

# **Report on the Consultation Meeting with Stakeholders in Region 3 on the Draft Government Documents for Expansion of CBNRM**

## **1. Outline of the Meeting**

### **1.1 Date of the Meeting**

The meeting was held on October 29, 2019 at the office of MAF Ermera.

### **1.2 Agenda and Timeframe of the Meeting**

The agenda of the meeting is shown below.

#### **Agenda of the Meeting**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Sessions</b>	<b>Resource persons</b>
09:00-09:10	Registration	Secretariat
09:10-09:20	Introduction of the participants and agenda	MC
09:20-09:30	Opening Remarks	Municipal Administrator of Ermera
09:30-09:50	Introduction of the JICA CBNRM Project	Mr. Yoji Mizuguchi, Deputy Chief Advisor of the JICA Project Team
09:50-10:50	Introduction of Draft Policy Recommendations for CBNRM	Mr. Hermenegildo G Member of GDFCIP Working Group
10:50-11:10	Coffee Break	-
11:10-12:30	Introduction of Draft CBNRM Roadmap	Mr. Adelino Rojasio Member of GDFCIP Working Group
12:30-13:30	Lunch Break	-
13:30-14:30	Introduction of Draft Ministerial Order for CBNRM Expansion	Mr. Isolino Guterres Member of the JICA Project Team
14:30-15:00	Introduction of the draft idea on the future project funded by GCF after the JICA CBNRM project	Mr. Yoji Mizuguchi, Deputy Chief Advisor of the JICA Project Team
14:00-15:20	Coffee Break	-
15:20-16:20	Discussions	MC
16:20-16:30	Closing Reparks	Municipal Administrator or Municipal MAF Director

### **1.3 Participants in the Meeting**

The total number of participants in the meeting is 32 persons who were MAF municipal officials, Municipal Administrative officers, and representative of NGOs. A list of the participants is shown below

## Lists of Participants in the Meeting

Name of the participants	Position
1. Joao Tilman	President Municipality of Aileu
2. Mario da Silva	MAF Director of Liquica
3. Aderito dos Santos	MAF Director of Bobonaro
4. Gallieni S.F	MAF Director of Aileu
5. Teofilo Maia	MAF Director of Ermera
6. Edelmiro de Jesus	Director of Environment, Ermera
7. Sergio S.	Chief Cabinet of MAF Regional, Ermera
8. Martino Bilimau	Chief Dept of Forest Guard, MAF Maliana
9. Valente dos Santos	Chief Dept of DSM, MAF Ermera
10. Luis de Deus	Chief Dept of Forest Guard, MAF Ermera
11. Mineiro P. Machado	Officer of Food Security, MAF Ermera
12. Juliao P. Suri	Officer of Industrial Plants, MAF Aileu
13. Bernardino C	Officer of Crops, MAF Ermera
14. Renato Serrao	Secretary of Municipal Liquica
15. Lucia dos Santos	MAF Ermera
16. Simiao Soares	MAF Ermera
17. Amilcar Tavares	MAF Ermera
18. Salvador Ribeiro	Extension Coordinator, MAF Dili
19. Jose Baltazar	MAF Ermera
20. Jaime Simoens	Technical Staff, MAF Dili
21. Gil Q.	Chief Dept of Forest Guard, MAF Dili
22. Joao Rodrigues	Senior Extension, MAF Aileu
23. Antoninho	Chief Dept of Forest Guard, MAF Liquica
24. Mariano Soares	AME, Ermera
25. Paulo Amaral	NGO Halarae, Director-Dili
26. Marcos Ramos	NGO Maledoi, Director-Liquica
27. Mateus Maia	NGO Raebia, Director-Dili
28. Antonio Soares	NGO IMI, Ermera
29. Rince Nipu	NGO OHM, Director
30. Argentina Abu	NGO OHM, Manager
31. Hermenegildo	Chief Dept, DGFCPI, Dili
32. Adelino Rojario	Chief Dept, DGFCPI, Dili

## 2. Results of the Discussions

### 2.1 Opening Remarks by Municipal Administrator of Aileu

Municipal Administrator of Aileu made opening remarks expressing his gratitude for the attendance of the participants from different municipalities as well as expectations that this meeting could give an answer for protection of forests from fire or illegal cutting. He also showed his concerns about the recent increase of forest fires occurring in Aileu and Ermera indicating that these fires caused severe damage to not only forests but also coffee plantations and communities' houses at the worst.



### 2.2 Presentation of the Materials

After the opening remarks, the GDFCIP Working Team and JICA Project Team made the presentations of the JICA CBNRM Project and the following documents drafted by the working team and JICA Project Team.

- Draft Policy Recommendations for CBNRM Expansion

- Draft CBNRM Roadmap
- Draft Ministerial Order for Sustainable Forest Management through Expansion of CBNRM
- Draft Ideas on the Future Project proposed to GCF

The presentation materials used in the meeting are shown in **Appendix-1** attached herewith.

## 2.3 Discussion

After the presentations, the participants in the meeting shared their comments and suggestions on the documents presented. Some highlights of the discussions are summarized below.

(1) Chief of Department of Forest, MAF Municipal Office of Dili

- a. Forest degradation is a big issue as mentioned by the administrator. It is attributed to not only forest fires but also road expansion and installation of electrical poles. How could CBNRM reduce the impact caused by such drivers.
- b. MAF, particularly National Directorate of Forest and Watershed Management, has always faced the limitation of budget; hence, it might be difficult to implement the roadmap.
- c. What is the roadmap meant?

### Answers by the Working Team

- a. The CBNRM mechanism is effective in reducing the incidence of forest fires and illegal cutting, but not much applicable to the expansion of roads and building of electrical poles. Nevertheless, the impacts caused by road construction and electrification seem to be limited as compared to forest fires.
- b. As mentioned, the budget allocated for NDFWM has been always limited; therefore, NDFWM has faced difficulties in its operations.
- c. Hence, GDFCIP with technical assistance from the JICA Project Team is planning to approach to the international funding institution, namely GCF, to obtain additional funding support for implementation of the CBNRM roadmap.
- c. Roadmap can be considered as a master plan or long-term action plan for expansion of the CBNRM mechanism.

(2) Municipal Administrator of Aileu

- a. What kinds of competency does the municipal administrative office require for implementation of the CBNRM roadmap and others? Since the decentralization is the



- main government policy, a certain competency should be given to the municipal level.
- b. If the project is implemented at either municipal or post-administrative level, what is the main role of the central government in monitoring the project activities?
  - c. Does the CBNRM mechanism, particularly Tara Bandu, include the fines/ penalties imposed on a violator?

Answers by the Working Team

- a. Decree Law No. 9 of the state ministry defines the decentralization and its competencies or responsibilities at municipal level. Currently, there are some competencies at municipal level, such as establishment and operations of a nursery, reforestation, and management of plantations.
  - b. As mentioned in the presentations, the main roles and tasks of the municipal and post-administrative offices concerned are: 1) to facilitate the coordination among the relevant organizations, 2) to play a leading role in the operations of the platform at sub-watershed or post-administrative level, and 3) supervision of the field activities in collaboration with MAF, to name a few.
  - c. The municipal MAF offices concerned in collaboration with NFDWM and NDNC will be responsible for monitoring of the project activities in the field. The central governmental organizations will mainly provide guidance and orientation to the municipal officers.
  - d. Although the presentation did not mention about the details of the village regulations developed in the CBNRM mechanism, fines and penalties were also defined as part of the village regulations in the process of the CBNRM mechanism. In fact, local communities in the CBNRM villages have solved issues happening in the villages using the village regulations, particularly fines and penalties defined in the regulations.
- (3) Director of Municipal MAF Office of Dare
- a. There are still forest fires happening in Dare although the village has introduced the CBNRM mechanism. Fires have come from the border areas with the neighboring villages.

Answers by the Working Team

- a. NDFCIP needs to have dialogues with the neighboring villages in coordination with the municipal MAF office of Dili to enhance villagers' awareness of the village regulations. Such an activity has been put in the budget plan, but it was cut off by the higher authority of MAF when it was reviewed.
- (4) Director of Municipal MAF Office of Bobonaro
- a. Other directorates concerned should be involved in the project from the planning to implementation to avoid duplication of activities. In the past, there were some duplications in the activities between projects or directorates concerned.

Answers by the Working Team

- a. It is necessary to integrate different directorates from different ministries into the framework for the project implementation, so that the project could facilitate the

communications between/among the relevant directorates to avoid duplications. The MAF DP map developed by the JICA CBNRM project could be referred to know the current DPs activities at suco level.

- b. The watershed management council developed and demonstrated by the CBNRM project phase 1 has involved relevant directorates, such as SAS, Environment, and Disaster Management as members of the council, so that the council could take necessary actions in an integrated and efficient manner.

(5) Director of Municipal MAF Office of Liquica

- a. In the presentations, a total of 16 villages have been supported by the project. Where are those villages located? Are there any villages to be covered by the new project?

Answers by the Working Team

- a. The 16 villages are those that the CBNRM Project Phase 1 and Phase 2 have supported; hence they are located in Aileu. The new project will cover village located in Comoro watershed, which overlap with the part of Liquica.

(6) Director of Municipal MAF Office of Aileu

- a. The presentation said that the deforestation rate between 2003 and 2012 was 1.7% per annum. Is the deforestation rate still as high as 1.7% or are there any changes in the rate?

Answers by the Working Team

- a. There is no clear data indicating the deforestation rate after 2012. We, the JICA CBNRM Project Phase II plans to analyze the latest satellite images covering the target four watersheds to assess the latest deforestation rate in the watersheds.

(7) National NGO from Liquica (OHM)

- a. Once farmers sell their paddy/ rice to the government institution, they should be paid in cash immediately after sales.
- b. Does the agricultural census prepared by MAF include data of forestry?
- c. PNDS has focused on infrastructure development at village level so far. It should include other types of interventions for village development.

Answers by the Working Team

- a. There is no datum of forestry in agriculture census developed by MAF.
- b. PNDS has supported local communities in developing a village plan, which mainly aims to develop rural infrastructure in a village. After infrastructure development, the focus may be placed on agricultural development in the future.

(8) Directorate of Land and Property

- a. Directorate of Land and Property at municipal level should be involved in the process of the CBNRM mechanism, particularly PLUP, so that they could make inputs on land issues, such as the land law.

Answers by the Working Team

- a. It would be good if any staff of Directorate of Land and Property could attend the sessions of PLUP so that any issues relating to land ownership could be discussed. Nevertheless, the sessions of PLUP basically focus on the utilization of land, but not on the boundaries of land ownership.

(9) Chief of Department of Forest, Municipal MAF Office of Bobonaro

- a. Local communities in the municipality are still practicing shifting cultivation and collection of firewood. How can CBNRM reduce such practices?
- b. The municipal MAF office has planted sandalwood seedlings in some areas in the municipality.

Answers by the Working Team

- a. In the CBNRM project villages, it is observed that the number of communities who practice shifting cultivation and illegal cutting for firewood collection has been drastically reduced after the introduction of the CBNRM mechanism.

## **2.4 Closing Remarks**

Director of the municipal MAF office of Liquica made his closing remarks at the end of the meeting.

The meeting ended at PM4:45.

End of document

## Report on the Consultation Meeting with Stakeholders in Region 1 on the Draft Government Documents for Expansion of CBNRM

### 1. Outline of the Meeting

#### 1.1 Date of the Meeting

The meeting was held on November 14, 2019 at the office of Baucau Municipality.

#### 1.2 Agenda and Timeframe of the Meeting

The agenda of the meeting is shown below.

##### Agenda of the Meeting

Time	Session	Resource Person
08:40-09:10	Registration	Secretariat
09:10-09:20	Introduction of the participants and agendas	MC
09:20-09:40	Opening Remarks	Municipal Administrator of Lautem and Manatuto
09:40-10:10	Introduction of the JICA CBNRM Project	Mr. Chiaki Shiga Member of JICA Project Team
10:10-10:30	Coffee Break	-
10:30-11:10	Introduction of Policy Recommendation for CBNRM	Mr. Isolino Guterres Member of JICA Project Team
11:10-13:10	Introduction of Draft CBNRM Roadmap	Mr. Vicente Sanches Soares, Senior Officer of Community Forestry Dept., NDF
13:10-14:10	Lunch	-
14:10-14:40	Introduction of Draft Ministerial Order for CBNRM Expansion	Mr. Fernando de Araujo, Chief, Dept. of Watershed Management and Coastal Area
14:40-15:10	Introduction of the draft idea on the future project funded by GCF after the JICA CBNRM project	Mr. Chiaki Shiga Member of JICA Project Team
15:10-15:30	Discussions	MC
15:30-15:40	Closing Remarks	Director of MAF Baucau Office

#### 1.3 Participants in the Meeting

The total number of participants in the meeting is persons who are Municipal Administrative officers, MAF Municipal officials and representatives of NGOs. A list of the participants is shown below.

##### List of Participants

Name	Position
1. Jeferino dos Santos S.	Municipal Administrator, Lautem
2. Fernando Sousa	Municipal Administrator, Manatuto
3. Martinho Ximenes	MAF Regional Director, Baucau
4. Agostinho E. Guterres	MAF Director of Baucau
5. Carlos Pinto	MAF Director of Viqueque
6. Tomas F. P. Ximenes	MAF Director of Manatuto
7. Emerenciana Baucau	Rep. Director of Environment, Baucau
8. Teresa da C. Almeida	Chief of Dept, MAF Baucau
9. Raimundo da Crus	Chief of Dept. of Forest Guard, MAF Lautem
10. Helder Amaral	Chief of Dept. of Forest Guard, MAF Viqueque
11. Pedro Antonio S.	Chief of Dept. of Forest Guard, MAF Manatuto
12. Domingos Novo Fernandes	Director of NGO Fraterna, Lautem
13. Alex da Costa	Program Manager of Prospek, Lautem
14. Justino Vilanova	Director of NGO Prospek, Lautem

15. Agostinho do Rosario Guterres	Director of NGO CIASC, Viqueque
16. Agostinho do Rosario	Project Manager of NGO CIASC, Viqueque
17. Olga M. da Costa	Director of NGO Colega da Paz, Viqueque
18. Fernando de Araujo	Chief Dept, DGFCPI, Dili
19. Vicente Sanches Soares	Senior Officer of Community Forestry Dept., NDF
20. Lourenco X.	Technical staff, MAF Baucau Office
21. Cornelia F. M.	Chief of Cabinet of Munic. Lautem
22. Pascoal A. Belo	Forest Guard of MAF Baucau
23. Agosntinho De G.	Journalist
24. Dinis M. Ximenes	Staff (Prospect)
25. Jose F. Manatuto	Staff of MAF Baucau

## 2. Results of the Discussions

### 2.1 Opening Remarks

Municipal Administrator of Lautem and Manatuto made opening remarks expressing his appreciation for the participants from different municipalities and expected that the discussions in the meeting would provide an opportunity to consider the methods for coping with adverse effects of climate change.

### 2.2 Presentation of the Materials

After the opening remarks, the GDFCIP Working Team and JICA Project Team made the presentations of the JICA CBNRM Project and the following documents drafted by the Working Team and JICA Project Team.

- Draft Policy Recommendations for CBNRM Expansion
- Draft CBNRM Roadmap
- Draft Ministerial Order for Sustainable Forest Management through Expansion of CBNRM
- Draft Ideas on the Future Project proposed to GCF



The presentation materials used in the meeting are shown in **Appendix-1** attached herewith.

### 2.3 Discussion

After the presentations, the participants in the meeting shared their comments and suggestions on the documents presented. Some highlights of the discussions are summarized below.

#### (1) Municipal Administrator of Lautem

- a. As for the villages that have been supported in the Project, how do the communities ensure sustainability of project inputs?
- b. As for the evaluation of the watersheds, the scoring criteria are not clear. For instance, Iralaloro watershed does not cover a large area and hence cannot be included in the category of critical watersheds in my opinion. Also, Iralaloro watershed does not seem to cover 13 sucos in its catchment area.
- c. It is a request for the subsequent regional or central-level workshops that the Working Team show a detailed map of watersheds in the presentation, so that the participants can check and agree the covered villages within particular watershed.



### Answers by the Working Team

- a. The communities continue monthly monitoring meeting for checking the implementation of village regulations. The monthly meetings currently taking place in the villages are led by the village leaders with the fines collected in accordance with village regulations. In addition, the NDFWM has set aside annual budget of USD 10,000 as the follow-up fund of their Micro Program activities. The GDFCIP is also aware of the effectiveness of the interventions in these communities and intends to support where necessary.



- b. In responding to the first part of the comment, the Working Team explained the evaluation process and criteria in detail, referring to Chapter 3 of the CBNRM Roadmap (2nd draft, p3-2). For the second part of the comment, the Working Team presented the participants with Table 3-1 of the said roadmap (T-9 to 14).
- c. The suggestion is well noted, and the Team will do so.

### (2) Municipal Administrator of Manatuto

- a. In the presentation of Roadmap and the proposal for GCF funding, the role and responsibility of the Municipality Offices are limited or not clearly defined. It is recommended that the Working Team involve them and give clear roles in the projects' operations.

### Answer by the Working Team

- a. It is well noted, and the Team will consider how to improve the drafts based on the suggestion.

### (3) Technical Staff, Baucau MAF Office

- a. It is recommended to invite MAF technical officers and all municipality officers concerned to the central-level consultation meeting for providing technical comments based on local knowledge and experience.

### Answer by the Working Team

- a. The Team will consider the possibility based on the suggestion.

### (4) Suggestion raised by multiple attendants (Municipal Administrator of Lautem and Manatuto, and Chief Dept. of Forest Guard, MAF Baucau Office)

- a. Concerning the CBNRM mechanism, Tara Bandu should not be a tool utilized by any foreign interventions. It is a collection of cultural norms formed within the community. Thus, the Project should address the effectiveness of formulating village regulations when explaining about the CBNRM mechanism.

### Answer by the Working Team

- a. The CBNRM mechanism introduces a ceremony of Tara Bandu to officialize the village regulation. Lia nain are invited to the ceremony in order to pray to the god (using local dialect), and the formulated village regulation will be officially announced to the public in the following day.  
The village regulations set and executed in several villages of Aileu Municipality have been highly effective; community people are aware of the importance of the village regulation, and the occurrence of illegal activities, such as illegal cuttings or forest fires, has been reduced up to present.

## **2.4 Closing Remarks**

Director of the municipal MAF office of Baucau made his closing remarks at the end of the meeting.

The meeting ended at 15:40.

End of document

# Report on the Consultation Meeting with Stakeholders in Region 2 on the Draft Government Documents for Expansion of CBNRM

## 1. Outlines of the Meeting

### 1.1 Date of the Meeting

The meeting was held on November 26, 2019 at the office of MAF Ainaro.

### 1.2 Agenda and Timeframe of the Meeting

The agenda of the meeting is shown below.

**Agenda of the Meeting**

Time	Sessions	Resource persons
09:00-09:10	Registration	Secretariat
09:10-09:20	Introduction of the participants and agenda	MC
09:20-09:30	Opening Remarks	Chief Cabinet of Regional Director
09:30-09:50	Session 1: Introduction of the JICA CBNRM Project	Mr. Yoji Mizuguchi, Deputy Chief Advisor of the JICA Project Team
09:50-10:50	Session 2: Introduction of Draft Policy Recommendations for CBNRM	Mr. Isolino Guterres Local Coordinator
10:50-11:10	Coffee Break	-
11:10-12:30	Session 3: Introduction of Draft CBNRM Roadmap	Mr. Vicente Member of GDFCIP Working Group
12:30-13:30	Lunch Break	-
13:30-14:30	Session 4: Introduction of Draft Ministerial Order for CBNRM Expansion	Mr. Fernando Member of DGFCPI working group
14:30-15:00	Session 5: Introduction of the draft idea on the future project funded by GCF after the JICA CBNRM project	Mr. Yoji Mizuguchi, Deputy Chief Advisor of the JICA Project Team
14:00-15:20	Coffee Break	-
15:20-16:20	Discussions	MC
16:20-16:30	Closing Remarks	Administrator of Manufahi

### 2.3 Participants in the Meeting

A total participant is 26 people from MAF officials, President of Municipality, and representative of NGO. A list of the participants is summarized below.

**Lists of Participants in the Meeting**

Name of the participants	Position
1. Jose Antonio da C	Administrator Municipality of Manufahi
2. Aurelio das S	MAF Director of Manufahi
3. Adelino da Costa	Chief Dept of Forest Guard, MAF Manufahi
4. Britos de Araujo	Technical Staff, MAF Manufahi
5. Antoninho D Sarmento	Director of NGO CEFOBOM
6. Antonio ALves	Director of NGO LBF
7. Zeferino A. Guterres.	MAF Director of Manufahi
8. Francisco Sarmento	Chief Dept of Forest Guard, MAF Covalima
9. Fernando Mendonca	Chief Dept of Livestock, MAF Covalima
10. Fernando da Silva	Chief Dept of Agriculture, MAF Covalima
11. Joanito Pereira	Director of NGO Fini Esperansa
12. Jose de Deus	Director of MAF Ermera
13. Luis de Deus	Chief Dept of Forest Guard, MAF Ermera
14. Jose Manuel	Program officer of SAPIP

Name of the participants	Position
15. Jose de Araujo	Chief Dept of Livestock, MAF Ainaro
16. Lucio M.R.	Director of MAF Ainaro
17. Prisca Araujo	Official Crops, MAF Ainaro
18. Orlando Santos	Officer of Seeds, MAF Ainaro
19. Venancio Pereira	MAF Ainaro
20. Alarico C	Technical Staff, MAF Ainaro
21. Zelia de Araujo.	Admin MAF Ainaro
22. Alcino	Forest Guard, MAF Ainaro
23. Armando Gomes	MAF Ainaro
25. Natalia Amaral	Chief Cabinet of Regional Director
26. Januario dos Santos	NGO HLT

## 2. Results of the Discussions

### 2.1 Opening Remarks by Ms. Natalia Amaral, Chief of Cabinet of Regional MAF Directorate

The opening remarks was done by Ms. Natalia Amaral, Chief of Cabinet of Regional MAF Office in Region 1. She first expressed her gratitude for those who came to the workshop and her expectation to the presentations to be made by NDFWM officials and JICA Project Team. She also shared her concerns about deforestation and forest degradation in the region, and therefore stressed the importance of forest protection through strengthening the functions of forest guards in the region.



### 2.2 Presentations of the Materials

After her opening remarks, the members of the GDFCIP Working Team and JICA Project Team made the five presentations according to the agenda shown above. The materials used in the presentations are shown in Attachment-1.



### 2.3 Discussions

Participants shared their comments and suggestions on the presentations during the respective sessions as well as the time for discussions after the presentations. Some highlights of discussions are summarized below.

#### (1) Comments by Mr. Luis de Deus, Chief Dept of Forest Guard, MAF Ermera

- Are the numbers indicated in Slide 10 of Session 3 (Draft Roadmap) correct? It seems that they are the numbers of livestock animas existing in the country.
- Tara Bandu is not effective in Ermera. Tara Bandu ceremony was conducted at municipal level, but animal free grazing is still prevalent in the municipality.

#### Answers by Mr. Yoji Mizuguchi, Deputy Team Leader of the JICA Project Team

- Those in the slide indicate the numbers of the households who own animals. Data are from the national statistics in 2015. Data on the number of livestock animals are not available at this moment as many animals are grazed in mountain or remote areas.

- There should be regular follow-ups to enhance the capacity of local leaders after Tara Bandu ceremony. Unless there is no effort made for enhancement of local leaders' capacity through regular meetings after Tara Bandu, the regulations can easily slip out from local people's memory. By helping local leaders use the village regulations for solving any cases, such as illegal cutting, animal grazing, and wildfires, the incidence of animal grazing cases can be reduced.

(2) Comments by Mr. Antoninho D Sarmento, Director of NGO CEFOBOM in Manugahi

- There is Laclo river in Manufahi, which seems to be a large river and supposed to be one of the important rivers in the country. Wildlife in forests should be protected; hence CBNRM should also focus on wildlife conservation.

Answers by Mr. Yoji Mizuguchi, Deputy Team Leader of the JICA Project Team

- The name of the rivers pointed out is probably Laclo da Sur, which is one of the 29 priority rivers in the roadmap.
- CBNRM is also effective in reducing the loss of wildlife as the village regulations developed by local communities through PLUP include the rule for wildlife protection at village level.

(3) Suggestion by Mr. Lucio M.R., Director of MAF Municipal Office in Ainaro

- MAF is preparing the agricultural statistics data, such as production of crops (maize, sweet potato, vegetables, rice, and others). The statistic data may be officially published in February 2020. Such data should be used for finalization of the roadmap once the data are available.

(4) Comments by Mr. Jose Araujo, Chief of Livestock Department, MAF Municipal Office in Ainaro

- Livestock animals are important for local communities' life in terms of economic and cultural aspects. Although free animal grazing is a critical issue to be addressed for sustainable natural resource management, livestock animals are one of the major sources of income for local communities. Hence, sustainable and proper management of livestock animals should be considered in the CBNRM mechanism.

Answers by Mr. Yoji Mizuguchi, Deputy Team Leader of the JICA Project Team

- Livestock management is one of the topics to be discussed in the process of PLUP so that local communities could raise and manage livestock animals in a proper and sustainable manner. Moreover, the micro program implemented in the CBNRM mechanism, namely Sustainable Upland Farming Promotion Micro Program, has introduced the techniques in building an animal pen and producing animal fodders, so that local communities could change their animal husbandry practices from free animal grazing to stall-feeding.
- In this context, Livestock Department of MAF Municipal Offices concerned should be involved in the course of CBNRM implementation, particularly the micro program concerned.

(5) Comments by Mr. Francisco Sarmento, Chief of Forest Conservation Department, MAF Municipal Office in Covalima

- It seems that Mola river is not included in the CBNRM roadmap, but such a river should be prioritized.
- Teak trees should not be planted in water catchments as Teak might cause a shortage of water in the sources. In fact, many Teak trees were planted during the Indonesian occupation time.

Answers by Mr. Yoji Mizuguchi, Deputy Team Leader of the JICA Project Team

- Moro river is one of the 29 priority watersheds, although it is not clearly mentioned in the presentation.

Answers by Mr. Fernando C. Araujo, a member of the GCFIP Working Team

- As commented, Teak was planted extensively in the country in the Indonesian occupation era. Those planted in the Indonesian times have grown enough to cut. NDFWM suggests that teak trees be replaced with other species which can conserve water.

(6) Comments by Mr. Jose Antonio da C, Administrator of Municipal Administrative Office of Manufahi

- The presentations made by the GDFCIP working team and JICA Project Team are highly important and useful. I highly expect that the new GCF project could give positive contributions to the Municipality of Manugahi, as Caraulun is located in the municipality and sustainable watershed management is one of the crucial issues to be addressed.

(7) Comments by Mr. Francisco Sarmiento, Chief of Forest Conservation Department, MAF Municipal Office in Covalima

- The number of forest guards allocated to the municipal MAF office is very limited, and transportation facilities, such as motorbikes and vehicles, are also insufficient. It is difficult for the municipal MAF office to protect existing forests.

Answers by Mr. Fernando C. Araujo, a member of the GCFIP Working Team

- In fact, such an issue is not only the problem for Covalima, but also for all the municipal offices. We will take notes of the comment to convey it the central office.

(8) Comments by Ms. Natalia Amaral, Chief of Cabinet of Regional MAF Directorate

- Is it possible to use the GCF fund for new recruitment of the government staff?

Answers by Mr. Yoji Mizuguchi, Deputy Team Leader of the JICA Project Team

- In principles, the financial assistance given by GCF should be used for direct costs for implementation of the new GCF project activities; hence, the recruitment of new government staff should be covered by the counterpart budget.

## 2.4 Closing Remarks

Administrator of Municipal Administrative Office in Manufahi made his closing remarks at the end of the meeting.

The meeting ended at PM4:30

End of documents



## Introduction of the Project for Community-Based Sustainable Natural Resource Management (CB-NRM) Phase II

October 29, 2019  
JICA Project Team

## Background/Introduction

1. The 1<sup>st</sup> phase of the Project had been implemented between Dec. 2010 and Feb. 2016 with an aim to develop an operational mechanism for community-based sustainable natural resource management at suco level.
2. The CB-NRM mechanism piloted by the phase 1 project in the target sucos and sub-districts were proved effective in sustainable protection and management of forests and other forest-related natural resources at suco as well as sub-watershed (or sub-district) levels.
3. MAF and JICA agreed to continue the project as the 2<sup>nd</sup> to scale up the CBNRM mechanism on a large scale.

## Quick Glance over the Phase 1 Project

### 1) Objective of the Project

Develop an operation mechanism for community-based sustainable natural resource management at suco level.

### 2) Period of the Project

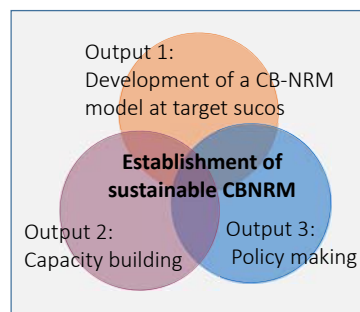
November 2010 – February 2016

### 3) Target area of the Project

6 sucos in Aileu (3 sucos in Laulara Posto Admn and 3 sucos in Remexio Posto Admn)

### 4) Major Components

- ◆ Development of a CBNRM model
- ◆ Capacity building of NDFWM, NGOs and local communities
- ◆ Development of a set of policy recommendations



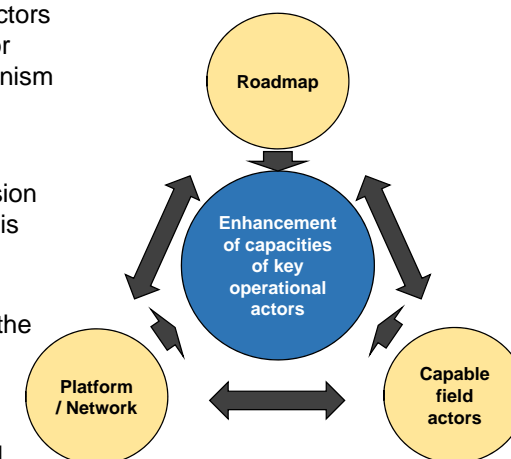
## Overall Picture of the Phase II Project

### PROJECT PURPOSE

Capacities of key operational actors (NDFWM, NGOs and others) for expanding the CB-NRM mechanism are enhanced.

### OUTPUTS

1. The roadmap for the expansion of the CB-NRM mechanism is formulated.
2. Enabling environment is developed for expansion of the CB-NRM.
3. Capacities of key actors are improved with actual engagement in the CB-NRM mechanism.





## Overall Picture of the Phase II Project

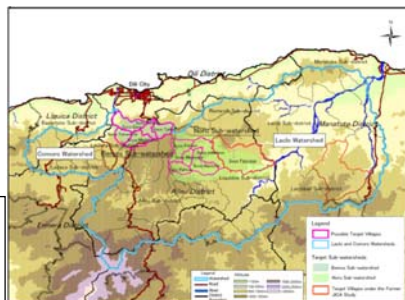
**Project Period:** August 2016 – August 2020 (4 years)

### Target Areas / Groups

1. Roadmap: Whole Country (Important watersheds in the country)
2. Platform: Key stakeholders in agriculture and forestry sectors in Timor-Leste
3. Capacity development:

Targets: MAF Officers, National NGOs, Local leaders, & Communities

Areas: 13 sucos in Aileu (6 sucos in Phase I & 7 sucos in Phase II)



### Bemos Watershed

Suco Tohumeta, Talitu, and Madabeno (Phase I)

Suco Fatisi, Bokoleo, and Cotelau (Phase II)

### Laclo Watershed

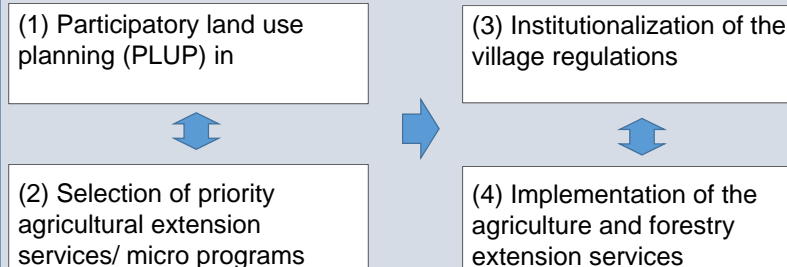
Suco Faturasa, Fadabloc, and Hautoho (Phase I)

Suco Fahisoi (Remexio), Fahisoi (Liquidoe), Maumeta, and Manucala (Phase II)

## Outline of the CBNRM Mechanism (Overall)

Enhancement of local actors' capacity for management of forests and other natural resources in the localities through the following interventions.

### Suco Level



### Sub-watershed/Sub-district Level

**(5) Establishment of the watershed management council**

## Outline of the CBNRM Mechanism

**Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP)** is a process of enhancing the capacity of local communities, especially suco leaders, to manage and protect forests and other natural resources in the localities.

Future land use planning

Development of village regulations

Tara Bandu ceremony



Present land use mapping



Consultation with local communities



Tara Bandu Ceremony



Future land use planning



Consultation with local communities



Tara Bandu Ceremony

## Outline of the CBNRM Mechanism

**Selection of Priority Agricultural/ Forestry Extension Services/ Micro Programs** is a process of helping local communities, particularly local leaders, deepen their understanding of the village regulations and actually use the same for governance of suco, especially protection and management of forest-related resources. Local leaders could enhance their capacity for conflict management and adaptive management of natural resources.

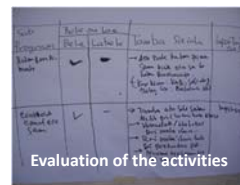
Short-listing of potential activities

Evaluation of the activities

Selection and Scoping



Short-listing of activities



Evaluation of the activities



Scoping discussion



## Outline of the CBNRM Mechanism

**Institutionalization of the Village Regulations** is a process of helping local communities, particular local leaders, deepen their understanding of the village regulations and actually use the same for governance of suco, especially protection and management of forest-related resources. Local leaders could enhance their capacity for conflict management and adaptive management of natural resources.

Monthly monitoring



Bi-monthly or quarterly monitoring



Annual evaluation meeting



Monthly meeting with village leaders



Quarterly meeting with local communities at aldeia level



Evaluation meeting

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## Outline of the CBNRM Mechanism

**Implementation of Agriculture and Forestry Extension Services (Micro Programs)** is a process of enhancing the capacity of local communities to apply key techniques effective for sustainable natural resource management in their farms, so that they could achieve the future land use plan.

Seedling production and reforestation



Training in maintenance

Training in planting

Sustainable upland farming



Training in making compost

Training in applying soil conservation measures

Livelihood development



Training in using a sewing machine

Training in making chips

## Outline of the CBNRM Mechanism

**Establishment of the watershed management council** is a process of building the capacity of local leaders at post-administrative or watershed level for sustainable forest and other forest-related natural resource management through improving their communications between/ among P.A. office and suocs and enhancing conflict management ability.

Situation analysis



Watershed management planning



Regular meeting on a quarterly basis



Situation analysis



Discussion on a watershed management plan



Regular meeting

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## Major Activities of the Phase II Project

### Output 1: Development of the Roadmap

An overall plan with an action plan for expansion of the CBNRM mechanism in the country have been discussed and drafted through a series of discussions among key officials of GDFCIP (GDFCIP Working Group).

Working group formation



Group formation

Situation and stakeholder analyses



Situation analysis

Discussions of the roadmap



Discussion on the possible interventions

In addition, the Working Group has drafted the following documents:

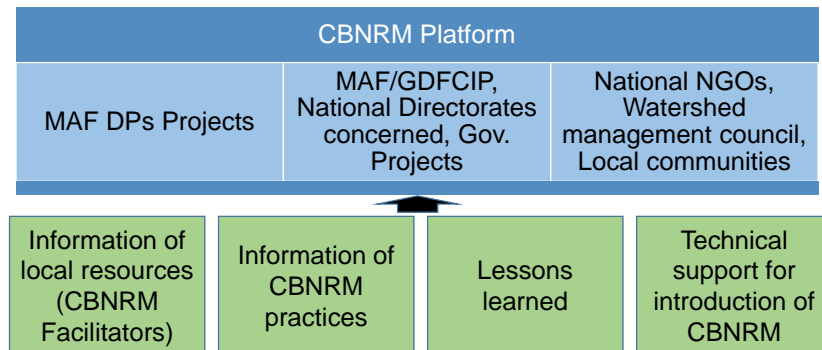
- the policy recommendations for CBNRM expansion; and
- the ministerial order for sustainable forest and natural resource management through promotion and expansion of the CBNRM mechanism in the priority watersheds in Timor-Leste

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## Major Activities of the Phase II Project

### Output 2: Establishment of enabling environment

The Project, in collaboration with MAF/GDFCIP, has shared and exchanged information on CB-NRM with relevant stakeholders and provide them technical support for introduction of CBNRM.

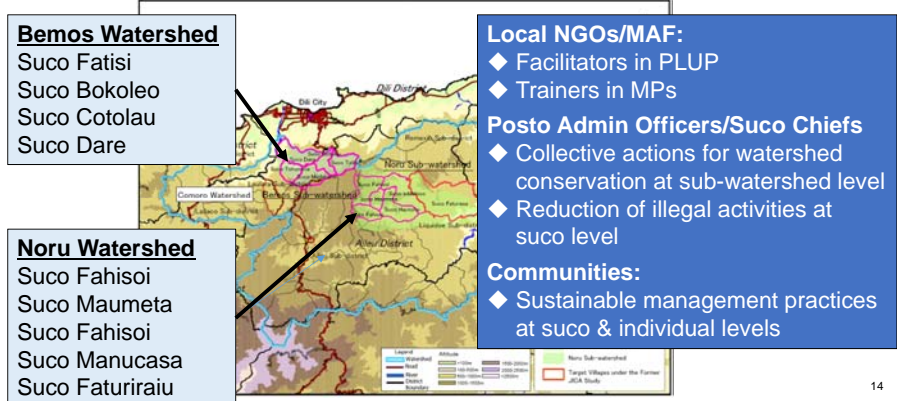


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## Major Activities of the Phase II Project

### Output 3: Capacity Enhancement of Key Players

The Project has provided opportunities for key players (local NGOs, MAF officers, local leaders, and communities) to learn the process and techniques on CBNRM through implementation of CBNRM activities (e.g., PLUP and MPs) in the field.



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## Future Plan

### Submission o the funding proposal to GCF

GDFCIP and JICA Project Team have been working for the preparation of a funding proposal to be submitted to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to obtain the financial assistance in the implementation of part of the proposed action plan in the selected four watersheds, namely Comoro, Laclo, Tafara, and Caraulun.

The proposal will be prepared by GDFCIP and JICA project Team in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2020 and submitted to GCF by April 2020.

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**END**

*Thank you!*

*Obrigada barak*

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# Draft Policy Recommendations for CBNRM Expansion

October 29, 2019  
DGFCIP Working  
Team

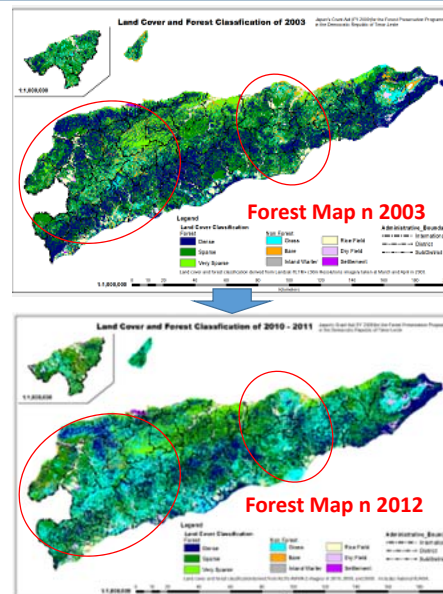
## 1. Contents of the Policy Recommendations

1. Background and Introduction
2. Current Conditions of Forests in Timor-Leste
3. Constraints to Promotion of CB-NRM
4. Goal and Objectives of the Policy Recommendations
5. Policy Recommendations (Necessary Interventions / Measures)
6. Monitoring and Evaluation

## 2. Chapter 1 Background and Introduction

### 2.1 Background of the Recommendations

- a. Forest degradation and deforestation is one of the acute issues to be addressed for sustainable development.
- b. About 1,700 km<sup>2</sup> of dense forest has been degraded into sparse forests and about 1,840 km<sup>2</sup> of sparse forest has been disappeared between 2003 and 2012.
- c. Forest protection is essential to: i) stabilization of water flows, ii) prevention of land degradation, and iii) maintenance of important ecosystems in the country.



## 2. Chapter 1 Background and Introduction

### 2.1 Background of the Recommendations

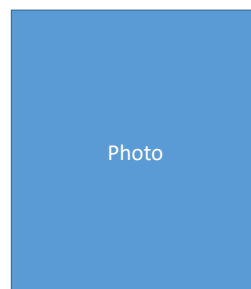
- a. Community-based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) is an approach to sustainable management of forest and other forest-related resources.
- b. The concept is clearly consistent with the objectives of the National Forest Sector Policy and the Law on the General Regime of Forests in Timor-Leste.
- c. A model of village-level CBNRM mechanism has been tested in the field and proven effective for sustainable forest management since 2010.
- d. DGFCIP developed and endorsed a set of policy recommendations for expansion of CBNRM in 2016, but non of the recommendations has been materialized due to the change of government administration.

Photo

## 2. Chapter 1 Background and Introduction

### 2.2 Rationale of CBNRM Expansion

- DGFCIP has taken the initiative in formulating a strategic plan, named the CBNRM Roadmap, for scaling up the CBNRM mechanism in the 14 priority watersheds.
- CBNRM has also been proved effective in strengthening the resilience of local livelihoods against climate changes and its associated natural hazardous events.
- CBNRM is therefore considered as the key approach to watershed conservation in the 14 priority watersheds, sustainable forest management, and stabilization of local livelihoods through enhancement of local adaptive capacity.



## 2. Chapter 1 Background and Introduction

### 2.3 Objectives of CB-NRM

The main objective of CB-NRM is to achieve sustainable forest management in Timor-Leste, especially hilly and mountainous area.

Specifically, CB-NRM aims to:

- Build the capacity of local leaders and communities for wise and proper management of natural resources using customary rules, knowledge, and resources locally available;
- Strengthen climate resilience through introduction of proven methods with a series of practical training on relevant techniques.
- Lay the groundwork for promotion of the CF management approach and the collaborative management approach for protected area management.



## 3. Chapter 2 Current Conditions of Forests

### 3.1 Status of Forests

As of the end of 2012, forests occupy about 60 % (8,690 km<sup>2</sup>) of the country, of which 3,130 km<sup>2</sup> are covered with dense forests.

- Dense forests have been degraded by firewood and timber collection, forest fire, and animal grazing, while medium/sparse forests have been converted into farms and grasslands due to shifting cultivation, expansion of farmlands, and frequent forest fires.
- Existing forests still have important roles in provision of ecosystem services, such as i) stabilization of clean water supply, ii) prevention of soil erosion, iii) conservation of biodiversity, and iv) provision of sources of income/ food/ energy.
- If the current degrading trend continues, the total forest area would be reduced by 17 % and dense forests would be halved in 2023.

Forest area (km <sup>2</sup> )	2003		2012		Difference	
	Dense	Sparse	Dense	Sparse	Dense	Sparse
Total	4,840	5,690	3,129	5,562	- 1,711	- 128

## 3. Chapter 2 Current Conditions of Forests

### 3.2 Existing Policy and Legislation in the Forestry Sector

The existing policy and legislative frameworks for promotion of sustainable forest management, particularly CB-NRM, is still limited in Timor-Leste. Key documents which have been approved or will be soon approved are as follows:

- Forest Sector Policy (Revised in 2017)
- Law of the General Regime of Forests (enacted in 2017)
- Land Law (enacted in 2017)
- Degree-Law on National System of Protected Areas (2016)
- MAF Strategic plan (2014-2020)
- National Forest Conservation Plan (2013-2023)
- CBNRM Roadmap (2021-2030)



## 3. Chapter 2 Current Conditions of Forests

### 3.3 Major Stakeholders in the Forestry Sector

The key stakeholders who have important roles in sustainable management and protection of forests and other resources are as follows:

- DGFCIP
- NDFWCM, NDNCE, NDCF, and NDCIP
- Other NDs, namely ND for Water Supply and Sanitation and ND for Environment
- MAF Municipal Offices
- Municipal and Sub-district Administrative Offices
- Village leaders and communities
- Donors and international agencies
- NGOs
- Others (e.g., private firms and universities)

## 4. Chapter 3 Constraints to Promotion of CBNRM

Major constraints to promotion of CB-NRM on a large scale in Timor-Leste are considered as follows:

- Limited legislative and policy frameworks for scaling up the CBNRM mechanism;
- Unclear division of roles and insufficient organization set-ups in the national directorates under DGFCIP;
- Limited capacities of key stakeholders, particularly field facilitators and trainers;
- Lack of budget allocation;
- Insufficient coordination with other government organization and MAF DPs to mobilize resources in an efficient and effective manner; and
- Poor accessibility of field officers.

## 5. Chapter 4 Goal and Objectives

### 5.1 Goal and Objectives

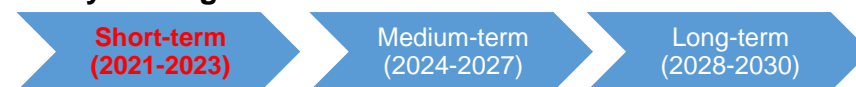
The main goal of the revised policy recommendations is “**to achieve the goal and policy objectives of the revised forest sector policy and implement the Law of the General Regime of Forests through the expansion of the CBNRM mechanism on a large scale throughout the country.**”

#### Achievement of the goal and policy objectives of the revised forest sector policy and implementation of the Law of the General Regime of Forests

Adoption of CB-NRM as one of the key government programs for sustainable forest management in Timor-Leste	Introduction and expansion of CB-NRM will be introduced in the 14 priority watersheds as planned in the CBNRM roadmap	Enhancement of institutional and human resource capacities in the forestry and agriculture sectors.	Establishment of legislative and regulatory frameworks for implementation and expansion of the CB-NRM mechanisms
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## 5. Chapter 4 Goal and Objectives

### 5.2 Key Strategies

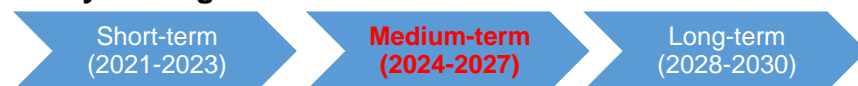


#### Short-term strategies:

- A new ministerial order for promotion of CBNRM will be approved by MAF.
- The institutional and human resource capacities of the NDs concerned will be enhanced to implement and monitor the CBNRM roadmap.
- The part of the CBNRM roadmap, particularly the program for implementation of the CBNRM mechanism, will be implemented in coordination with MAF DPs and other external funding sources.
- A taskforce team for implementation of PLUP under DGFCIP will be established with capacity building of the members.
- Human resources of national NGOs will be developed to increase competent field facilitators and trainers.
- A model of CF including introduction of silvicultural techniques and allocation of CFMA will be tested in the field.

## 5. Chapter 4 Goal and Objectives

### 5.2 Key Strategies

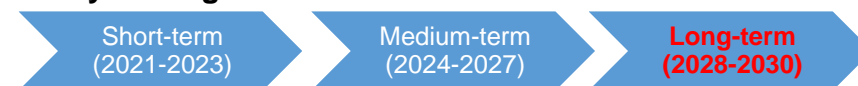


#### Medium-term strategies:

- Public awareness of CBNRM will be enhanced in the 14 priority watersheds.
- The SOPs for introduction of CF will be developed and adopted by MAF.
- Legislative and regulatory frameworks for smooth implementation of the CBNRM Roadmap will be developed and approved by MAF.
- The implementation of the policy recommendations and the expansion of CBNRM/CF will be monitored and evaluated at the mid-term period to review and, if necessary, revise the recommendations.
- CF with forestry extension services and application of CFMA will be introduced in sucos where the CBNRM mechanism is in place.
- Agricultural and forestry extension services will be provided to villages where the CBNRM mechanism is in place.

## 5. Chapter 4 Goal and Objectives

### 5.2 Key Strategies



#### Long-term strategies:

- CF will be widely introduced in villages where valuable forest resources still exist in the priority watersheds.
- Necessity arrangements will be made for institutionalization of i) PLUP in village development planning of PNDS and ii) watershed management councils in the national watershed management council.
- The implementation of the policy recommendations will be evaluated and assessed through scientific surveys, so that DGFCIP could:
  - assess the gap between the goal of the forest sector policy and the status of forests in the priority watersheds;
  - share the results and lessons with relevant government organization and MAF DPs to facilitate further investments in CBNRM; and
  - map out another set of policy recommendations with a strategic plan.

## 6. Chapter 5 Policy Recommendations

### 6.1 Recommendation 1

***“Mainstream CB-NRM as a key government program for sustainable forest management by issuing a new ministerial order for expansion of CBNRM.”***

- There should be a new government order which instructs the National Directorates and Municipal MAF officers concerned to coordinate their efforts to expand the CBNRM mechanism.
- It is highly recommended that the draft ministerial order, which DGFCIP working team has developed, should be submitted to H.E. Minister for his approval through GDFCIP after further refinement and reformat of the draft order.

## 6. Chapter 5 Policy Recommendations

### 6.2 Recommendation 2

***“Implement the CBNRM roadmap in collaboration with relevant government organizations and MAF DPs.”***

- The CBNRM roadmap, which is a strategic 10-year action plan for expansion of the CBNRM mechanism in the 14 priority watersheds, should be approved and implemented by MAF/GDFCIP as a national program.
- By doing so, relevant stakeholders (e.g., MAF national and municipal offices, Municipal and Post Administrative offices, and MAF DPs) could collaborate and cooperation with GDFCIP and its national directorates for implementation of the roadmap.
- As the CBNRM mechanism is highly compatible with on-going activities of MAF relevant offices and MAF DPs-supported projects, the CBNRM roadmap could be jointly implemented by GDFCIP and its national directorates with other MAF technical national directorates as well as MAF DPs-supported projects.

## 6. Chapter 5 Policy Recommendations

### 6.3 Recommendation 3

***“Strengthen the institutional and human resource capacities of GDFCIP and its national directorates concerned”***

- a. The institutional and human resource capacities of GDFCIP, its national directorates, and MAF municipal offices concerned, should be strengthened for expansion of the CBNRM mechanism on a large scale.
- b. It is recommended that one of the departments under NDFWM or the new national directorate of GDFCIP shall be fully responsible for management and operations of CBNRM and CF-related activities with a sufficient number of technical officers and facilities.
- c. The major functions that the new department shall have include, but are not limited to, the following: i) development of policies, strategies, and guidelines, ii) conducts of surveys and studies, iii) planning, implementation, and monitoring of programs, iv) provision of guidance to technical officials of MAF municipal offices, v) reporting of the progress of the works periodically, and vi) preparation of an annual work plan.

## 6. Chapter 5 Policy Recommendations

### 6.4 Recommendation 4

***“Establish legislative and regulatory frameworks with the standard operating procedures for implementation of CF”***

- a. Community forestry (CF) is another crucial approach to sustainable forest management in Timor-Leste. CF could strengthen the CBNRM mechanism, particularly in terms of forest management.
- b. Nevertheless, the CF concept has not been tested in the field in Timor-Leste yet, though it is stipulated in the Law on General Regime of Forests as a key instrument for sustainable forest management.
- c. It is necessary to develop legislative frameworks (such as new decree-laws or ministerial orders) and technical guidelines/standard operating procedures for implementation of CF based on the results of field trials of introduction of CF in the different locations in the country.

## 6. Chapter 5 Policy Recommendations

### 6.5 Recommendation 5

***“Another requisite element for expansion of the CBNRM mechanism on a large scale is the number of co-Foster field facilitators, resource persons, and trainers for introduction of the CBNRM mechanism/CF”***

- a. The number of competent field facilitators and trainers should be increased for expansion the CBNRM mechanism on a large scale.
- b. Human resource at all layers from central to village levels should be developed in a wide range of technical fields as early as possible.
- c. The following skills should be emphasized at the respective levels.
  - ◆ Facilitation skill
  - ◆ Participatory land use planning with formulation of village regulations
  - ◆ Sloping agriculture and sustainable upland farming techniques
  - ◆ Seedling production and tree planting techniques
  - ◆ Small enterprise development including bookkeeping

## 6. Chapter 5 Policy Recommendations

### 6.6 Recommendation 6

***“Mobilize and effectively use resources in coordination and collaboration with relevant government organizations, MAF DPs, and external funding sources.”***

- a. It might be difficult for GDFCIP to secure a sufficient budget to implement the CBNRM roadmap from the GoTL/MAF on a timely manner, although GDFCIP endorses the CBNRM roadmap to H.E. Minister for his approval.
- b. Utilization of external funding supports from MAF DPs and international funding institutions is an alternative means to ensure smooth implementation of the roadmap.
- c. MAF and GDFCIP shall actively communicate with MAF DPs and approach to the potential funding institutions, such as GEF and GCF, to diversify financial sources for implementation of the roadmap.

## 6. Chapter 5 Policy Recommendations

### 6.7 Recommendation 7

***“Widely share the results and potentials of the CBNRM mechanism with relevant stakeholders at all the layers, i.e., legislators at central level, decision-makers at central, municipal, post-administrative, and village levels, MAF DPs, and local communities in the priority watersheds.”***

- a. In order to facilitate the implementation of the actions recommended, the CBNRM mechanism and its effectiveness for sustainable forest management should become known to a wide range of stakeholders, such as legislators, key government officials at central, municipal and post-administrative levels, MAF DPs, NGOs, and local.
- b. Through dissemination and sharing of information with the stakeholders, the policy recommendations could be supported by them especially in the implementation of its recommended actions with the enhancement of their understanding of the CBNRM mechanism.

## 6. Chapter 5 Policy Recommendations

### 6.8 Recommendation 8

***“Widely share the results and potentials of the CBNRM mechanism with relevant stakeholders at all the layers, i.e., legislators at central level, decision-makers at central, municipal, post-administrative, and village levels, MAF DPs, and local communities in the priority watersheds.”***

- a. The CBNRM mechanism can enhance village leaders' self-governing capacity for not only natural resource management but also governance in village.
- b. The introduction of the CBNRM mechanism can improve local administration at village level and eventually at municipal level when its coverage is extended at watershed or municipal level.
- c. The process of the CBNRM mechanism should be integrated into village planning, development, and management activities, such as PNDS, etc.
- d. Such an arrangement may enable CBNRM villages to obtain financial and administrative supports from municipal administrative offices/ ESTATAL.

## 7. Chapter 6 Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of the policy recommendations should be periodically monitored and evaluated to check whether or not:

- a. The recommendations are adopted and implemented on a timely manner;
- b. The recommendations are effective in achieving the goal and objectives set in the beginning;
- c. The recommendations are applicable under the changing situations of Timor-Leste, especially social and natural situations of communities;
- d. Any improvements/revisions are needed; and
- e. There are any lessons learned and best practices gained through the implementation, which can be shared with relevant stakeholders.

## 7. Chapter 6 Monitoring and Evaluation

The proposed milestones to be used for monitoring are as follows:

### By the end of 2021

- a. The ministerial order will be approved and officially issued by MAF.
- b. GDFCIP will commence the implementation of the CBNRM roadmap.

### By the end of 2022

- c. A new department specifically for CBNRM/CF will be established.
- d. Budget support will be made for implementation of the CBNRM roadmap.
- e. CF models will be developed and demonstrated in strategic sites.

### By the end of 2023

- f. MAF officials will gain sufficient experience of PLUP as facilitators.
- g. Technical staff of NGOs will also gain experience as facilitators.

### By the end of 2024

- g. CBNRM will become widely known to public, including at central level.
- h. The standard operating procedures for CF will be developed.

### By the end of 2025

- h. The legislative frameworks for implementation of CF will be approved.



## 8. Attached Document

Draft Ministerial Order for Expansion of CBNRM is attached to the draft policy recommendations so that H.E. Minister of MAF could take an important action for facilitate the expansion of the CBNRM mechanism, particularly the implementation of the CBNRM roadmap.

**END**

***Thank you!***

***Obrigada barak***

# Outline of the Draft Roadmap for Expansion of the CBNRM Mechanism

**GDFCIP Working Team**

**October 29, 2019**

1

## Contents of the Presentation (Draft Roadmap)

1. Background of the Roadmap (Chapter 1)
2. Present Conditions in the Forest Sector (Chapter 2)
3. Evaluation/Assessment of the Watersheds in Timor-Leste (Chapter 3)
4. Overall Framework of the CB-NRM Mechanism (Chapter 4)
5. Goal, Objectives and Strategies of the Roadmap (Chapter 5)
6. Action Plan of the Roadmap (Chapter 6)
7. Mechanism and Institutional Framework for Implementation of the Roadmap (Chapter 7)
8. Estimation of Indicative Cost (Chapter 8)
9. Proposed Monitoring Indicators/Milestones (Chapter 9)

2

## 1. Background of the Roadmap

- ◆ The CBNRM mechanism is a village-level framework for community-based sustainable forest and natural resource management, which was developed in 2015 after field trials in several sucos.
- ◆ As the mechanism has been proven effective for forest protection in the field, GDFCIP decided to promote it and expand the number of sucos where the mechanism is put in place.
- ◆ As of the end of 2018, the mechanism has been introduced in more than 30 sucos throughout the country on the initiative of GDFCIP and its coverage will be further expanded in more or less 50 sucos in the next five years with support from MAF development partners.
- ◆ GDFCIP intends to mainstream the CBNRM mechanism as a standard operating procedures for forest management and watershed conservation in Timor-Leste.
- ◆ To this end, GDFCIP formed a taskforce/ working team composed of key officials of GDFCIP in 2016, and the taskforce/ working team has had a series of discussions and drafted a master plan for expansion of the CBNRM mechanism, namely the CBNRM roadmap, in July 2019.

3

## 1. Background of the Roadmap

- ◆ The main objective of the roadmap is to guide relevant national directorates under GDFCIP in the forest and agriculture sectors toward sustainable forest management in the important watersheds effectively using the CB-NRM mechanism in a strategic and systematic manner.
- ◆ The roadmap specifically aims to:
  - a. assess the current status of CB-NRM in Timor-Leste to identify gaps in policy, legislation, capacities, systems/tools, and financial mechanism for mainstreaming CB-NRM,
  - b. clarify the goals and targets (milestones) that the GoTL needs to achieve in the next 10 years;
  - c. introduce basic strategies for rolling out the CB-NRM mechanism in the important watersheds in Timor-Leste;
  - d. identify necessary actions to be taken for expansion of the CB-NRM mechanism for sustainable watershed; and
  - e. propose an implementation plan of the proposed actions/interventions with a time schedule, indicative cost estimates, and an institutional framework for implementation.

4

## 2. Current Situations of the Forest Sector

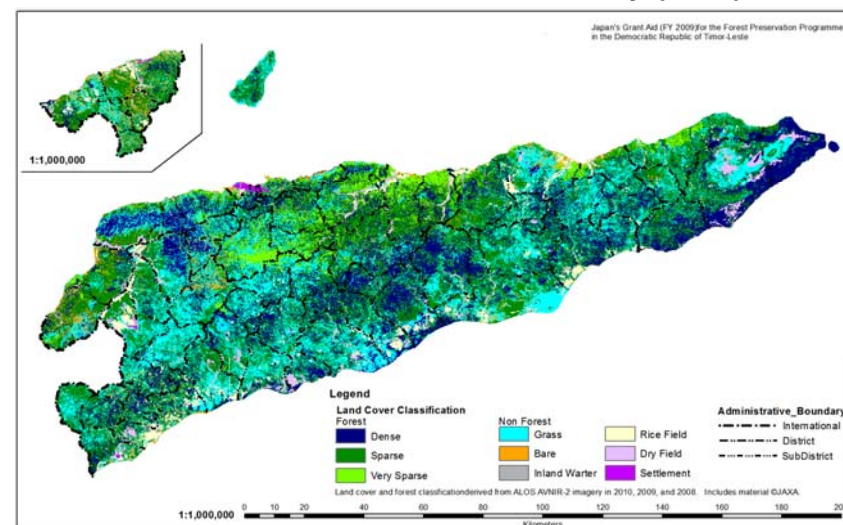
### 2.1 Forest cover and land use in the country (2012)

Land Use	Area (ha)	Ratio (%)
1.1 Dense Forest (including coffee plantations)	312,930	21.0
1.2 Sparse Forest	556,200	37.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>869,130</b>	<b>58.3</b>
2.1 Very Sparse Forest	63,173	4.2
2.2 Grass land	403,247	27.0
2.3 Dry farm	22,153	1.5
2.4 Paddy field	41,387	2.8
2.5 Bare land	48,717	3.3
2.6 Water body	22,877	1.5
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>604,543</b>	<b>4.2</b>
3. No data	18,213	1.2
<b>4. Grand Total</b>	<b>1,491,887</b>	<b>100.0</b>

5

## 2. Current Situations of the Forest Sector

### 2.1 Forest cover and land use in the country (2012)

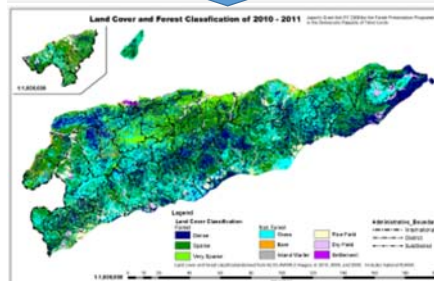
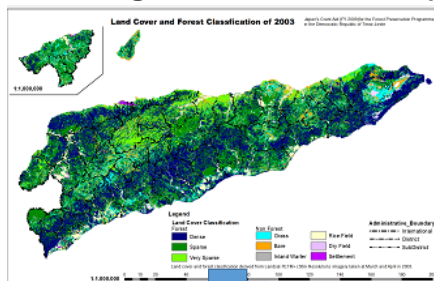


Forest Cover and Land Use Map of Timor-Leste (2012)

6

## 2. Current Situations of the Forest Sector

### 2.2 Changes in Forest Areas (2003-2012)



- ◆ Total forest area has decreased by 183,837 ha (17.5% of total forest area) between 2003 and 2012.
- ◆ A total of 171,097 ha of dense forests have been converted into sparse forests or other forms of land use (such as grassland) for the same period.
- ◆ It is speculated that a large scale of forests had been used for shifting cultivation and converted into farms and grasslands /bushes/sparse forests (which are fallow lands after farming) since independence.

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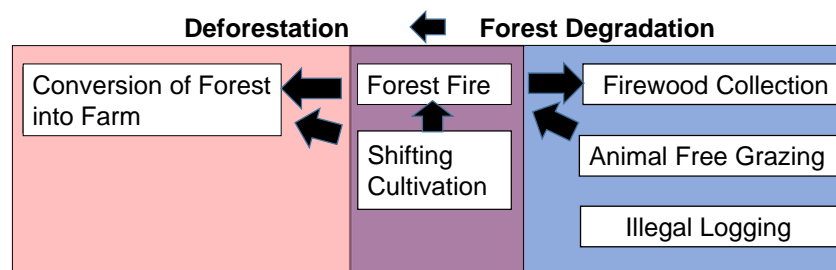
## 2. Current Situations of the Forest Sector

Municipality	2003		2012		Difference	
	Dense	Sparse	Dense	Sparse	Dense	Sparse
Lautem	81,826	48,740	59,285	66,468	- 22,541	17,728
Viqueque	67,975	81,737	45,638	72,808	- 22,367	- 8,929
<b>Baucau</b>	a. High Deforestation and High Forest Degradation:					- 6,603
Manatutu	Viqueque, Manufahi, Bobonaro, and Covalima					5,093
Manufahi	b. High Deforestation and Medium Forest Degradation:					- 3,149
Ainaro	Ermera, Liquica, and Ainaro					- 3,206
Aileu	c. Medium Deforestation and High Forest Degradation:					- 259
Dili	Lautem					1,896
Liquica	d. Medium Deforestation and Medium Forest Degradation:					- 3,653
Ermera	Baucau, Aileu, and Oecussi					- 12,758
Bobonaro	e. Less Deforestation and Medium Forest Degradation:					- 2,931
Covalima	Manatuto and Dili					5,523
Oecussi	10,090	42,285	6,023	40,741	- 4,067	- 1,544
<b>Total</b>	<b>484,028</b>	<b>568,990</b>	<b>312,931</b>	<b>556,200</b>	<b>- 171,097</b>	<b>- 12,790</b>

## 2. Current Situations of the Forest Sector

### 2.3 Major Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

It is predicted that the total areas of forests and dense forests would come to 85% (753,332 ha) and 62% (192,769 ha) in 2023, respectively, if the current deforestation and forest degradation trend was maintained as the status quo.



Major Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

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## 2. Current Situations of the Forest Sector

### 2.4 Socio-economic Conditions

- ◆ Main economic activities: Agriculture, Livestock raising, Collection of non-timber forest products and firewood, and employment.
- ◆ Major crops produced: Maize, Cassava, Sweet potato, Rice, Coffee, and Vegetables
- ◆ Farming practices: Conventional farming practices under rainfed conditions
- ◆ Livestock: About 87% of the total households in the country rear/raise animals, namely pigs (about 419,000 heads), cattle (222,000 heads), goats (199,000 heads), buffalo (128,000 heads), and chicken (929,000 heads).
- ◆ Poverty: The poverty ratio on the country still remains high although it has declined from 50% to 42% between 2007 and 2014.
- ◆ Gender: Timor-lest is one of the high gender inequality country as evaluated and ranked by UNDP (118 rank out 149 countries). High gender inequality index is attributed to high maternal mortality and the large gender gap in labor force participation rates.

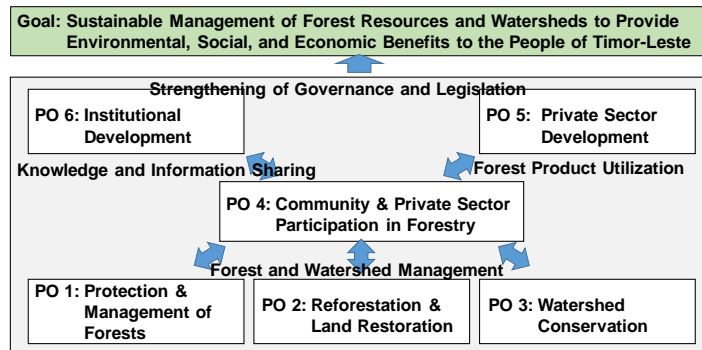
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## 2. Current Situations of the Forest Sector

### 2.5 Key Legislation, Policies, and Plans in the Forest Sector

#### ◆Forest Sector Policy (currently being reviewed by DG)

- Goal: Sustainable management of forest resources and watersheds
- Policy objectives : i) Protection of forest, ii) Production of timber, iii) Watershed conservation, iv) Community participation, v) Private sector development, and iv) Institutional development.



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## 2. Current Situations of the Forest Sector

### 2.5 Key Legislation, Policies, and Plans in the Forest Sector

#### ◆Land law (approved by Parliament in 2017)

- Community protection zone: Areas to be protected by state for the common interests of local communities
- Community real estate: Areas recognized by communities as property of communities, groups, or individual families

#### ◆Forest Policy Law (approved by Parliament in July 2017)

- State priority: Sustainable community forest management
- Customary rights on forests to be recognized by the state
- Key actions: Planning and M&E, Reforestation and Protection, Sustainable Utilization, and Extension

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## 2. Current Situations of the Forest Sector

### 2.5 Key Legislation, Policies, and Plans in the Forest Sector

#### ◆National Strategic Plan (2011-2030)

- Coffee production will be doubled through rehabilitation by 2020.
- Forest management plan will be prepared for promotion of reforestation and sustainable land management.
- A national bamboo policy and marketing strategy will be prepared.
- Community-based nurseries will be developed.

#### ◆MAF Strategic Plan (2012-2020)

- Promotion of environmental sustainability and conservation of natural resources is one of the development objectives.

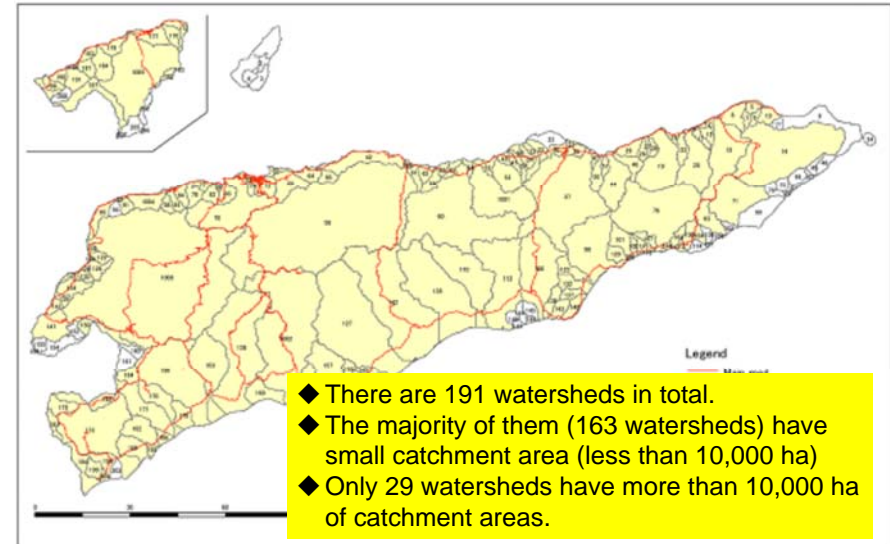
#### ◆National Forest Conservation Plan (2012/2013)

- 73% of dense forests in the important forests will be protected by 2023;
- Over 53% of socos located in the important forests will engage in the community based forest management by 2023; and
- At least 5 critical watersheds will be properly managed by 2023.

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## 3. Evaluation of the Watersheds in TL

### 3.1 Watersheds in Timor-Leste



## 3. Evaluation of the Watersheds in TL

### 3.2 Objectives of Evaluation and Criteria used

(1) Objectives: To evaluate the watersheds in terms of their forests' functions as well as urgency of forest rehabilitation to select priority watersheds for future interventions.

(2) Criteria for Assessment:

- 1) Size of watershed: > 10,000 ha of the area
- 2) Function to protect water sources: Existence of large scale rice field in the downstream area and/or a water supply system for major cities/towns in the catchment
- 3) Function to prevent soil erosion: Proportion of steep sloping areas (over 26 degree)
- 4) Function of conserve biodiversity: Areas overlapped with the protected areas
- 5) Provision of forest resources: Forest cover rate and ratio of dense forest in total forests
- 6) Urgency/necessity of intervention: Deforestation rate (2003-2012)<sup>15</sup>

## 3. Evaluation of the Watersheds in TL

### 3.3 Process of Evaluation

191 Watersheds in Timor-Leste

#### 1<sup>st</sup> step: Evaluation of Importance

i) Size of watershed

Less Priority Watersheds

More than 10,000 ha

Less than 10,000 ha

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Step: Evaluation of Priority

- i) Protection of water sources
- ii) Soil conservation
- iii) Biodiversity conservation
- iv) Provision of forest resources
- v) Urgency and necessity of interventions

Prioritization based on the total scores after the evaluation

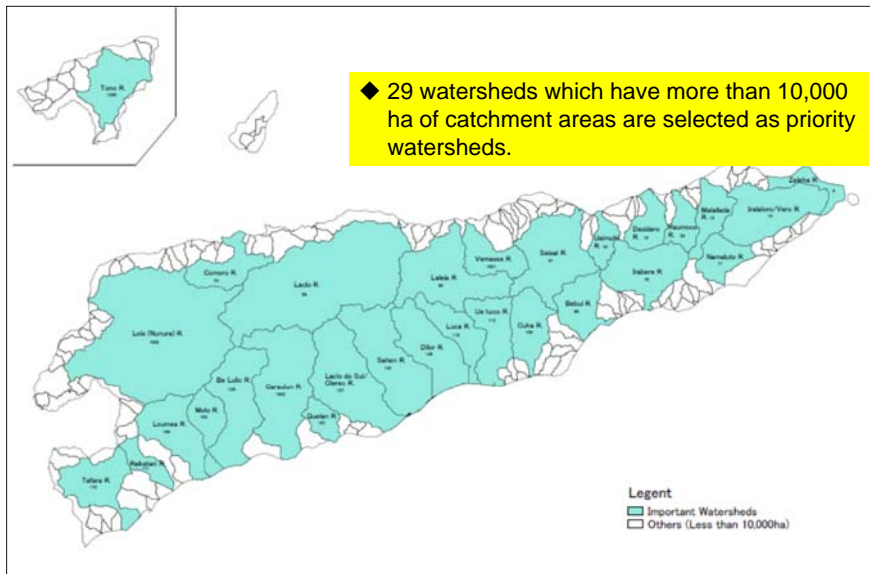
**High Priority, Medium Priority, Priority Watersheds**

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### 3. Evaluation of the Watersheds in TL

#### 3.4 Results of Evaluation



### 3. Evaluation of the Watersheds in TL

#### 3.4 Results of Evaluation

##### 3.4 2<sup>nd</sup> Step: Evaluation of the Priority (Results of Scoring)

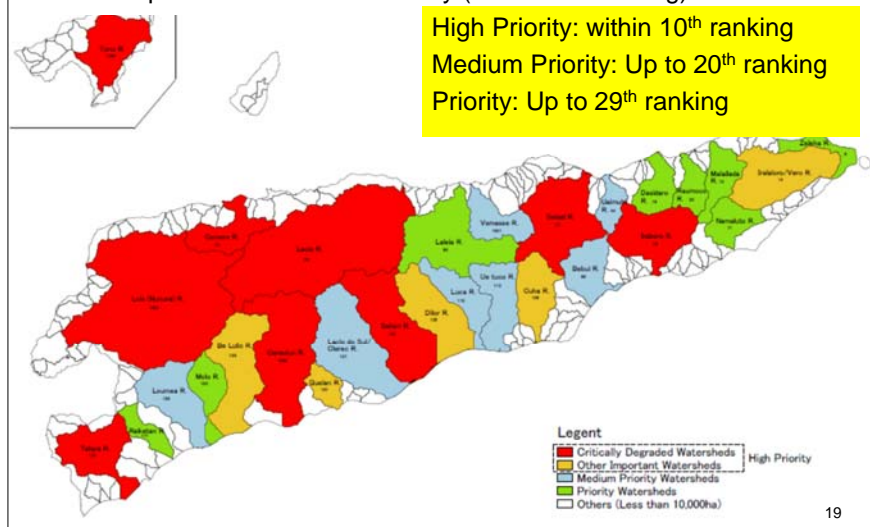
Watershed	Rank	Conservation of water	Soil conservation	Biodiversity conservation	Forest resource	Urgency	Total score
Loes	1	10	2	2	5	5	24
Caraulun	2	7	4	2	5	5	23
Be Lulic	3	9	3	2	4	4	22
Seisal	4	10	1	1	5	3	20
Tafara	5	6	2	1	5	4	18
Laclo	5	10	2	1	4	1	18
Cuha	5	8	1	1	4	4	18
Comoro	5	6	2	1	4	5	18
Sahen	9	5	2	2	6	2	17
Irabere	9	3	2	4	5	3	17
Tono	9	9	1	1	4	2	17
Dilor	9	4	1	2	6	4	17
Quelan	9	1	1	5	5	5	17
Iralaloro	9	6	1	5	5	0	17
Laclo do Sul	15	3	2	1	5	5	16
Loumeo	15	4	2	1	4	5	16

The list goes on.....

### 3. Evaluation of the Watersheds in TL

#### 3.4 Results of Evaluation

##### 3.4 2<sup>nd</sup> Step: Evaluation of the Priority (Results of Scoring)



### 3. Evaluation of the Watersheds in TL

#### 3.4 Results of Evaluation

##### 3.4.3 Overall Results

Priority	No. of watersheds	Total Area / Ratio	Total Forest Area / Ratio
High Priority	14	6,641 km <sup>2</sup> / 44.5%	3,627 km <sup>2</sup> / 41.8%
Medium Priority	7	2,915 km <sup>2</sup> / 19.5%	1,742 km <sup>2</sup> / 20.1%
Priority	8	1,602 km <sup>2</sup> / 10.7%	1,140 km <sup>2</sup> / 13.1%
Sub-total	29	11,158 km <sup>2</sup> / 74.8%	6,509 km <sup>2</sup> / 75.0%
Less Priority	162	3,753 km <sup>2</sup> / 25.2%	2,166 km <sup>2</sup> / 25.0%
Total	192	14,911 km <sup>2</sup> / 100.0%	8,676 km <sup>2</sup> / 100.0%

### 3. Evaluation of the Watersheds in TL

#### 3.4 Results of Evaluation

##### 3.4.4 High Priority Watersheds

Watershed	Catchment Area	No. of Sucos related	Remarks
1. Loes	1,609 km <sup>2</sup>	111	Critically degraded WS
2. Caraulun	648 km <sup>2</sup>	36	Critically degraded WS
3. Be Lulic	461 km <sup>2</sup>	21	-
4. Seisal	505 km <sup>2</sup>	39	Critically degraded WS
5. Tafara	317 km <sup>2</sup>	18	Critically degraded WS
5. Lacro	1,359 km <sup>2</sup>	65	Critically degraded WS
5. Cuha	252 km <sup>2</sup>	13	-
5. Comoro	232 km <sup>2</sup>	27	Critically degraded WS
9. Sahen	541 km <sup>2</sup>	17	Critically degraded WS
9. Irabere	374 km <sup>2</sup>	31	Critically degraded WS
9. Tono	344 km <sup>2</sup>	16	Critically degraded WS
9. Dilor	374 km <sup>2</sup>	10	-
9. Quelan	108 km <sup>2</sup>	4	-
9. Iralloro	453 km <sup>2</sup>	13	-

### 4. Overall Framework of the CB-NRM Mechanism

#### 4.1 Objectives of the CBNRM Mechanism

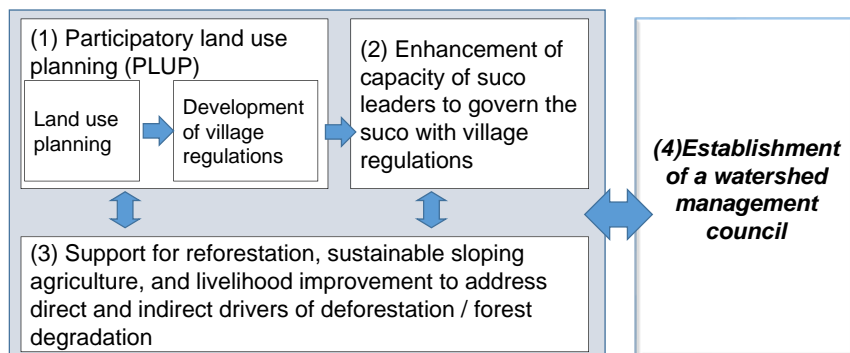
- ◆ The principle objective mechanism is to ensure that village leaders and local communities could properly protect and manage natural resources (e.g., forests, waters, and lands) in the locality in collaboration with MAF.
- ◆ Specifically, the mechanism aims to:
  - develop an enabling environment for CB-NRM at the village level by developing a future land use plan with village regulations;
  - empower local communities, especially village leaders, to protect, manage and use forests and other natural resources in the locality;
  - enhance the capacity of local communities, especially village leaders, to properly manage forest and other natural resources in a wise and sustainable manner;
  - improve livelihoods of local communities through enhancement of local capacity; and
  - establish a framework where MAF and NDFWM/NDFC and local communities can work on sustainable forest and natural resource management.

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### 4. Overall Framework of the CB-NRM Mechanism

#### 4.2 Key Process/ Activities of CBNRM

- ◆ Four key activities will be conducted to establish the CBNRM mechanism at suco level.



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### 4. Overall Framework of the CB-NRM Mechanism

#### 4.2 Key Process/ Activities of CBNRM

- (1) Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP)



- (2) Enhancement of capacity of suco leaders to govern the suco with village regulations



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## 4. Overall Framework of the CB-NRM Mechanism

### 4.2 Key Process/ Activities of CBNRM

(3) Support for reforestation, sustainable sloping agriculture, and livelihood improvement



(4) Establishment of a watershed management council



## 5. Goal, Objectives and Strategies of the Roadmap

### 5.1 Goal and Objectives of the Roadmap

#### Goal Statement

**Sustainable Forest Management in the 14 priority watersheds in collaboration with communities**

#### Specific Targets

Protection of more than 70% of forests in the 14 watersheds by 2035

Allocation of long-term land use rights over forests to communities

#### Objective

**Establishment of the CB-NRM mechanism in sucos geographically related to the 14 watersheds**

#### Specific Targets

PLUP in all sucos in the 14 watersheds by 2030

MPs implemented in all sucos in the 14 watersheds by 2030

Capacity development of local for NRM by 2030

Development of legal & policy frameworks by 2025

Implementation of legal & policy frameworks

## 5. Goal, Objectives and Strategies of the Roadmap

### 5.1 Goal and Objectives of the Roadmap

#### Goal of the Roadmap

*Forests and other natural resources, e.g., lands and water in the 14 high priority watersheds are protected and managed in collaboration with local communities in a proper and sustainable manner.*

#### Specific Targets of the Goal

- ◆ More than 70 % of existing forests in the 14 high priority watersheds should be protected and managed in a proper and sustainable manner by 2035.
- ◆ Long-term land use rights over forest resources will be given to local communities in sucos which have significant areas of important forest ecosystems for protection of water sources, prevention of soil erosion and conservation of biodiversity in their jurisdictional areas.

## 5. Goal, Objectives and Strategies of the Roadmap

### 5.1 Goal and Objectives of the Roadmap

#### Objective of the Roadmap

All the sucos in the 14 high priority watersheds will introduce and establish the CB-NRM mechanism by the end of 2030.

#### Specific Targets of the Objective

- PULP is undertake in all the sucos geographically related to the 14 priority watersheds by the end of 2030.
- All the sucos concerned with the 14 priority watersheds introduce at least one or two of the CB-NRM-related techniques effective in sustainable natural resource management by the end of 2030.
- Local leaders and authorities concerned with the 14 priority watersheds are capacitated to protect and manage forests in the localities in a sustainable manner by the end of 2030.
- The policy and legislative frameworks necessary for provision of long-term land use rights over forests to communities are developed by 2025.
- The policy and legislative frameworks to allocate the long-term land use rights are implemented in the sucos where PLUP is undertaken.



## 5. Goal, Objectives and Strategies of the Roadmap

### 5.2 Key Strategies

**OBJECTIVE OF THE ROADMAP:** Establishment of the CB-NRM mechanism in sucos geographically related to the 14 watersheds

#### Key Strategies

- 1) Issue and enact the new policy documents to adopt the CB-NRM mechanism.
- 2) Promote the integration of PLUP into on-going and pipelined MAF and DPs projects.
- 3) Coordinate MAF and DPs interventions, particularly those which includes activities relating to the CB-NRM mechanism.
- 4) Strengthen the capacity of local facilitators.
- 5) Seek additional financial assistance from the potential funding schemes.
- 6) Restructure and strengthen the institutional framework of DGFCIP.
- 7) Establish the watershed management councils at the watershed/sub-watershed level in the 14 high priority watersheds.
- 8) Enhance the capacity of NDFWM and NDNC staff as well as NGOs for SFM.
- 9) Develop a MAF diploma for allocation of the long-term use rights over forests.
- 10) Improve local livelihoods in all sucos located in the 14 high priority watersheds.

## 6. Action Plan of the Roadmap

### 6.1 Target Sucos and Time Frame of the Action Plan

**Target sucos:** Sucos which overlap more than 50 ha of the jurisdictional area with the 14 high priority watersheds (i.e., Loes, Caraulun, Be Lulic, Seisal, Tafara, Lacro, Cuha, Comoro, Sahen, Irabere, Tono, Dilor, Quelan, and Irallaloro)

**317 Sucos in 58 post-administratives in 13 municipalities**

**Time Frame:** 10 years from 2021 to 2030

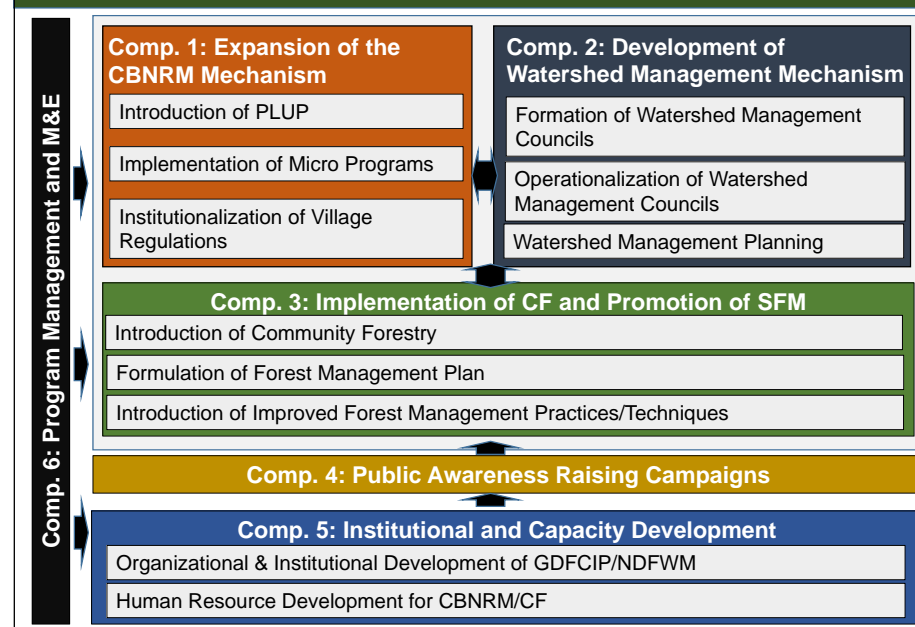
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## 6. Action Plan of the Roadmap

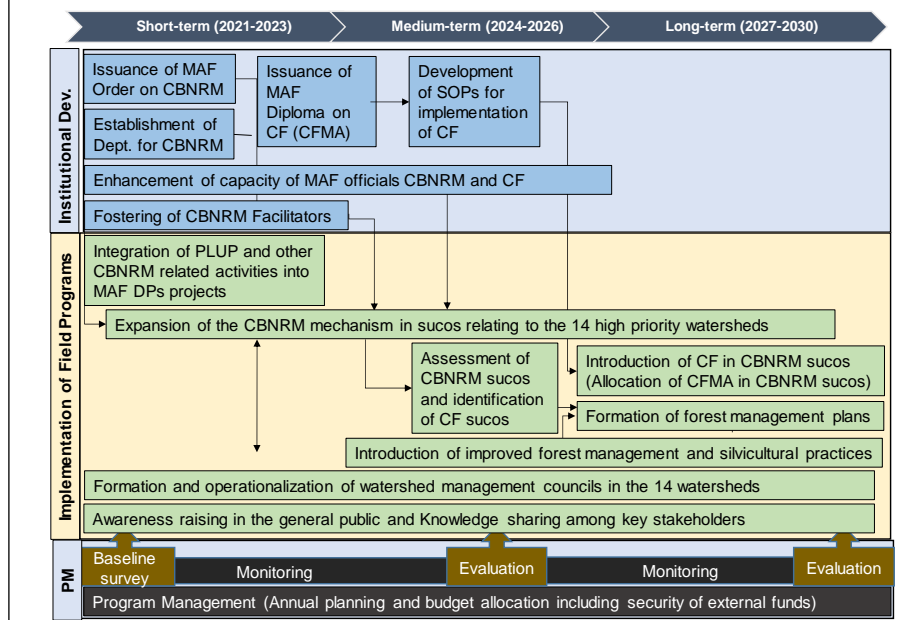
### 2.2 Overall Framework of Action Plan

Component	Sub-component
Comp. 1: Expansion of the CBNRM Mechanism	1.1 Introduction of PLUP 1.2 Implementation of Micro Programs 1.3 Governance Capacity Enhancement
Comp. 2: Development of Watershed Management Mechanism	2.1 Watershed Management Council Formation 2.2 Watershed Management Council Operationalization 2.3 Watershed Management Planning
Comp. 3: Implementation of CF and Promotion of SFM	3.1 Introduction of Community Forestry 3.2 Formulation of Forest Management Planning 3.3 Introduction of Improved Forest Management/Silvicultural Practices
Comp. 4: Public Awareness Raising Campaigns	4.1 Public Awareness Raising 4.2 Knowledge Sharing with Key Stakeholders
Comp. 5: Institutional and Capacity Development	5.1 Organizational & Institutional Development 5.2 Human Resource Development
Comp. 6: Program Management and M&E	6.1 Program Management 6.2 M&E

## 6. Action Plan of the Roadmap



## 6. Action Plan of the Roadmap



## 6. Action Plan of the Roadmap

### Component 1: Expansion of the CB-NRM Mechanism

Sub-component	Target Area	Major activities	Time frame
1) PLUP	243 sucros for full PLUP 33 sucros for partial PLUP	Participatory land use planning (PLUP)	2021-2027
2) Micro program implementation	140 sucros in the 14 watersheds	Training on sloping & sustainable farming, reforestation, coffee rehabilitation, and livelihood development	2022-2029
3) Governance capacity enhancement	304 sucros in the 14 watersheds	Follow-up monitoring meetings at suco and aldeia levels	2022-2029

### Component 2: Establishment of Watershed Management Mechanism

Sub-component	Target Area	Major activities	Time frame
1) Watershed Management Council (WMC) Formation	29 WMCs	Meetings with local stakeholders for formation of WMC	2021-2026
2) WMC Operationalization	29 WMCs	Regular meetings with members of WMCs for 3 years	2022-2029
3) Watershed Management Planning	29 watershed management plans	Assessment, analysis and planning	2022-2027

## 6. Action Plan of the Roadmap

### Component 3: Implementation of CF and Promotion of SFM

Sub-component	Target Area	Major activities	Time frame
1) Community forestry	140 sucros in the 14 watersheds	Identification of target forest, and discussion and exchange of the community forest management agreement with communities	2027-2030
2) Forest management planning	140 sucros in the 14 watersheds	Assistance in the formation of a forest management plan	2027-2030
3) Improved Forest Management	140 sucros in the 14 watersheds	FFSs/training on improved forest management tech	2025-2030

### Component 4: Public Awareness Raising

Sub-component	Target Area	Major activities	Time frame
1) Public awareness raising in the general public	General Public	Development of materials/curriculum, promotions, campaigns	2021-2030
2) Knowledge sharing with key stakeholders	MAF Officials, Municipal and Post-Administrative Officers, Suco Leaders, MAF DPs	International study tours, national events	2021-2030

## 6. Action Plan of the Roadmap

### Component 5: Institutional and Capacity Development

Sub-component	Target Area	Major activities	Time frame
1) Institutional development	GDFCIP, NDFWM	Establishment of a new department for CBNRM, development of MAF ministerial orders/circulars for CBNRM and CF	2021-2026
2) Capacity development	NDFWM, NDNC, NDCIP, MAF Municipal Officers, NGOs	Training on PLUP and relevant CB-NRM techniques, guidance and coaching for enhancement of managerial capacities of NDFWM	2021-2027

### Component 6: Program Management and M&E

Sub-component	Target Area	Major activities	Time frame
1) Program management	NDFWM	Planning, procurement (outsourcing of the sub-components/ activities and purchase of office equipment), monitoring, data collection and management, and reporting	2021-2030
2) Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)	-	Baseline survey, update of the forest maps, mid-term evaluation, and program-end evaluation	2021/2022, 2025/2026, and 2029/2030

## 7. Mechanism and Institutional Framework for Implementation of the Roadmap

### 7.1 Implementation Mechanism

#### (1) Prioritization of post-administratives in the 14 watersheds:

A total of 58 post-administratives are prioritized by evaluating them in terms of the following criteria:

Evaluation criteria	Rating scale
Area overlapped with the watersheds	3 points: 100 %, 2 points: 50 - 100 %, 1 points: less than 50%
Protection of water resources	5 points: More than 2,000 ha of irrigated rice field 4 points: 1,500 ha ~ 2,000 ha of irrigated rice fields 3 points: 1,000 ha ~ 1,500 ha of irrigated rice fields 2 points: 500 ha ~ 1,500 ha of irrigated rice fields 1 points: 0 – 500 ha of irrigated rice fields Another 5 points if there is a water source/intake of a drinking water supply system
Prevention of soil erosion	5 points: more than 1,000 ha, 4 points: 750 - 1,000 ha, 3 points: 500 – 750 ha, 2 points: 250 – 500 ha, 1 points: 0 – 100 ha
Conservation of biodiversity	5 points: more than 1,000 ha, 4 points: 750 - 1,000 ha 3 points: 500 – 750 ha, 2 points: 250 – 500 ha, 1 point: 0 – 100 ha

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## 7. Mechanism and Institutional Framework for Implementation of the Roadmap

### 7.1 Implementation Mechanism

#### (1) Prioritization of post-administratives (P.As) in the 14 watersheds:

As a result, 22 P.As are evaluated as the high priority P.As, while 18 P.As are considered as medium priority.

Municipality	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority	Total
13 Municipalities	22	18	18	58

A total of 151 sucos in the 22 high priority P.As in 9 municipalities are selected as the 1<sup>st</sup> priority areas for implementation of the action plan.

Municipalities	High priority	Municipalities	High priority
Aileu	26	Lauten	0
Ainaro	10	Liquica	16
Baucau	8	Manatuto	16
Bobonaro	0	Manufahi	19
Covalima	4	Oecusse	0
Dili	0	Viqueque	21
Ermera	31		
		Total	151

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## 7. Mechanism and Institutional Framework for Implementation of the Roadmap

### (2) Implementation Schedule

Component/Sub-component	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1. Expansion of the CB-NRM Mechanism										
1.1 Introduction of PLUP										
1.2 Implementation of Micro Programs										
1.3 Institutionalization of Village Regulations										
2. Development of Watershed Management Mechanism										
2.1 Formation of Watershed Management Councils										
2.2 Operationalization of Watershed Management Councils										
2.3 Development of Watershed Mngement plans										
3. Implementation of CF and Promotion of SFM										
3.1 Introduction of Community Forestry										
3.2 Formulation of Forest Management Plan										
3.3 Introduction of Improved Forest Management and Silviculture Practices										
4. Public Awareness Raising										
4.1 Public Awareness Raising in the General Public										
4.2 Knowledge Sharing among Key Stakeholders										
5. Institutional and Capacity Development										
5.1 Organizational and Institutional Development										
5.2 Human Resource Development										
6. Program Management and M&E										
6.1 Program Management										
6.2 Periodic Monitoring and Evaluation										

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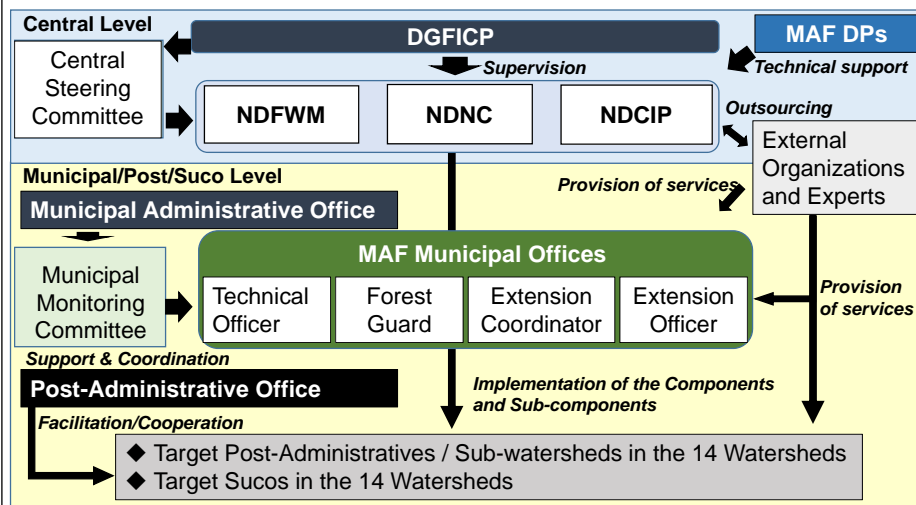
## 7. Mechanism and Institutional Framework for Implementation of the Roadmap

### (3) Implementation Method

Component	Sub-components	Implementation Methods
Expansion of the CB-NRM mechanism	Implementation of PLUP	Contract-out/Direct implementation
	Implementation of micro programs	ditto
	Institutionalization of village regulations	ditto
Development of watershed management mechanism	Formation of watershed management councils	ditto
	Operations of watershed management councils	ditto
Implementation of CF and promotion of SFM	Introduction of CF	Contract-out
	Forest management planning	ditto
	Improved forest management/ silvicultural practices	Contract-out/Direct implementation
Public awareness raising	Awareness raising in general public	ditto
	Knowledge sharing among key officials	Direct implementation
Institutional and capacity development	Institutional development	Direct implementation with assistance from DPs
	Capacity development	ditto
Planning and M&E	Program management	ditto
	Periodic evaluation	Contract-out

## 7. Mechanism and Institutional Framework for Implementation of the Roadmap

### (4) Organizational Structure for Implementation



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## 7. Mechanism and Institutional Framework for Implementation of the Roadmap

### 7.2 Roles and Responsibilities of the Key Players

Organizations	Roles and Responsibilities
<b>DGFICP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Be responsible for overall management and supervision.</li> <li>Endorse and submit the annual work plans with budget.</li> <li>Endorse and submit new regulations/guidelines/SOPs.</li> <li>Facilitate the coordination and collaboration between/among the relevant national directorates and MAF municipal offices.</li> <li>Facilitate the cooperation between MAF DPs and the relevant national directorates (NDFWM, NDNC, and NDCIP).</li> </ul>
<b>NDFWM (National Director)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Be responsible for implementation of the components.</li> <li>Endorse the annual work plans with budget plans.</li> <li>Prepare and submit new regulations/guidelines/SOPs.</li> <li>Hire external organizations (e.g., NGOs) and experts for implementation of the components.</li> <li>Allocate budgets and human resources to the relevant departments.</li> <li>Monitor the implementation of all the components.</li> <li>Report the results of all the components to DGFICP.</li> <li>Evaluate the results of the components.</li> </ul>

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## 7. Mechanism and Institutional Framework for Implementation of the Roadmap

### 7.2 Roles and Responsibilities of the Key Players

Organizations	Roles and Responsibilities
<b>NDNC and NDCIP (National Director)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support NDFWM in the implementation of the components.</li> <li>Prepare and submit the annual work plans with budget plans.</li> <li>Support NDFWM in reporting the results of all the components.</li> <li>Support NDFWM in evaluating the results of the components.</li> </ul>
<b>MAF Municipal Offices</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cooperate with the relevant national directorates (NDFWM, NDNC, and NDCIP) for implementation of the components.</li> <li>Assist the relevant national directorates (NDFWM, NDNC, and NDCIP) in monitoring the implementation of the relevant components.</li> <li>Assist the relevant national directorates (NDFWM, NDNC, and NDCIP) in supervising the performance of external organizations/experts hired for implementation.</li> <li>Send technical and field officers to training courses arranged by NDFWM.</li> <li>Take over the tasks outsourced to external organizations.</li> <li>Report the progress and accomplishments of the relevant.</li> </ul>

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## 7. Mechanism and Institutional Framework for Implementation of the Roadmap

### 7.2 Roles and Responsibilities of the Key Players

Organizations	Roles and Responsibilities
<b>Municipal Administrative Offices</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Be responsible for management and supervision of the implementation of the components.</li> <li>Facilitate the coordination between/among the relevant municipal departments, P.A. offices and sucos.</li> <li>Share the results and accomplishments of the components and lessons learned.</li> </ul>
<b>Post-Administrative Offices</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cooperate with the relevant national directorates for implementation of the components.</li> <li>Play a leading role in discussions and meetings organized in the component for the establishment of watershed management mechanism.</li> <li>Facilitate the coordination and collaboration between/among sucos concerned.</li> </ul>

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## 7. Mechanism and Institutional Framework for Implementation of the Roadmap

### 7.2 Roles and Responsibilities of the Key Players

Organizations	Roles and Responsibilities
Suco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actively participate in discussions and activities arranged and conducted by the components.</li> <li>Be responsible for management and protection of forests and other natural resources using the CB-NRM mechanism.</li> </ul>
External Organizations (NGOs) / External Experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage in the implementation of the components.</li> <li>Provide technical assistance to the relevant national directorates and their subsidiary departments.</li> <li>Report the progress, results, and accomplishments of the components.</li> </ul>
MAF DPs / MAF DP Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical and financial assistance to GDFCIP and the relevant national directorates in the implementation of any of the components.</li> <li>Provide any technical inputs to GDFCIP and the relevant national directorates to help them solve or improve any technical issues/difficulties that they face.</li> </ul>

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## 7. Mechanism and Institutional Framework for Implementation of the Roadmap

### 7.3 Financial Arrangement for Implementation

It is necessary to obtain financial resources (assistance) from international funding institutions and/or multi-lateral/bilateral donors for implementation of the whole or parts of the action plan of the roadmap. The following are some of the potential institutions to be considered.

Potential Source	Possible Uses
<b>Green Climate Fund</b>	For funding the following components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expansion of the CB-NRM mechanism</li> <li>- Development of watershed management mechanism</li> </ul>
<b>Global Environmental Facility</b>	For funding the following components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expansion of the CB-NRM mechanism</li> <li>- Implementation of CF and Promotion of SFM</li> <li>- Public awareness raising</li> </ul>
<b>Multi-lateral and Bilateral Cooperation</b>	For funding the following components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institutional and capacity development</li> <li>- Public awareness raising</li> </ul>

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## 8. Proposed Monitoring Indicators/Milestones

The implementation of the roadmap, particularly action plan, will be monitored by using the following indicators/milestones periodically over the course of its implementation.

Timeline	Indicators/Milestones
<b>Milestones in 2023</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A new ministerial order for CBNRM is issued by the end of 2023.</li> <li>There are at least one or two local facilitators at each municipality.</li> <li>A department for CBNRM/CF is established under GDFCIP.</li> <li>The number of sucos where the CBNRM mechanism is in place become double in 2023 as compared to the one in 2020.</li> </ul>
<b>Milestones in 2026</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of sucos where the CBNRM mechanism is in place become more than double in 2026 as compared to the one in 2023.</li> <li>The watershed management councils are formed for all the P.As.</li> <li>A new MAF Ministerial Order on CF is issued with SOPs..</li> <li>Models of CF are established in the 14 watersheds.</li> </ul>
<b>Milestones in 2030</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All the sucos in the 14 watersheds introduce and establish the CBNRM mechanism.</li> <li>The numbers of illegal cases are reduced in 2030.</li> <li>The long term land use rights are granted to more than 90 sucos in the 14 important watersheds.</li> <li>More than 50 local facilitators are available in the country.</li> </ul>

**END**

***Thank you very much for your kind attention!!***

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# Draft Ministerial Order for Promotion and Expansion of CBNRM

October xxx, 2019  
DGFCIP Working Team

## 1. Contents of Ministerial Order

- Chapter 1 Title and Objectives of the Oder and Definition of Terms used in the Order
- Chapter 2 Background and Rationale of the Order
- Chapter 3 Objectives and Scope of CBNRM
- Chapter 4 Process and Implementation System of Establishment of the CBNRM Mechanism at the Village Level
- Chapter 5 Roles and Responsibilities of the Key Stakeholders for Implementation of the Order
- Chapter 6 Monitoring and Evaluation of the Execution of the Order
- Chapter 7 Supports for Implementation of the Order
- Chapter 8 Miscellaneous Provisions

## 2. Chapter 1: Title and Objectives of the Oder and Definition of Terms used in the Order

### 2.1 Title (Article 1)

The title of the order is “Sustainable Forest and Natural Resource Management through Promotion and Expansion of the Community-Based Sustainable Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Mechanism in the Priority Watersheds in Timor-Leste.”

### 2.2 Objectives (Article 2)

The order is aimed at “providing the guidelines and procedures for widely disseminating the CBNRM mechanism demonstrated by the JICA and MAF joint project named “the Project for Community-Based Sustainable Natural Resource Management (JICA CBNRM Project) as a key tool for sustainable forest management in Timor-Leste, especially in the priority watersheds in the country.

### 2.3 Coverage (Article 1)

CBNRM can be applied to natural resources over which communities can claim legitimate ownership or de facto ownership within the territory of a village.

## 3. Chapter 2: Background and Rationale of the Order

### 3.1 Status of Forests in Timor-Leste (Article 5)

The majority of forests in the country are in the poor conditions, and only less than one-third of forests are categorized as dense forests, which are fragmented and scattered in hilly and mountainous areas in the country.

### 3.2 Deforestation and Forest Degradation (Article 6)

Deforestation and forest degradation have stably progressed in Timor-Leste. The average deforestation rate between 2003 and 2012 was 1.7% per annum. The total forest area in the country would be further reduced by 17% in 2023 if the current trend was kept between 2013 and 2022.

### 3.3 Rationale of the Order (Article 7)

Deforestation and forest degradation are crucial issues that the GoTL should urgently address. Forest ecosystem should be protected to maintain its ecosystem services, e.g., water supply, reduction of natural disasters, prevention of land degradation, and provision of emergency food/ livelihoods and fuelwood. CBNRM has been proven effective in reducing human activities causing deforestation and forest degradation; hence it should be rolled out on a large scale especially in the priority watersheds.

## 4. Chapter 3: Objectives and Scope of CBNRM

### 4.1 Goal and Objectives of CBNRM (Article 8)

The main objective of CBNRM is to achieve the sustainable management of forest-related natural resources and protect the existing forests and their ecosystems in the country. Specifically CBNRM aims to:

- 1) Enhance the capacity of village authorities to protect forests;
- 2) Introduce and disseminate techniques and skills effective in sustainable management of forest-related resources;
- 3) Provide livelihood opportunities to communities; and
- 4) Conserve biodiversity and promote landscape diversity.

### 4.2 Scope of CBNRM (Article 9)

Natural resources that this order aims to deal with are forest-related ones: i.e., i) forest, ii) biodiversity, iii) lands, and iv) natural springs.

## 4. Chapter 3: Objectives and Scope of CBNRM

### 4.3 Key Approaches to CBNRM (Article 10)

Key approaches to be employed for CBNRM are as follows:

- 1) Community participation;
- 2) Community empowerment;
- 3) Community development;
- 4) Equity; and
- 5) Use of traditional knowledge.



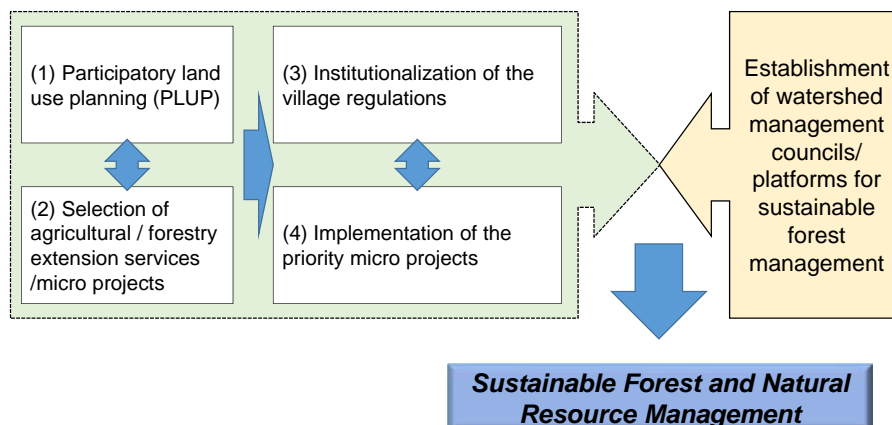
### 4.4 Expected Outputs of CBNRM

Expansion of the CBNRM mechanism in the important watersheds in the country would contribute to: i) maintenance of forest coverage in the watersheds, ii) improvement of food security, and iii) reduction of soil run-off in the watersheds.

## 5. Chapter 4: Process and Implementation System of Establishment of the CBNRM Mechanism at the Village Level

### 5.1 Overall Process (Article 13)

The overall process of establishing the CBNRM mechanism at the village level is illustrated below.



## 5. Chapter 4: Process and Implementation System of Establishment of the CBNRM Mechanism at the Village Level

### 5.2 Procedures for Establishment of the CBNRM Mechanism (Article 14)

- (1) Participatory Land Use Planning/PLUP
  - a. Consultation with local leaders of suco
  - b. Organization/formation of the working group
  - c. Study tour to one of the CBNRM villages
  - d. Present land use mapping
  - e. Future land use planning
  - f. Review of the past and existing rules
  - g. Discussion of the draft village regulations
  - h. Consultation with communities about the draft regulations
  - i. Preparation of enforcement of the regulations in a traditional manner
  - j. Tara bandu ceremony



## 5. Chapter 4: Process and Implementation System of Establishment of the CBNRM Mechanism at the Village Level

### 5.2 Procedures for Establishment of the CBNRM Mechanism (Article 14)

#### (2) Selection of Agricultural and Forestry Extension Services

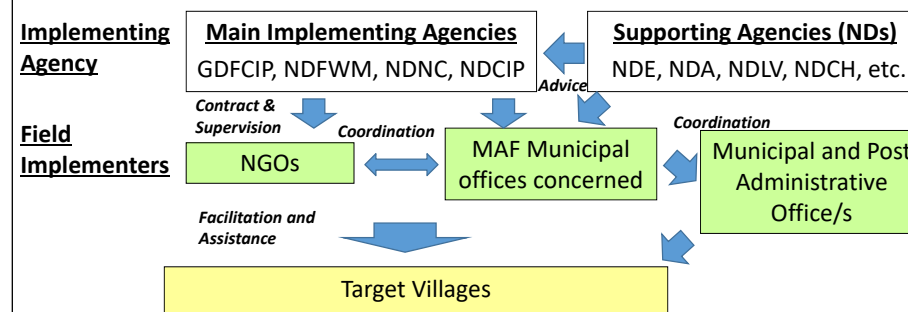
- Long-listing of potential extension services/ micro programs
- Short-listing of possible extension services/ micro programs
- Prioritization of the short-listed extension services/ micro programs
- Discussions of scope of the priority extension services/ micro programs

#### (3) Institutionalization of the Village Regulations

- Monthly meeting with members of suco council and other representatives from aldeia at village level to monitor any events/ illegal acts occurring in the village
- Bi-monthly or quarterly meeting with other communities at each aldeia to raise awareness about the regulations
- Annual evaluation meeting with members of suco council and other representatives from aldeia to evaluate the effects of the regulations

## 5. Chapter 4: Process and Implementation System of Establishment of the CBNRM Mechanism at the Village Level

### 5.3 Implementation System including organizational Set-up (Article 15)



GDFCIP and its national directorates are the main implementing agencies for implementation of the ministerial order. Other national directorates under MAF will be supporting agencies, while MAF municipal offices will be field implementers with support from national NGOs.

## 6. Chapter 5: Roles and Responsibilities of the Key Stakeholders for Implementation of the Order

### 6.1 Roles and Responsibilities of National Directorates and Municipal Offices of MAF (Article 16.)

Stakeholders	Roles and Responsibilities
National Directorates under GDFCIP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Be responsible for preparation and implementation of necessary policies, guidelines, and national programs;</li> <li>Secure necessary budget;</li> <li>Provide guidance to the concerned MAF District Offices;</li> <li>Coordinate with government or donor-funded projects;</li> <li>Identify and select the priority river basins;</li> <li>Provide technical advice and assistance to field implementers;</li> <li>Hire/Employ NGOs for the field work; and</li> <li>Monitor and evaluate the progress of the execution of this order.</li> </ol>

## 6. Chapter 5: Roles and Responsibilities of the Key Stakeholders for Implementation of the Order

### 6.1 Roles and Responsibilities of National Directorates and Municipal Offices of MAF (Article 16.)

Stakeholders	Roles and Responsibilities
MAF Municipal Office/s	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Share responsibility with NDFWM/NDNC for introduction and promotion of the CB-NRM mechanism;</li> <li>Be responsible for planning and implementation of a/ municipal program/s;</li> <li>Secure necessary budget;</li> <li>Implement programs/projects in harmonization with other programs/projects to promote the CBNRM mechanism;</li> <li>Provide necessary administrative and technical support;</li> <li>Hire/Employ NGOs for a district program; and</li> <li>Provide technical advice and assistance to the field implementers.</li> </ol>
Other national directorates of MAF	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Be responsible for preparation of necessary policies, guidelines, and programs related to CB-NRM; and</li> <li>Provide technical advice and assistance to the field implementers.</li> </ol>



## 6. Chapter 5: Roles and Responsibilities of the Key Stakeholders for Implementation of the Order

### 6.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Municipal and Post-Administrative Offices and Village Councils (Article 17)

Stakeholders	Roles and Responsibilities
Municipal Admin. Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Encourage P.A. offices and sucos to introduce CBNRM;</li> <li>b. Integrate the part of the processes of the CBNRM mechanism in suco development planning; and</li> <li>c. Organize, operate, manage and lead a federated collaborative platform for CBNRM at municipal level.</li> </ul>
Post-Admin. Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Collaborate with NDF and MAF District Offices;</li> <li>b. Guide suco leaders toward the sustainable NRM; and</li> <li>c. Organize, operate, manage and lead a collaborative platform for CBNRM at post-administrative level.</li> </ul>
Sucos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Be responsible for protection and management of forest-related resources in the localities;</li> <li>b. Instruct communities to follow the village regulations;</li> <li>c. Encourage communities to participate in agriculture and forestry extension services; and</li> <li>d. Encourage communities to apply techniques on CBNRM.</li> </ul>

## 6. Chapter 5: Roles and Responsibilities of the Key Stakeholders for Implementation of the Order

### 6.3 Roles and Responsibilities of External Assisting Organizations (Article 18)

Stakeholders	Roles and Responsibilities
NGOs and other external facilitators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Work as a contractor for implementation of a/ national/ municipal program/s; and</li> <li>b. Perform as a main facilitator to fulfill the following roles in the field works: 1) facilitation of discussions, 2) guidance and orientation of communities toward sustainable natural resource management, 3) assistance in selection of priority extension services, 4) arrangement of a series of training courses, and 5) facilitation of collaboration between suco and MAF municipal officials.</li> </ul>
Donor-funded projects/ programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Coordinate its activities with GDFCIP and its relevant national directorates; and</li> <li>b. Adopt a part of the processes of establishing the CB-NRM mechanism as the part of the project activities.</li> </ul>

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## 7. Chapter 6: Monitoring and Evaluation of the Execution of the Order

### 7.1 Overall Framework of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) (Article 19)

GDFCIP and its national directorates shall monitor and evaluate all the programs/ projects implemented under this ministerial order in collaboration with MAF municipal offices concerned.

### 7.2 Monitoring at Suco Level (Article 20)

Field technical officers in the forestry sector in collaboration with those in other sectors (e.g., coffee and industrial plants, agriculture, and extension) shall be responsible for monitoring of the CBNRM activities at suco level. They shall:

- i) Visit sucos regularly to monitor the CBNRM activities, particularly those of the extension services; and
- ii) Attend the monthly meetings held at sucos in the process of institutionalization of village regulations

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## 7. Chapter 6: Monitoring and Evaluation of the Execution of the Order

### 7.3 Monitoring and Evaluation at Central Level (Article 21)

(1) Monitoring of the Implementation of the order

GDFCIP and its national directorates shall monitor the overall progress of the implementation of the order by collecting and updating the following data on a quarterly basis.

- i) Sucos where the CBNRM mechanism is newly introduced;
- ii) Total number of sucos with the CBNRM mechanism as of the date of monitoring;
- iii) Number of cases of wildfires and illegal cutting happening in the sucos where the CBNRM mechanism is in place; and
- iv) Number of families participating in the extension services/ micro programs implemented in the sucos where the CBNRM mechanism is in place.

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## 7. Chapter 6: Monitoring and Evaluation of the Execution of the Order

### 7.3 Monitoring and Evaluation at Central Level (Article 21)

#### (1) Monitoring of the Implementation of the order

In addition of the periodic monitoring, DFICP and its national directorates in collaboration with MAF municipal offices concerns shall collect the following information whenever a new suco introduces the CBNRM mechanism.

- i) Information of suco (e.g., name, post-administrative, municipality, No. of households, population, and forest area in suco)
- ii) Data of the tara bandu ceremony
- iii) Village regulations with a future land use map
- iv) Priority extension services selected by communities

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## 7. Chapter 6: Monitoring and Evaluation of the Execution of the Order

### 7.3 Monitoring and Evaluation at Central Level (Article 21)

#### (2) Evaluation of the Implementation of the order

Likewise, GDFCIP and its national directorates shall evaluate the results and effectiveness of the implementation of the order every year as well as every three or five years.

Evaluation	Points of evaluation
Annual evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Accomplishments made (no. of CBNRM sucos)</li><li>◆ No. of beneficiaries of the CBNRM activities, particularly the extension services</li><li>◆ Effect of the mechanism on reduction of cases of wildfires and illegal cutting at village, P.A., and municipal level</li></ul>
3-year or 5-year evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Effects of the order on forest protection and improvement of local livelihoods in the important watersheds</li><li>◆ Positive and negative impacts caused by the implementation of the order</li></ul>

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## 8. Chapter 7: Supports for the Implementation of the Order

### 8.1 Administrative and Technical Support (Article 22)

The national directorates under GDFCIP and MAF municipal offices shall provide necessary administrative and technical support for the implementation of this order.

### 8.2 Financial Support (Article 23)

The national directorates under GDFCIP and MAF municipal offices shall secure sufficient budgets to finance the necessary expenses incurred for the implementation of this order. They shall prepare annual work and budget plans necessary for execution.

### 8.3 Coordination with other Government/Donor Activities /Programs (Article 24)

The possible collaboration shall be taken into account with the projects which has the following natures: i) reforestation, ii) forest or environmental protection, iii) agriculture development, iv) rural development, and v) adaptation to climate changes.

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## 9. Chapter 8: Miscellaneous Provisions

### 9.1 Supplemental Guidelines (Article 25)

- ◆ GDFCIP may issue memoranda and specific instructions to the concerned MAF municipal offices and personnel pursuant this order.
- ◆ The CB-NRM Operation Manual shall be used as guidelines.

### 9.2 Effective Date (Article 26)

This order shall take effect upon official issuance.

**END**

***Thank you!***

***Obrigada barak***

# Initial Ideas on a New Project for Implementation of the Roadmap with Financial Assistance from Green Climate Fund(GCF)

## JICA CBNRM Project Phase II

October 29, 2019

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## 1. Background of the Project

- ◆ The GDCIP Working Team together with the JICA CBNRM Project Phase II has drafted the CBNRM Roadmap for expansion of the CBNRM Mechanism in the 14 important watersheds in the country, along with the draft policy recommendations and ministerial order for promotion of CBNRM.
- ◆ Although such documents might be approved by high authority of MAF, i.e., H.E. Minister, as the government official documents, it might not necessarily be easy for MAF to implement the roadmap, especially its action plan, on a large scale, due to financial and technical constraints.
- ◆ With an aim to facilitate the implementation of the roadmap, the JICA CBNRM Project in close coordination with GDFCIP has communicated with Green Climate Fund, an international funding institution specifically focusing on the issues of climate change, to seek the possibility of its funding support for the expansion of CBNRM.
- ◆ The JICA Project has submitted the concept note for a new project aiming to introduce and promote the CBNRM mechanism in 4 important watersheds, Lacro, Comoro, Caraulun, and Tafara watersheds, in March 2019.

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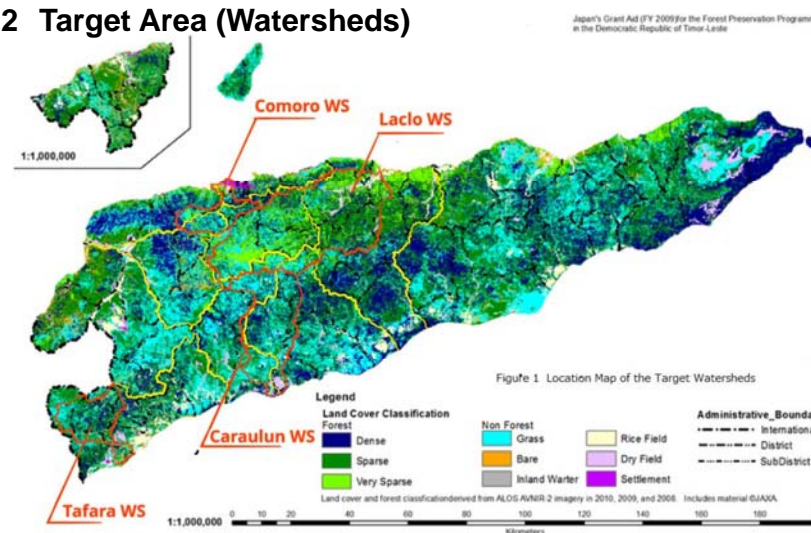
## 2. Outline of the Project

### 2.1 Title and Objectives of the Project

Items	Descriptions
Project Title	<u>Community-Based Landscape Management for Enhanced Resilience to Climate Change and Reduction of Deforestation in Critical Watersheds</u>
GCF Scheme	<u>Simplified Approval Process (SAP)</u>
Project Objectives	i) Strengthen local capacity to govern and manage forest, soil and water resources in a sustainable manner through introduction of CBNRM; and ii) Improve climate resilience of local livelihoods through introduction of proven methods and techniques, e.g., climate smart agriculture, community-based reforestation and forest management, agroforestry, and sustainable land management.
Results and Impacts	Mitigation of GHG emission from reduction of deforestation Strengthening of local climate resilience in the watersheds

## 2. Outline of the Project

### 2.2 Target Area (Watersheds)



Lacro, Comoro, Tafara, and Caraulun watersheds which covers 1,349 km<sup>2</sup> of forests

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## 2. Outline of the Project

### 2.3 Background Conditions

Items	Descriptions
Vulnerability	Rural communities in Timor-Lest are very vulnerable to climate change and have suffered from the effects of natural hazards caused by climate change, such as floods, landslide, drought, and long/heavy rains. These effects are expected to become more severe in the future, due to climate change.
GHG emission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deforestation in the country is another issue that the GoTL needs to address. The recent study estimates that the deforestation rate in the country is as high as 1.7% per annum. Hence, it is expected that deforestation has significantly contributed to the GHG emission in the country.</li> </ul>
National priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation of forest ecosystems and food security are the priority areas that National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) addresses to reduce climate vulnerability in rural areas.</li> <li>CBNRM is supported by the forest sector policy and the law on general regime of forests (2017).</li> </ul>

## 2. Outline of the Project

### 2.4 Project Interventions

Items	Descriptions
Project Indicative Outputs	<p><b>Output 1:</b> Enhancement of local leaders' capacity for sustainable protection and adaptive management of forest-related natural resources through introduction of the CBNRM mechanism and community forestry (CF)</p> <p><b>Output 2:</b> Improvement of local livelihoods and reduction of climate change vulnerability by introducing climate smart agriculture and sustainable land and forest management practices through FFSs</p> <p><b>Output 3:</b> Development of enabling environment for sustainable land and forest management through expansion of the CBNRM mechanism in the high priority watersheds</p>

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## 2. Outline of the Project

### 2.4 Project Interventions

Items	Descriptions
Major Activities	<p><b>Output 1:</b> i) PLUP, ii) Enhancement of governance capacity through institutionalization of the village regulations, iii) Formation of watershed management councils, and iv) introduction of community forestry (CF) in CBNRM sucos</p> <p><b>Output 2:</b> i) provision of forestry and agricultural extension services (or implementation of micro programs) and ii) enhancement of capacity of MAF extension officers or field trainers of NGOs.</p> <p><b>Output 3:</b> i) development of legislation and government systems for implementation (e.g., diploma and SOPs for CF), ii) building of capacity of facilitators for PLUP and adaptive management, and iii) institutionalization or officialization of the watershed management councils developed by the project as the substantial government institutions.</p>

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## 2. Outline of the Project

### 2.5 Expected Project Results

Items	Descriptions
Potential Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Project can reduce the CO2 (GHG) emission from forests through reduction of deforestation by introduction of the CBNRM mechanism at suco level.</li> <li>At the same time, households living in the watersheds will directly benefit from the project, particularly by forest and agricultural extension services.</li> </ul>
Paradigm Shift	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The village-level mechanism introduced by the project for sustainable natural resource management will be maintained as local assets even in the post-project periods.</li> <li>The capacity of relevant stakeholders for scale up of the project activities will be enhanced.</li> <li>An enabling environment for further expansion beyond 4 watersheds will also be developed by the project.</li> <li>Knowledge and lessons learnt from the project can be shared with other MAF projects in GDFCIP and MAF DPs' coordination meetings.</li> </ul>

## 2. Outline of the Project

### 2.6 Justification and Replicability of the Project Activities

Items	Descriptions
Justification of the GCF Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ It is difficult for MAF/GDFCIP to secure sufficient government budget for implementation of the roadmap.</li> <li>◆ GCF fund could be an initial driving force to demonstrate the model for reduction of GHG emission while improving resilience of local communities.</li> </ul>
Sustainability and replicability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The project will develop the system and capacities for local stakeholders for sustainable and adaptive management of natural resources in the localities.</li> <li>◆ MAF will monitor and supervise the project to keep it on the right track.</li> </ul>

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## 2. Outline of the Project

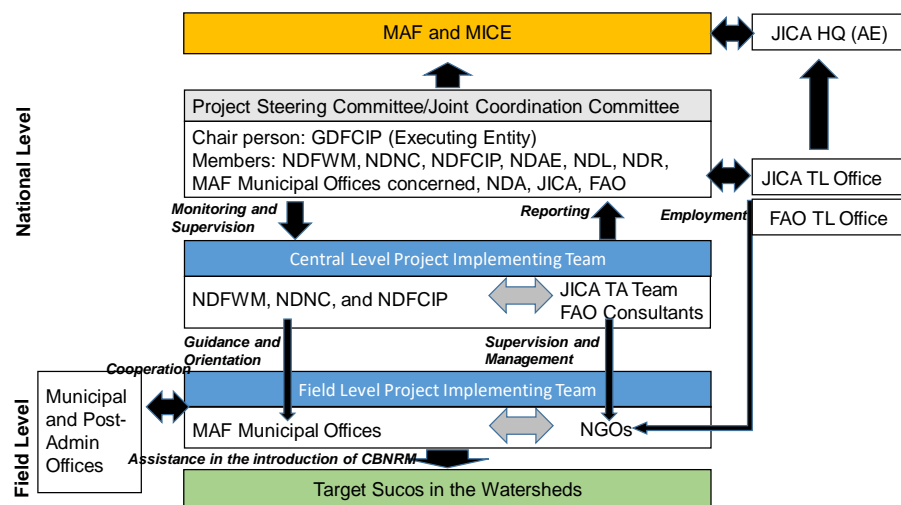
### 2.7 Key Actors in Implementation of the Project

Items	Descriptions
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Executing Entity: DGFCIP</li> <li>◆ Focal point of GCF: NDA,</li> <li>◆ Accredited Entity: JICA</li> <li>◆ Co-implementing agency: FAO for CF activities.</li> <li>◆ Implementing Bodies: NDFWM, NDNC, NDCIP, JICA TA</li> <li>◆ Field Implementing Bodies: MAF Municipal Offices and NGOs</li> <li>◆ Supporting Organizations: Municipal Admin and Post-Admin Offices</li> <li>◆ Beneficiaries: Local communities</li> </ul>

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## 2. Outline of the Project

### 2.8 Draft Organizational Structure for Implementation of the Project



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## 2. Outline of the Project

### 2.8 Monitoring and Evaluation

Items	Descriptions
Regular monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The regular monitoring will be carried out by the Central Level Project Implementing Team under the supervision of the Project Steering Committee led by GDFCIP.</li> <li>◆ The progress report shall be prepared and submitted by the team to GDFCIP every quarter.</li> </ul>
Periodic Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ <b>Baseline survey:</b> aims to collect the baseline data of the socio-economic conditions and the current forest and vegetation cover of the target watersheds.</li> <li>◆ <b>Midterm evaluation:</b> aims to evaluate the performance and effectiveness of the project and check if the design of the project appropriate to the situation of the target areas.</li> <li>◆ <b>Project-end evaluation:</b> evaluates the project in terms of the five evaluation criteria: i.e., Efficiency, Effectiveness, Relevancy, Impact, and Sustainability.</li> </ul>

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### 3. Way Forwards

#### 3.1 Further Process to be taken

- ◆ Preparation of the funding proposal of the project (Oct 2019 – Feb 2020)
  - Collection of data on the present conditions of the target watersheds
  - Conducts of reviews and assessments (e.g., present forest status and trends in deforestation, poverty conditions, gender assessment, and initial environmental and social examination)
  - Development of work plans for the project
  - Preparation of a draft funding proposal
- ◆ Submission of the draft funding proposal to GCF for its review (Mar 2020)
- ◆ Finalization of the funding proposal based on the comments from GCF and submission of the same to GCF for approval (May/June 2020)

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### 3. Way Forwards

#### 3.2 Draft Contents of the Funding Proposal

- Chapter 1 Introduction
- Chapter 2 Climate Change Conditions in Timor-Leste
- Chapter 3 Mitigation and Adaptation Needs in Forest & Agriculture Sectors
- Chapter 4 Key Stakeholders in the Forest & Agriculture Sectors
- Chapter 5 Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Approach
- Chapter 6 Present Conditions of the Target Watersheds
- Chapter 7 Proposed Project
- Chapter 8 Implementation Plan of the Proposed Project
- Chapter 9 Environmental and Social Considerations
- Chapter 10 Cost Estimates
- Chapter 11 Project Evaluation
- Chapter 12 Conclusion and Recommendations

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### 3. Way Forwards

#### 3.3 Follow-up Consultation Meeting

- ◆ The views of relevant stakeholders should be incorporated in the project and its funding proposal.
- ◆ Hence, the JICA Project Team and GRFCIP Working Team will exchange ideas and opinions on the project with the relevant stakeholders prior to the preparation and submission of the proposal.
- ◆ This is the first meeting with the municipal level stakeholders.
- ◆ The 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting will be arranged and held at Dili in January / February 2020 when the 1<sup>st</sup> draft of the funding proposal is prepared.

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**END**

***Thank you very much for  
your kind attention!!***

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