observation on climate change issues, to ensure data on climate change impacts is being collected and to encourage technology innovation to address climate change adaptation and mitigation.

On forests and SLM, the Government will prepare a Forestry Management Plan to promote reforestation and sustainable forestry practices and improve sustainable land management practices in Timor-Leste. Also a 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, especially the Comoro River, and to create buffer zones on river banks and around dams, lakes and coastlines to aid water resource conservation and floodplain control. This Government will introduce a *National Biodiversity Act* to regulate the implementation of the NBSAP action plan.

The Chapter 3.3 on Electricity states that the Government will build upon the recent upgrade and expansion of the electrical grid to provide reliable electricity supplies to the entire country. The Government will ensure that the entire population has access to reliable electricity 24 hours a day.

Renewable energies and complete rural electrification will form the two pillars of the electricity agenda over the next five years. Particularly in remote areas the GoTL will build low cost and easy to install solar and wind projects to provide 10% of the energy needs, giving priority to Atauro and Oecussi Ambeno which are well placed to generate alternative energy.

Environment considerations as well as climate change will also be taken into consideration in the activities in relevant sectors, such as tourism and agriculture as well as in the development of National Planning Framework.

Table 2 below, details the target OP5 global objectives of the SGP in relation to the national priorities and the country programme niche for grant-making.

Table 2. Consistency with national priorities

OP5 project objectives	National priorities	SGP themes
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1: Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas through community-based actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2020, the status of biodiversity has improved by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity in the 30 declared Protected Areas (NBSAP) - By 2030, Timor-Leste will have an extensive network of land and marine national parks that protect representative samples of our biodiversity (SDP 2011-2030) - By 2015, Public awareness of environmental protection will have been enhanced (SDP 2011-2030) - Creation of areas of conservation that guarantee equilibrium between ecological, socio-cultural and economic values, where sustainable, for community prosperity (SAP PoWPA) - Encourage involvement of local community in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through incentives provision and responsibilities (Environment Policy) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community-based and collaborative management arrangements to maximize biodiversity conservation. Priority will be given to activities which create parallel revenue increases for local people - Awareness raising and education at the community level regarding biodiversity conservation and biodiversity-friendly practices that imply benefits for local people
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2015, public awareness on biodiversity has increased and participation in conservation activities through sustainable tourism and sustainable agriculture by private sector, media and local communities, including women and youth has been enhanced (NBSAP) - Sustainable management of land to maintain its local landscape character and responsive ecosystem requirements (NAP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote information sharing and collaboration within and between stakeholders and local communities to conserve and sustainably use natural resources - Strengthen local communities capacity (farmers and fishers) in biological resources rehabilitation and protection (reforestation, CRM, fisheries management, etc.)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ecotourism initiatives to realize economic benefits for communities from habitat conservation.
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3: Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2020, at least half of Timor Leste's energy needs will be provided by renewable energy sources (SDP 2011-2030) - By 2020, approximately 100,000 families will have access to solar power electric light (SDP 2011-2030) - By 2020, no families in Dili will have to cook with firewood (SDP 2011-2030) - Particularly in remote areas, the GoTL will build low cost and easy to install solar and wind projects to provide 10% of the energy needs, giving priority to Atauro and Oecussi Ambeno which are well placed to generate alternative energy (V Constitutional Government's programme for 2012-2017) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support renewable energy including solar, biomass, micro hydro power as clean energy for household use. - Promote energy efficient technologies appropriate to households (reduced fuel demand, cook stoves, solar lantern etc, bio-digesters)
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4: Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level</p>	<p>CPS does not envisage any activities under this focal area</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5: Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansion in woodland areas to achieve biodiversity conservation and increase carbon storage capacity to help tackle global warming (NAP) -By 2015, rehabilitation activities in critical watershed and degraded lands have been undertaken and at least 1 million trees have been planted per year; and sustainable livelihoods have been provided to local communities through ecosystem restoration activities (NBSAP) - Maintain and restore mangrove and forests and promote awareness raising to protect coastal ecosystems and forests from climate change (NAPA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support community and civil society driven initiatives such as community-forestry, and the restoration of degraded lands through afforestation and other measures - Community-based waste management for agricultural activities (such as composting) - Water access technologies - Activities related to protection and rehabilitation of mangrove ecosystem
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem- and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Self-reliant rural communities through improved productivity, increased income and employment opportunities (NAP) - Restoration of damaged lands and good management of soils, to reduce soil compaction and erosion (NAP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved agricultural practices (settled farming, alternatives to slash and burn) - Community-based models of sustainable forestry management developed, and tested
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7: Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the protection and preservation of arable land from being converting for other purposes through the introduction of land use planning and zoning (Environment Policy) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demonstrate community based land use planning to improve livelihoods (i.e. watershed based zonation and conservation buffer zones)

<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8: Support transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the protection and conservation of marine habitat as source of marine biodiversity and protect of the coastal line from erosion and pollution. - Rehabilitation of critical coastal line and other watershed and degraded lands have been undertaken; and sustainable livelihoods have been provided to local communities through marine ecosystem restoration activities. - Maintain and restore mangrove and forests and promote awareness raising to protect coastal ecosystems and forests from climate change (NAPA) 	<p>For coastal management, SGP activities may focus on: (i) afforestation or reforestation of mangroves; (ii) rehabilitation of coral reefs or construction of artificial coral reefs; (iii) conservation and sustainable management of seagrass beds; and (iv) promotion of sustainable fisheries management.</p>
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9: Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level</p>	<p>Not relevant in TL context, since TL has not ratified the Stockholm Convention</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10: Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparing and distributing environmental education materials to all communities and decision-makers through workshops, seminars, and mass media (SDP 2011-2030) - Promoting an environmental training program for those who are strangers to the environmental issues, in particular at local level, where the environmental awareness is extremely necessary (Environment Policy) - Integrating environmental issues into national curriculum and promoting action based environmental education at all levels of education (SDP 2011-2030 and NCSA 2007) - Providing education and public awareness programs on all international commitments signed by Timor-Leste (NCSA report, 2007) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support developing capacities of the CSOs in project proposal development, finance and project management for sustainable environment - Enhance capacities of CSOs, CBOs and other community-level stakeholders to address environmental problems through experiential learning and knowledge sharing
<p>Cross-Cutting Results: Poverty reduction, livelihoods and gender</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>- Promote equal involvement of men and women in SGP funded projects</p>

4. Capacity development, poverty reduction and gender results for SGP

The cross-cutting objective of the SGP is capacity development of CSOs, with priority for CBOs for: engagement through consultative process; generation, access and use of information and knowledge; supporting participatory processes in policy and legislation development; management and implementation of convention guidelines; and monitoring and evaluation of environmental impacts and trends. To sustain the developed capacity, the country programme will be consistently engage with local communities involved in SGP supported activities, through the

NSC and other mechanisms. Furthermore, in all capacity development approaches SGP Timor-Leste will ensure that capacity development activities are locally initiated and owned.

Involvement of the local people in project design, formulation and implementation stages will ensure strong ownership of the activities, and result in direct socio-economic benefits. SGP Timor-Leste will support the creative problem-solving and innovative simple solutions proposed by the communities themselves taking into account the local specifics. SGP strongly believes that provision of relatively small amounts of funding to local communities can facilitate cost-effective activities that will result in significant socioeconomic difference in their own lives and in the meantime generate global environmental benefits.

SGP considers gender equality and women’s empowerment as essential elements to achieve sustainable development. Gender as one of mandatory cross-cutting requirements in the SGP Timor-Leste grant-making criteria is mainstreamed throughout the SGP portfolio of projects and incorporated within the project cycle. SGP will have a focus specifically on the engagement and empowerment of women and will strive to support projects benefitting both men and women within the same communities.

5. OP5 country programme results: Objectives, Outcomes and Outputs Results Framework

Outcomes	Indicators	Means of verification	Activities
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1: Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas (ICCAs) through community-based actions			
SGP BD Outcome 1.1: Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts on biodiversity resources in and around protected areas, and indigenous and community conservation areas	Hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) influenced Hectares of protected areas Influenced	GIS mapping records Observations and discussions during NC or NSC site Visits	<i>At least 3 projects (or a percentage of projects representing the high importance of this objective)</i> Sustainable income generating activities (such as eco-tourism, marketing of local BD products)
SGP BD Outcome 1.2: Benefits generated at the community level from conservation of biodiversity in and around protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas	Number of projects Implemented Number of indigenous people directly supported	Reports on individual projects	Sustainable land use within conservation areas, buffer areas, sustainable agriculture, ecotourism, reforestation
SGP BD Outcome 1.3: Increased recognition and integration of indigenous and community conservation areas in national protected area systems	Number of community members with improved livelihoods related to benefits from protected areas		
SGP BD Outcome 1.4: Increased understanding and awareness at the community-level of the importance and value of biodiversity			

SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions			
<p>SGP BD Outcome 2.1: Improved community-level sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes / seascapes through community-based initiatives, frameworks and market mechanisms, including recognized environmental standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations</p> <p>SGP BD Outcome 2.2: Increased understanding and awareness of sustainable use of biodiversity</p>	<p>Number of projects Implemented</p> <p>Hectares of production landscapes/seascapes applying sustainable land use practices</p> <p>Number of indigenous people supported</p>	<p>GIS mapping records</p> <p>Observations and discussions during NC or NSC project site visits</p> <p>Reports on individual projects</p>	<p><i>At least 3 projects (or a percentage of projects representing the high importance of this objective)</i></p>
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3: Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level			
<p>SGP CC Outcome 3.1: Innovative low- GHG technologies deployed and successfully demonstrated at the community level</p> <p>SGP CC Outcome 3.2: GHG emissions avoided</p>	<p>Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies</p> <p>Number of community Members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies</p>	<p>Observations and discussions during NC or NSC site visits</p> <p>Reports on individual projects</p>	<p><i>At least 3 projects (or a percentage of projects representing the high importance of this objective)</i></p> <p>The activities will include; Promoting of low-tech and sustainable agriculture system, Introducing low-carbon and friendly environmental cooking stoves and strengthening indigenous NRM mechanism to protect forest area including sanctuaries</p>
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5: Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry			
<p>SGP CC Outcome 5.1: Sustainable land use, land use change, and forestry management and climate proofing practices adopted at the community level for forest and non-forest land-use types</p> <p>SGP CC Outcome 5.2: Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and non-forest lands, including peat-land</p> <p>SGP CC Outcome 5.3: GHG emissions Avoided</p>	<p>Hectares of forest under protection</p> <p>Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices</p>	<p>GIS mapping</p> <p>Observations and discussions during NC or NSC site visits</p> <p>Reports on individual projects</p>	<p><i>At least 3 projects (or a percentage of projects representing the high importance of this objective)</i></p>
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to			

sustain livelihoods of local communities			
SGP LD Outcome 6.1: Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts on agro-, and forest ecosystems and ecosystem services demonstrated to sustain ecosystem functionality SGP LD Outcome 6.2: Community-based models of sustainable forestry management developed, and tested, linked to carbon sequestration for possible upscaling and replication where appropriate, to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhance carbon sinks from land use, land use change, and forestry activities	Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	GIS mapping Observations and discussions during NC or NSC site visits Reports on individual projects	At least 3 project for each project objective Reforestation and rehabilitation critical land as the carbon pool Introducing organic farming system for sustainable agriculture to achieve sustainable livelihood, Introduction of agroforestry technology, and up scaling and replication of by sharing good practices amongst local community.
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7: Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)			
SGP LD Outcome 7.1: Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts in land use frontiers of agro-ecosystems and forest ecosystems (rural/urban, agriculture/forest)	Hectares of areas sustainably managed Number of indigenous people directly supported		
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8: Support transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives			
Outcome IW 8.1: Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts on marine habitat along the coastal line, and community conservation coastal areas.	Total length of the coastal line planted mangrove seedlings. Number of indigenous people involve in coastal line rehabilitation	GIS mapping Observations and discussions during NC or NSC site visits Progress report of project implementation	At least 4 projects for IW objective. The activities may include; include the rehabilitation of mangrove forest along coastal line by planting mangroves seedlings to create a sustainable marine environment and protection of the coastal line from erosion and abrasion. Introducing sea grass plantation methods to increase augment the source of income of fisherman, introducing creating artificial coral reefs method to create a good environment for marine ecosystems, and other living marine, replication and up scaling by sharing good practice among local communities.
Outcome IW 8.2: Increase community-level actions and practices in reducing negative impacts on marine biodiversity to improve sustainable	Number of sea grass pilot implemented by the community and indigenous people along the coastal area.	Observations and discussions during NC or NSC site visits Progress report of	

livelihood of community along the coastal areas.		project implementation	
Outcome I.W. 8.3: Benefits generated at the community level from conservation of biodiversity in and around protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas	Number of household involve in implementing sea grass cultivation to improve level of household income.	Observations and discussions during NC or NSC site visits Progress report of project implementation	At least 3 project The activities may include The Management of mangrove forests, Introduce environmentally friendly fishing mechanism.
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10: Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends			
Cross-Cutting Results: Livelihoods and Gender			

6. Strategy for Scaling up.

As SGP Timor-Leste is in its infancy, identifying appropriate thematic areas beyond those of the 5 focal areas already mandated by the SGP is difficult. As yet we simply do not yet know what kinds of issues small organisations will feel driven, knowledgeable and comfortable enough to focus on (and due to the low capacity and numbers of CSOs, dictating thematic areas to them at this point will likely result in either poorly constructed projects or a lack of applications). As such it will be prudent at this point to keep the thematic areas as wide as possible, and then ensure that when appropriate thematic areas can be identified, based both on CSO/NGO capacities and country specific needs, the capacity to upscale the projects that related well to these thematic areas is honed.

In order to do this we will firstly ensure the general focal areas already identified by the Global SGP programme are adhered to, and within these boundaries aim to identify CBO/NGOs with proposals with which it will be possible to upscale activities towards the broader regional and global activities. In the context of Timor Leste, these regional activities are likely to be based on marine and terrestrial biodiversity and sustainable land management.

The country lies within the Wallacea ecosystem line which exhibits high potential for transboundary migration of species through marine and terrestrial ecosystems. The Wallacea is one of the most intriguing areas of the world. It is extremely rich in endemic species, i.e. species that are only found in Wallacea or on single islands within this region. Consequently, it is recognized as one of earth's 34 so-called "biodiversity hotspots". With some justification Wallacea has also been dubbed the "birthplace" of biogeography, the science that aims at uncovering and understanding the past and present distribution patterns of plants and animals. Many species (Flora and Fauna) that are found only on Timor and associated islands still exist in Timor-Leste. However the original forest habitat of many bird species is greatly reduced throughout the country by human activities, the high rate of deforestation having destroyed many of these valuable habitats. Since 2000 the Government of Timor-Leste has banned commercial logging as part of its commitment to protect the environment and watersheds for biodiversity and for human livelihoods (MAFP 2004).

An example of an appropriate and likely future "theme" may be to support the sustainable management of marine ecosystems through mangrove forest rehabilitation which will act as a nursery for pelagic and reef fish, and hence supporting the rich biodiversity of the surrounding seas. Another may be to use traditional mechanism to conserve areas of high ecological

significance and initiate tree planting schemes within watersheds which will both improve land management and reduce potential degradation to reef ecosystems from sedimentation.

In order to ensure that the broader non-thematic activities that are chosen in the first grant delivery have the opportunity to be up-scaled into a future thematic area, they will be assisted by the NC as well as the partner organisations in developing their projects in ways which take into consideration the larger regional actors and issues at play, building links between regional and global activities and future opportunities for funding from these sources.

Other strategies for ensuring the up scaling capacity of projects are improved will include sharing of lessons learnt of good practices among the community members and with neighbouring villages through seminars both locally and at the national level. This will ensure that replication of successful ideas is facilitated, and will allow thematic areas, likely within geographical areas to be established by a number of CSO/NGO partners and develop into a critical mass, ensuring positive change and lasting impacts.

In addition to lesson learnt workshop for scaling up and or replication the good practices of the programme implementation, the GEF Small Grants Programme (FEG SGP) will seek a synergistic cooperation with potential partners with the government in general and especially the ministry of commerce, industry and the environment, and also others potential partners such as the Arafura Timor Sea, PEMSEA etc.

Key donor programmes on biodiversity and international water project and land degradation The government of Timor-Leste especially the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment, has initiated to allocate number of funds to local Non-Governmental Organization those has the initiative toward rehabilitation and protection of the environment.

The international organization; the potential international partners in conservation and protection the international waters such as PEMSEA, the Arafura Timor Arafura Sea, the Coral Triangle Initiative etc. These organizations currently are implementing their activities in protection International Waters. The GEF SGP will share the good practices and lessons learnt to adapt and replicate to other areas.

UN Agencies Timor-Leste including UNDP and FAO are the potential partner for scaling up and replication the programme. UNDP Timor-Leste is implementing environmental protection projects in areas such as climate change adaptation, biomass development, disaster risk management (climate change focus). FAO is now implementing an agriculture sustainable progrmame in Timor-Leste to eradicate poverty in rural community in Timor-Leste in line with the Government's plan. The GEF Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) will share the good practices and lesson learnt to be replicated with partner's local organization.

We are also working with major international NGO's as partners for the SGP.

CARE has been operating in Timor-Leste since 1994, originally as part of CARE Indonesia and as an autonomous Country Office since 2000. In that time, CARE has engaged in two major emergency responses following the violent events that occurred in 1999 and 2006. CARE in Timor-Leste focuses on long-term sustainable development projects in agriculture and disaster risk reduction, education, community health and nutrition, capacity building, urban community outreach and peace-building, rural infrastructure and employment, and women's participation and gender equality.

Oxfam International in Timor-Leste has been working in Timor-Leste to create a better life for the East Timorese people for more than 30 years.

Oxfam is supporting this new nation reach security and sustainability by working closely with the government, local organisations and communities. The Organization provided support to the local NGOs and/CBOs on sustainable Agriculture and Disaster preparedness project.

Caritas-Australia is supporting community based organization and cooperative development at grassroots level, focusing on sustainable agriculture, public health, and disaster risk management. The Caritas - Australia operated in Timor-Leste with the programme among other are Improving water, sanitation and agriculture in Timor Leste, Peace building programme, Disaster management,

Plan International

Plan International organization has been working in Timor-Leste since 2001, helping poor children and youth to access their rights to education, health, livelihoods and protection.

The organization implements projects in Lautem and Aileu districts, and did extensive work in camps for internally displaced people in the capital, Dili, after the political crisis of 2006.

During our first 10 years of operation in Timor-Leste, our programs have aimed to improve early childhood education, water, sanitation and hygiene services, youth livelihoods and Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development.

7. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

Regular monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is an essential component of the SGP programme and intends to measure progress and achievements at project and country programme levels. Both at project and country programme levels M&E will be conducted in the course of implementation of the different stages; planning, execution and completion. M&E identifies implementation problems and helps to assess whether targets are being achieved. M&E activities are represented through different types of reports that help the country programme and its projects to maintain accountability, achieve sustainability, allow for replicability and provide opportunities for extracting and communicating lessons learned. The results and/or lessons learned from M&E will be used to improve the programme and projects design and implementation, and will enable SGP grantees to carry on project activities after the grant period is over.

SGP Timor Leste interventions at the programme level and project level will be monitored to ensure that projects and programme are meeting the SGP CPS objectives. The M&E approach will adopt conventional and participatory approaches at all levels of the SGP Timor Leste interventions. M&E approaches will involve the collection, analysis and compilation of both qualitative and quantitative data to be generated in the development. The framework will provide basis for the assessment of impacts and constraints of the SGP project on regular basis and address the changes the programme has brought at the level of the programme activities, community project level, and impact at the national level.

It is one of the programme principles that the SGP grantees deeply involve local communities and other stakeholders in a participatory self-monitoring and assessment/evaluation process at project level. It is believed that the involvement of project beneficiaries in M&E process will promote mutual understanding about the project's approach, contribute to community "ownership", as well as enable capacity building and apply lessons learned from project and programme experience.

At country level, the M&E process mainly involves: development and implementation of the programme M&E plan; compilation and communication of lessons learned, and reporting to the Central Programme Management Team.

Indicators to measure the expected results at country programme level (Outcomes) are agreed with the NSC, while for the project level results (Outputs) indicators are determined by the NC and grantees. Thus, at project level M&E process implies planning, coordination, systematic reporting, and agreement upon these and other issues by all project participants before projects are undertaken (see Table 4).

Table 4. M&E Plan at the Project Level

SGP Individual Project Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Participatory Project Monitoring	Grantees	Duration of project
Baseline Data Collection ¹	Grantees, NC	At project concept planning and proposal stage
Two or Three Project Progress and Financial Reports (<i>depending on agreed disbursement schedule</i>)	Grantees, NC, PA	At each disbursement request
Project Workplans	Grantees, NC, PA	Duration of project
NC Project Proposal Site Visit (<i>as necessary / cost effective</i> ²)	NC	Before project approval, as appropriate
NC Project Monitoring Site Visit (<i>as necessary / cost effective</i>)	NC	On average once per year, as appropriate
NC Project Evaluation Site Visit (<i>as necessary / cost effective</i>)	NC	At end of project, as appropriate
Project Final Report	Grantees	Following completion of project activities
Project Evaluation Report (<i>as necessary / cost effective</i>)	NC, NSC, External party	Following completion of project activities
Prepare project description to be incorporated into global project database	PA, NC	At start of project, and ongoing as appropriate

The NC will undertake at least two monitoring visits per project realization, preferably at the intermediate reporting(s) and at final reporting. Upon necessity and as possible, respective members of the NSC will also participate in site visits. The site visits will give the NC/NSC the opportunity to observe the actual implementation of the project and confirm the information contained in the interim and final reports of grantees. During the site visits, the NC will collect materials, information, photos, etc., in order to document lessons learned and to demonstrate the environmental and sustainable livelihood impacts of the SGP activities. After each site visit the NC/NSC member(s) will prepare monitoring records indicating observations, recommendations and respective measure to be taken. These reports will be provided to the grantee and the NSC if requested.

¹ Capacity-development workshops and M&E trainings may be organized in relation to 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; REDD+ standards; and/or other specific donor/co-financing requirements.

² To ensure cost-effectiveness, project level M&E activities, including project site visits, will be 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.

Apart from the interim progress reports, the grantee will prepare a final report upon completion of the project. The final report must cover the life of the project, objective reached, expected and actual results, lessons learned, perspectives or replication and other interesting aspects of the project. The report should also include the project sustainability aspects. If necessary, the NC will ask for additional information or clarification.

After approving the reports, the NC will prepare project completion report and register the conclusion of the project in the SGP project database.

Table 5. M&E Plan at the Programme Level

SGP Country Programme Level		
M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Country Programme Strategy Review	NSC, NC, CPMT	Start of OP5
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	NSC, NC	Once during OP5
NSC Meetings	NSC, NC, UNDP CO	Minimum twice per year
Performance and Results Assessment (PRA) of NC Performance	NC, NSC, UNDP CO, CPMT, UNOPS	Once per year
Country Programme Review resulting in Annual Country Report ³	NC presenting to NSC and CPMT	Once per year
Financial 4-in-1 Report	NC/PA, UNOPS	Quarterly

8. Knowledge management

Knowledge management strategy implies the collection and dissemination of information concerning the experience gained from each individual project and the entire project portfolio by various GEF thematic areas. The objective of the knowledge management efforts is to facilitate the flow of knowledge and experiences, leverage lessons learned from both successful and unsuccessful projects, and to replicate and scale-up good practices. Best SGP practices will be used as an influence mechanism for development and formulation of policy for implementation of environmental conventions and development agendas.

Knowledge and experience gained through SGP projects will be collected and consolidated in handbooks, factsheets, case studies, films and video materials. This information will then be widely disseminated among practitioners to determine the good/best practices and strategies and to compare and share experience. Experience will also be shared at seminars, meetings, public presentations, knowledge fairs, knowledge centers and through different electronic information networks and media when applicable. Training programmes and workshops conducted within the SGP projects are of special importance in the knowledge management aspect.

SGP Timor Leste will ask for continuous knowledge sharing among the present and past grantees to share best practices and lessons learned; document best practices distributed; create a "directory

³ The annual Country Programme Review exercise should be carried out in consultation with the national Rio Convention focal points and the associated reporting requirements.

of expertise" among SGP grantees to call upon each other for advice; and designate local focal persons.

SGP Timor Leste will encourage applicants to include a component for demonstration and knowledge dissemination in proposed projects. Regular short "press releases" will be prepared and disseminated in electronic and/or printed form by the grantees for updating the public on the past (successes, awards, recognitions, etc.), present and future activities. The grantees will be required to ensure continuous and open exchange of knowledge and lessons learned with other applicants. The accessibility of information will be a requirement to all SGP participants.

9. Resource mobilization and sustainability

Resource mobilization is a key part of the SGP country programme strategy and therefore, a priority task for the SGP team and the NSC. It is a commitment on the part of SGP to the GEF Council to ensure minimum 1:1 co-funding ratio of SGP projects, in a way that co-funding part is evenly allocated between cash and in-kind. Co-financing is also important for increasing the number, size and impacts of SGP funded projects. Mobilized partnerships and resources are vital for strengthening income-generating and other livelihood components of the projects that would foster community "ownership" of projects and thus ensure sustainability.

SGP Timor Leste will consider partnership and co-funding opportunities from both traditional and non-traditional sources. Resource mobilization activities will be carried out through the following directions:

- Assessment of interests and priorities of international donor and development agencies and identification of opportunities for partnership and co-financing;
- Attraction of private sector in SGP projects co-financing, also as a part of corporate social responsibility;
- Mainstreaming SGP projects with UN agencies and GEF-funded larger projects;
- Mainstreaming SGP projects with MDGs and poverty reduction programmes for expanded co-financing;
- Exploring opportunities for complementarity and cost sharing with state-funded projects and initiatives at local level.

SGP Timor Leste will target all possible sources to provide in-kind and cash co-financing for SGP both at programme and project levels. To this effect, the Programme aims to establish and maintain strong partnership relations with bilateral and multilateral donor agencies, UN agencies, UNV programme, as well as private sector and government.

According to the SGP principles, all country Programmes shall move to external non-GEF funding after a given period of time. SGP Timor Leste sustainability strategy will focus on sustaining the country programme results, both at project and programme levels, beyond the GEF funding. In particular, the country programme will focus on achievement of the following results:

- Mobilizing additional programme level co-financing and act as a delivery mechanism for other donors, ensuring cost recovery for SGP;
- Strengthening income-generating components and thus, community "ownership" of the projects;
- Securing co-financing resources from traditional and non-traditional sources;
- Ensuring broad advertisement and replication of the successfully implemented SGP projects and initiatives;

- Ensuring that the CPS is updated to incorporate national environmental and sustainable development priorities;
- Ensuring the most-efficient contribution of the government representatives in the NSC aimed at enhanced involvement of SGP Timor Leste in the national strategies and action plans;
- Ensuring SGP’s visibility through continuous communication, outreach and networking;
- Serving as a platform for cooperation and dialogue among NGOs/CBOs, local authorities, government agencies, academic and research institutes, private sector, media, and other stakeholders.

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ANNEX 1: GEF SGP OP 5 PROJECT LEVEL INDICATORS

SGP OP5 results indicators	
Biodiversity (BD)	
BD1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) influenced ○ Hectares of protected areas influenced ○ Hectares of significant ecosystems with improved conservation status
BD2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of production landscapes / seascapes applying sustainable use practices ○ Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status ○ Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced (US dollar equivalent)
Climate Change (CC)	
CCM1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Renewable energy measures (please specify) ▪ Energy efficiency measures (please specify) ▪ Other (please specify) ○ Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies ○ Total value of energy or technology services provided (US dollar equivalent)
CCM4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low carbon transport practices (please specify) ○ Total value of transport services provided (US dollar equivalent)
CCM5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices ○ Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices
Land degradation (LD) & Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)	
LD1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices ○ Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated
LD3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices
International Waters (IW)	
IW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hectares of river/lake basins applying sustainable management practices and contributing to implementation of SAPs ○ Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds managed sustainably ○ Tonnes of land-based pollution avoided
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	

SGP OP5 results indicators	
POPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tons of solid waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal ○ Kilograms of obsolete pesticides disposed of appropriately ○ Kilograms of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release
Capacity Development, Policy and Innovation (all focal areas)	
CD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of consultative mechanisms established for Rio convention frameworks (please specify) ○ Number of community-based monitoring systems demonstrated (please specify) ○ Number of new technologies developed /applied (please specify) ○ Number of local or regional policies influenced (level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5) ○ Number of national policies influenced (level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5) ○ Number of people trained on: project development, monitoring, evaluation etc. (to be specified according to type of training)
Livelihoods, Sustainable Development, and Empowerment (all focal areas)	
Cross-cutting	<p>Livelihoods & Sustainable Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) (Note: mandatory for all projects) ○ Number of days of food shortage reduced ○ Number of increased student days participating in schools ○ Number of households who get access to clean drinking water ○ Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US dollar equivalent) ○ Total value of investments (e.g. infrastructure, equipment, supplies) in US Dollars (Note: estimated economic impact of investments to be determined by multiplying infrastructure investments by 5, all others by 3). <p>Empowerment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of NGOs/CBOs formed or registered ○ Number of indigenous peoples directly supported ○ Number of women-led projects supported ○ Number of quality standards/labels achieved or innovative financial mechanisms put in place

For the third time I am pleased submitted a draft national planning strategies. There are some things we do add up in relation to your request that the focus area, and strategies for replication.