

Stocktaking Report

United Nations Conventions to Combat Desertification



Republic Democratic of
Timor-Leste



Global Environment
Facility



United Nations
Development Programme

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Acronyms

AMCAP	Ainaro and Manatuto Community Activation Programme
ARP III	Third Agriculture Rehabilitation Project
Aus AID	Australian Agency for International Development
CFET	Consolidated Fund for East Timor
CoPs	Conference of Parties
DOPW	Department of Public Works
EC	European Commission
EGSP	Environment Governance Support Programme
ENRMU	Environment and Natural Resource Management Unit
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographical Information System
GoTL	Government of Timor-Leste
IA	Implementing Agency
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MAPTL	Missão Agrícola Portuguesa em Timor-Leste
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MNRMEP	Ministry of Natural Resources, Minerals and Energy Policy
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MPW	Ministry of Public Works
MSP	Medium-Size Project
NAP	National Action Programme
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NDCF	National Directorate of Coffee and Forestry
NDFWR	National Directorate of Forestry and Water Resources
NPDA	National Planning and Development Agency
NDP	National Development Plan
NFP	National Forest Policy
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	Natural Resources Management
UNTL	National University of Timor-Leste
OCAP	Oeccusi Community Activation Programme
PNAs	Protected Natural Areas
RESPECT	Recovery, Employment and Stability Programme for Ex-combatants and Communities in Timor-Leste
SECTOPD	Secretariat of State for Environment Coordination, Territorial Ordering and Physical Development
SIP	Sector Investment Plan
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
TFET	Trust Fund for East Timor
TL	Timor-Leste
TOR	Terms of Reference

UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biodiversity
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP-CO	United Nations Development Programme – Country Office
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor

INTRODUCTION

Timor-Leste (TL) is currently developing its capacity to adhere to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and their implementation. In particular the three Rio conventions, namely, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD); the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); and the United Nations Convention on Biodiversity (UNCBD). Accessing to these three conventions may benefit TL in terms of resource mobilization to prevent the worsening environmental degradation, supporting sustainable development, and bringing fresh resources-knowledge, technology, skills, legal and institutional capacity, and funding-into TL.¹

TL acceded to the UNCCD in August, 2003 as the 190th country member. As a party to the Convention, TL has participated in two COPs, in Havana, Cuba 2003 and in Nairobi, Kenya 2005. TL also participated in the 3rd CRIC in Bonn, Germany and joined with ASEAN countries in formulating the South East Asia Sub-Regional Action Programme (SEA-SRAP) for Combating Land Degradation and Eradicating Poverty in Dry, Drought Prone and/or Food Unsecured Areas.

TL's accession was ratified by the National Parliament of TL in 2006. The National Directorate of Coffee and Forestry (NDCF) under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (MAFF) has assigned as National Focal Point (NFP) for the UNCCD. The implementation of the UNCCD falls under the responsibility of the NDCF.

Several initiatives have been undertaken by the Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) to deal with the implementation of the Convention. A strategy paper was prepared to facilitate TL's entry into the United Nations system, including accession to the MEAs. The first Global Environment Facility (GEF) National Consultative Dialogue was conducted in 2005. The dialogue was intended to provide information to key government and non-governmental stakeholders in TL to help them better understand how the GEF operates and how it can assist the country. In addition, the proposal for the Medium Size Project (MSP) for sustainable land management was completed by the end of 2005. Through the MSP TL will get fresh funds to develop sustainable land management and to increase capacity and awareness. The main NCSA Project output will be a national capacity self-assessment report and action plan.

This stocktaking report forms part of the National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA), which is a joint initiative developed by the GoTL and UNDP with support from GEF to assess Timor-Leste's capacity to implement and identify barriers in the implementation of MEAs in a country driven manner. The project is implemented by the GoTL through its Secretary of State for Environment Coordination, Territorial Ordering and Physical Development (SSECTOPD) in collaboration with UNDP (*implementing agency*). The project aims to bridge the gap, identifying capacity constraints and actions to remove these constraints in order to address global environmental management requirements, and in particular to enable the implementation of the three UN Conventions (biodiversity, climate change and desertification/land degradation).²

¹ Agus P. Sari, Strategy paper, Accession to Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements in TL.

² NCSA Timor-Leste, Inception report

Objectives of stocktaking

The purposes of the stocktaking activity were to compile and examine preliminary information that was collected including project documents and study papers on environmental issues and management that were initiated by the country for combating land degradation and environmental management.

Scope of the stocktaking

The stocktaking activity was conducted for a period of one month (started from 13 Dec 2005 to 13 Jan 2006). This activity was carried out by the TWG team for land degradation. The main responsibility of this team was to collect all relevant documents related to capacity building and capacity assessment and any projects relating to combating land degradation, including all relevant laws and regulations.

The TWG team for land degradation comprised six members, with wealth of varied experience and expertise from Government institution, NGOs and educational institutions. The team commenced their work on 24 December 2005 with weekly meetings to exchange ideas and to update new information on the progress of the stocktaking activity.

The TWG team collected many useful documents and to avoid being overwhelmed, the team agreed to focus on four categories of documents, these are: (i) documents/activities related to capacity development, (ii) documents/activities related to national obligations under the Convention, (iii) national legislation, policies, plans, strategies, programmes and projects related to the Convention thematic areas, and (iv) national plans and strategies resulting from international sustainable development and environmental initiatives. These documents were collected from Government institutions, NGOs and International Agencies (IA). The National Consultant (NC) jointly with the National Focal Point (NFP) for UNCCD worked closely to analysis these documents. The information gathered will be used as baseline information to conduct the thematic assessment.

Methodology adopted for stocktaking

The TWG had difficulties collecting documents relating to policies, regulations and legislation because these documents were yet to be formulated or were unavailable.

To collect documents several methodologies were used, these were:

- *Review of relevant documents/desk study*: the documents consisted of the four categories previously agreed by the TWG and other documents relating to relevant institutional mechanism (legislation, regulations and policies) and unpublished documents.
- In addition to the compilation of sectoral reports, information on the internet was also used to obtain and collect relevant documents.
- *Interviews with key persons*: key persons were interviewed to get more information and clarification, particularly for existing projects, by way of the informal interview, where the interviewer proceeds based on the interviewee's knowledge.
- *Focus group meeting*: the TWG conducted a series of weekly meetings with the main objectives to exchange ideas and review all collected documents.

An annotated list of the documents collected by the TWG is set out in Annex 1.

Procedure actually applied in the stocktaking

The first activity of the stocktaking was to establish the land degradation TWG)which comprised the following persons:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. Manuel da Silva | : the National Focal Point for UNCCD |
| 2. Mr. Eduardo A. Serrão | : Lecturer, UNTL |
| 3. Mr. Januario da Costa | : Director of Public Works, MPW |
| 4. Mr. Jaime da Costa F. Mesquita | : Staff of MNRMEP |
| 5. Mr. Manuel Mendes | : National Consultant, UNDP |
| 6. Mr. Mario Godinho | : Chief of Agroforestry, National Directorate of
Coffee and Forestry |
| 7. Ms. Anna Beja | : GERTIL |

The TWG identified stakeholders for collaboration, to support stocktaking activities and to provide relevant information on capacity building and activities to combat land degradation. These stakeholders include Government institutions, IAs, NGOs and educational institutions whose work is related to capacity building and combating land degradation. The list of stakeholders is presented in Annex 1.

SUMMARY of PAST and ON-GOING PROGRAMMES and PROJECTS

From the collected documents, the TWG analysed and reviewed the projects and programmes on capacity assessment that have been completed or are still in progress. These initiatives are summarised below.

Past Projects

The Study on Integrated Agricultural Development of TL (JICA&MAFF)

This study was carried out to prepare a Mid-term Integrated Agriculture Development Plan to year 2007 for the agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors in TL. There were also plans to prepare a program that would include pilot projects for the development of human resources and transfer of technology – that is most suitable for the current situation of the agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors in TL. In addition, capacities required for agriculture development were also identified, these were, agriculture-related technical skills, and managerial capacities. The managerial skills identified included the effectiveness of the relevant laws and regulations, organizational structures and institutional arrangements.

Technical Assistance to the Democratic Republic Of Timor-Leste for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)

The overall purpose of the TA was to create a national water policy that will lead to the adoption and progressive implementation of IWRM in TL. This is consistent with the major thrust of ADB's water policy. The policy will need to be broad ranging, covering institutional and legal aspect of water assessment, water sharing and allocation, as well as environmental issues. Supported by an extensive community consultation exercise, the policy will focus on integrating management activities across government, and will include simple statements of guiding principles for each issue, accompanied by broad strategies for subsequent implementation. In particular, the policy will set the strategic direction for more comprehensive legislation to eventually supersede the WRMD, now in its final stages of development.

The Customary Use and Management of Natural Resources in Timor-Leste

This study was prepared as a discussion paper for a regional course titled "Land Policy Administration for Pro-Poor Rural Growth" organized by the World Bank (WBI, DEC) and the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) in collaboration with the Global Development Learning Network (GDLN). This study provided an overview of land policy issues in Timor-Leste and made recommendations for effective policy development.

Analysis of Timor Lorosa'e Household Survey (TLHS) for MAFF

The objectives of this report were to help identify the key characteristic of poor households, to understand the determinants of poverty, to access constraints that prevent poorer households from improving their living standards and to evaluate the impact of social and economic projects and programs on the poor by establishing baseline data. The report can be used as baseline data for the GoTL and donors for planning purposes. This assessment provides

information and data related to land degradation such as; 92% of households gather wood from forest areas and only 5% buy wood.

Poverty in a New Nation, Analysis for Action

As a new country with high incidence of poverty TL currently focuses its strategy on poverty eradication. Through a national participatory process the NDP identified the main development priorities to be reduction of poverty in all sectors and regions and promotion of rapid, equitable and sustainable economic growth that reduces poverty and improves the well being of all the people. The majority of the poorest communities in TL are primarily engaged in agricultural activities, crop cultivation, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry. These activities directly contribute to land degradation due to high numbers of people unsustainably exploiting these natural resources. Unless land degradation is addressed decisively and in an integrated manner, it will hamper the government's efforts to alleviate poverty and promote sustainable development. GoTL's Poverty Reduction Strategy has four main elements:

- Create an enabling environment to generate opportunities for the economic participation of the poor, improving their productivity and enhancing their incomes;
- Provide and/or encourage and help others to provide basic social services to the poor on affordable terms;
- Provide or help to provide security of person and property, and protection from unforeseen shocks and disasters (vulnerability), including food security at both the household and national levels; and
- Empower the poor and other vulnerable groups through popular participation in deciding upon and managing development in their aldeias, sucos, postos, districts and the country.

This poverty assessment report lays out the challenge of poverty reduction in Timor-Leste. Based on household survey conducted during August to December 2001, this poverty assessment project tries to provide up-to-date information on poverty after the violence in 1999. This project comprised three data collection activities on different aspects of living standards, which taken together, provide a comprehensive picture of well-being in Timor-Leste after independence

Rapid Rural Land Use Assessment and Land Use Classification Model

Data on land use in TL currently is very weak. This project was conducted to field check and validate the land use delineation shown on the topographical maps during the Indonesian administration.

Sustainable Energy Development:

This UNDP project focused on isolated communities, who have limited access to electricity, through exploring alternative energy resources aimed at improving quality of life and reducing poverty. A rural energy development policy will be produced as an integral part of this project. UNDP initiated the Participatory Rural Energy Development Program (PREDP) with the following main goals:

- To build capabilities for planning, implementing and managing rural energy systems at local, district/ sub district and national levels;
- To create a favorable atmosphere for rural energy development and planning by supporting the establishment of an institution and supporting structures at various levels;

- To promote adoption and adaptation of rural energy technologies by local people/entrepreneurs to enhance income for sustainable livelihoods and environmental sustainability.

UNDP is committed to provide support to the national development needs and priorities and promote the implementation and realization of the declarations, programs of action and international conventions and obligations driving from the world conferences, summits and treaties. TL depends heavily on natural resources to reduce the poverty status and to grow, thus economic growth and country development are placing pressure on natural resources and biodiversity, especially forest and land resources.³

Conservation of Tropical Forests and Biological Diversity in TL (ADB)

This report provide the overall information on biodiversity and forest resources including legislative and institutional structures that affect biological resources, current status of tropical forest and biodiversity and action necessary to prevent conservation of tropical forest and biodiversity.

Ongoing Projects on Capacity Development

Forestry Sector Policy, Goal, Objectives and Strategy (Draft)

There is currently no forestry legislation, although UNTAET Regulation #2000/19 is designed to protect various natural areas, while UNTAET Regulation #2000/17 deals with the prohibition of logging and timber exports. The Department of Forestry (NDFWR) jointly with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is currently formulating a Forestry Sector Policy. Under this policy the goal of NDFWR is: *the sustainable management of forest resources and watersheds to provide environmental, social and economic benefits to the people of Timor-Leste.*

Medium Term capacity development strategy part 1 and 2.

The GoTL through the Capacity Development Coordination Unit (CDCU) is preparing a Medium Term Capacity Development Strategy in two parts. This report aims to identify training needs of civil servants for each ministry and develop strategies to address these needs. The strategy has three objectives:

- develop a strategy for capacity development training;
- provide a program of proposed training activities for the next three years; and
- provide a budget for the proposed program of training activities.

Ainaro and Manatuto Community Activation Project (AMCAP)

The AMCAP project commenced in October 2002 with the overall objective to increase food security and incomes of poor households in Ainaro and Manatuto Districts on an environmentally sustainable basis, using community-focused participatory methodologies. This is a collaborative effort between, UNOPS, UNDP and MAFF, focusing on activities such as reforestation, upland farming, livestock improvement, local seed multiplication, irrigation rehabilitation and building technical capacities of local communities.

³ Taking from UNDP Timor Leste Fact Sheet of the Natural Resources and Environment, 2005

The project also aims at creating social awareness, building networks within the local communities, building capacities of people involved and working closely with GoTL in both of the above mentioned districts.

Recovery, Employment & Stability Programme for Ex-Combatants & Communities in TL (RESPECT)

This project is intended to respond to the urgent need to assure stability in a post-conflict situation by creating employment opportunities in three key areas:

- 1) Agricultural development and reforestation activities
- 2) Community level infrastructure rehabilitation activities
- 3) Vocational training and technical support for self-employment

Oecusse Community Activation Project (OCAP)

OCAP project aims to contribute to the National Development Plan's over-riding development goal of poverty reduction, through the restoration of sustainable livelihood opportunities for the residents of Oecusse District. It will assist communities to identify new livelihood opportunities, to develop new skills and knowledge to enhance food security and to generate a supplementary income.

OCAP also introduces simple improved agriculture technologies, in cattle raising, upland farming, etc. This project is a collaborative effort between UNOPS, UNDP and MAFF with duration of five years.

Third Agriculture Rehabilitation Project (ARP III)

The aims of ARP III, with funding of \$8 million from TFET and \$0.9 million from CFET, are to improve food security of rural families and increase agricultural production in selected areas of TL. The implementation period is December 2001 to December 2003. Estimated expenditures in FY02/03 amount to \$5.1 million. The project includes the following activities.

- *Upland Farming Programme* the objective of this component is to improved food security for upland farmers and land resource base maintained on upland farms. There are currently more than 20 identified villages in six districts ((Baucau, Covalima, Dili, Lautem, Liquica and Manufahi) to be involved in this component. This component will provide small grants to communities to strengthen their self-reliance and the management of their natural resources. The sub-sector focuses are forestry and fisheries, with other inter-sectoral inputs (crops and livestock).
- *Rapid Infrastructure Rehabilitation*, including 3,000 ha of community irrigation schemes, 150 km of farm-to-market access roads, 1,430 ha of larger irrigation schemes, establishment of 11 Water User Associations, and a feasibility study for schemes that suffered major damage. The sub-sectoral focus is irrigation.
- *Services to Farmers*, including the provision of information, programming and establishment of a small CGIAR Liaison Secretariat at MAF, vaccination services for livestock, and piloting of a system of private Village Livestock Workers (VLWs). This component also includes establishment of 10 meteorological stations and establishment of initial operation of up to six Agriculture Service Centres (ASC), each of which would be privately run and owned by farmer associations, to facilitate the marketing of agricultural commodities and provision of inputs. The sub-sector focuses are research and extension, livestock and crop production.

- *Program Management*, including policy advice in the areas of general agricultural policy, forestry strategy, fisheries baseline data, capacity building, minor equipment and vehicles for district staff, and incremental operating costs and advisory services for a Project Management Unit (PMU). The sub-sectoral focuses are crop production, fisheries, forestry and general administration.

Strengthening the Environmental Governance Capacity of Timor Leste

This is a UNDP funded project for the duration of three years and its implementation is underway in coordination with the Secretary of State for Environmental Coordination, Territorial Ordering and Physical Protection. The overall objective of this project is to enhance the capacity of the government to develop and implement environmental governance structures, including policy formulation, legal regulatory frameworks and a co-ordination mechanism. The project is aimed to achieve the following objective:

- National Capacity Self-Assessment
- Support Access to Multi-Lateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)
- Establishment of Coordination mechanism and Strategic Planning support to Ministry of Development and Environment
- Fisheries Policy/Legislation development

SUMMARY of KEY ISSUES, PRIORITIES and LESSONS LEARNED from PAST ACTIVITIES.

In the process of collecting and analysing the documents, including the conduct of interviews with key stakeholders, the TWG identified certain areas where lessons could be learnt. The key issues identified by the TWG are set out further below.

Inadequate documents

The TWG found a shortage of documents that can be collected within the government institutions, NGOs and academic institutions such as documents related to the Convention, regulations and policy and strategies to deal with environmental management that was adopted by the GoTL.

Lack of follow up were undertaken for the project that was implemented

The TWG found that although many projects have been implemented from government institutions, NGOs and academic institutions, these projects did not have proper monitoring and evaluation activities. As a consequence, communities that were trained and pilot projects were often subsequently abandoned.

Capacity building is conducting in sectoral basis

The TWG found that many projects were undertaken by sector specific initiatives and objectives. A project relating to watershed management, for example, provided capacity building opportunities only in relation to that sector specific objective. Capacity development did not have the wider impact or benefit that a synergistic approach would have had.

Lesson Learned From Past and Ongoing Projects

Cooperation and pro-active coordination between all stakeholders is the key for the success of the programme. Best practices and results on the ground are important factors to stimulate the trust and participation of communities. Community participation and ownership should be fostered, but not be linked to incentive schemes to ensure sustainability.

A proper system of documentation should be included with the specification and terms of reference for each project. A central body should be identified or established to collect all government documents as a repository or information for easy retrieval.

A proper (semi-formal) monitoring and evaluation system needs to be implemented to assess the success and constraints of capacity development initiatives, and to propose further initiatives developed from lesson learnt.

A multi-sectoral approach utilizing cross-cutting synergies for capacity development can be deployed to utilize resources more effectively and efficiently.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. List of Documents Compiled for the Stocktaking

No	Title	Type of documents and source	Brief Description on the Document
Documents/ activities related to capacity development,⁴			
1.	Ainaro and Manatuto Community Activation Project (AMCAP)	Report (UNDP)	To increase food security and incomes of poor households in Ainaro and Manatuto districts on an environmentally sustainable basis, using community focused participatory methodologies
2.	Recovery, Employment & Stability programme for Ex-Combatants & Communities in East Timor	Report (UNDP)	To assure stability in a post-conflict situation by creating employment opportunities in three key areas
3.	Oecusse Community Activation Project (OCAP)	Report (UNDP)	To contribute to the National Development Plan's (NDP) over-riding development goal poverty reduction, through the restoration of sustainable livelihood opportunities for the residents of Oecussi District. It will assist communities to identify alternative livelihood opportunities, to develop new skills and knowledge to enhance food security and to generate a supplementary income
4.	Third Agriculture Rehabilitation Project (ARP III)	Operational Manual (MAFF-Forestry Department)	
5.	The Study on integrated Agricultural Development of East Timor (JICA&MAFF)	Report (JICA-MAFF)	This study intended to prepare a Mid-term integrated Agriculture Development Plan to the year 2007 for the agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors in TL.
6.	Analysis of Timor Lorosa'e Household Survey for Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry	Report (MAFF)	This project is designed primarily to identify the key characteristic of poor households and provide detailed information on the socio-economic of East Timor more generally.
7.	Rapid Rural Land Use Assessment and Land Use Classification Model	Report (MAFF-ALGIS)	This project intended to field check and validates the land use delineation shown on the topographical maps at Indonesian time.
8.	Technical and Financial Report on Agroforestry Activity	Report	This project aims to provide the basic knowledge and technical to rural community to reduce the shifting cultivation activity
9.	Study on Lessons Learned in Implementing Community Level Agriculture and NRM Project in TL	Report (OXFAM-MAFF)	This report provided the analysis of lessons learned on several projects that has been implemented in TL and how to determine the best strategy to help farmers.
10.	Medium term Capacity	Draft report (CDCU), 2005	Develop a strategy for capacity development training, provide program for training

⁴ Resulting from national and donor-supported capacity assessment and capacity development initiatives.

No	Title	Type of documents and source	Brief Description on the Document
	Development Strategy Part II		activities for the next three years and provide funding for the training program
11.	Environmental Assessment Capacity Improvement Project TL – TA No.3501-ETM (ADB)	Interim report (ADB)	This interim report is prepared by the ADB. The overall goal of this Technical Assistance (TA) is to strengthen the capability of the Environmental Protection Unit (EPU) local staff to review, evaluate and monitor enforcement and implementation of environmental management laws, regulations and standards appropriate to TL (ET), so as to protect environmental quality and the condition of its natural resources. The overall objective of this document is to develop and to support an effective environmental management capacity, particularly as it pertains to carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
Documents/ activities related to national obligations under the Conventions⁵			
12.	Accession to Implementation of MEA in Timor-Leste: The Case of Desertification, the Loss of Biodiversity, and Climate Change	Agus P. Sari, Strategy paper (UNDP)	Developing the capacity of line ministries, focal points, members of national parliament and the community in understanding the overall process of accession to MEAs and the cost and benefit to the country.
13.	Framework for the South East Asia Sub-Regional Action Programme for Combating LD and Eradicating Poverty in Drought Prone, Seasonally Arid and Food In-Secure Areas.	Report (Forestry Department)	This report reflected the framework for the SEA-SRAP that has been formulated during the workshop held in Ho Chi Minh City, 14 – 17 Dec 2005.
National legislation, policies, plans, strategies, programmes and projects related to the convention thematic areas,⁶			
14.	UNTAET Regulation No. 2000/17; on the Prohibition of Logging Operations and the Export of Wood from East Timor	Regulation (www.unmiset.org)	This regulations is reflected the basic principles of UNCCD and it is aimed to establishment of sustainable forests source in TL.
15.	UNTAET Regulation No. 2000/19 on Protected Places	Regulation (www.unmiset.org)	The regulation highlighted the basic principles of UNCBD as it is aimed to protect and promote conservation in-site whereby allow using component of biodiversity sustainable.
16.	Environmental Impact Assessment Legislation Law	Proposal	Law to regulate environmental impact assessment
17.	Pollution control law	Waiting for approval	Law for controlling pollution that can be included emission control system
18.	Decrito Lei no. 4/2004, Aprova o Regime de distribuicao de agua para consumo publico	Legal regulation	Water resource management to adapt to drought resulting from climate change
19.	Medium Size project Proposal on Capacity Building and Mainstreaming for National Action	Proposal (Forestry Dept./UNDP)	The objective of this proposal is to build capacities for sustainable land management (SLM) in appropriate government and civil society institutions and user groups and mainstream SLM into government planning and strategy development.

⁵ Including; reports, guidance on CD from each convention, the text of the convention and subsequent decisions of the COP

⁶ i.e., biodiversity, climate change and land degradation. These should include regional, national, local and sectoral initiatives e.g., agriculture, fisheries.

No	Title	Type of documents and source	Brief Description on the Document
	Programme Completion and Implementation.		
20.	Proposal for Establishing an Institution to Administer Environmental Policies, Management of Natural Resources and Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs).	Report (NDES/ UNDP)	Establishing an Inter-Ministerial Working Group (IMWG) and Secretariat to IMWG and MEA coordination to manage and administer the MEA in terms of policies and management of the environment and natural resource, including recommendation of secretariat's structure.
21.	Millennium Development Goal	www.searo.who.int/LinkFiles/MDG_Reports_Timor_MDGR-Draft.pdf	This document provides the TL vision in the year 2020 articulates the vision of what the country can become, and how it will get there. This document has been disseminated nationwide.
22.	East Timor Human Development Report, 2002	http://hdr.undp.org/reports	This document comprises the overall conditions in TL include; economic growth, healthy, education, and how to build up a strong system of government and an equally strong civil society.
23.	MAFF Policy and Strategy Framework.	Policy and strategy framework (MAFF)	This document provides perspective and explanation for significant changes that will contribute more effectively to the objectives of the NDP (2002). It is also described the constraint facing by all sub sector (<i>forestry, fisheries and agriculture</i>) within MAFF and key strategy to attain the vision laid down on NDP.
24.	National Forest Policy Statement-TL	Forestry Policy	This document comprises a goal and six objectives of forestry sector. The goal will be implemented through the six objectives and a series of realistic, forward-looking strategies and new forests legislation that will be based upon Government approval of this policy.
25.	TL National Development Plan	National Document	This document serves as the primary guiding document for the country's development, identifying key development challenges, and evolving strategies and programs of action for the next five years (2002 – 2007) to take the nation forward economically, socially, and politically.
26.	The constitution of Timor-Leste	Constituent assembly	The state should promote actions aimed at protecting the environment and safeguarding the sustainable development of the economy, and protect the environment for the future generation
National plans and strategies resulting from international sustainable development and environmental initiatives,⁷			
27.	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, <i>priorities and Proposed Sector Investment Program, 2005</i>	SIP	
28.	Natural resources and Environment, <i>Priorities and proposed Sector Investment Program, 2005.</i>	SIP	

⁷ That highlights national environmental priorities, e.g., National Reports to WSSD, Sustainable Development Strategies.

No	Title	Type of documents and source	Brief Description on the Document
Other ⁸			
29.	General assembly of the UNCCD	www.unccd.int	UN Documents comprises overall articles that address to all members to be pursued
30.	Agenda 21, Chapter 12 of the Rio Conventions Report Of The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development	www.unccd.int	The UN conference report on environment and development. Agenda 21 Chapter 12, Managing Fragile Ecosystems: Combating Desertification and Drought
31.	Poverty in a new nation, analyses for action	National Document	This report lays out the challenge of poverty reduction in Timor-Leste. The objective is; to set a baseline for the new country on the extent, nature and dimensions of poverty; to assist the decision making of the newly elected government and its efforts in formulating, implementing and monitoring its Poverty Reduction Strategy. This document has been disseminated nationwide
32.	Our National Visions		This national document formulated for the year 2020, reflected the overall vision of each respective ministry including; vision for education, health, agriculture, infrastructure, vision for help the poor, empowering women & helping youth, vision for Peace & Reconciliation, cooperation between people and vision for democracy and good governance.
33.	Land Issues in a Newly Independent East Timor	Research paper	This paper comprises the four main issues on land, facing by TL include; land claims, land administration, conflict resolution and economic development. The paper also examines alternatives and puts forward some options for resolving the complex array of competing claims to land.
34.	Assessing Environmental Needs and Priorities in East Timor	Project report: Sandlund, Bryceson, Carvalho, Rio, da Silva and Silva, UNDP, 2001	This document reflected the series of self-assessment workshop and extensive consultative meeting that were held amongst UNDP and the government partners
35.	FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission To Timor-Leste	Report (FAO-WFP)	This special report reflected the review and analyze of the food supply and demand situation in the context of the country's macro-economic situation, and to forecast import requirements including potential food needs in marketing year 2003/04 (April/March), with particular attention to the needs of the most vulnerable groups

⁸ That highlight relevant documents that was collected from web site and other relevant sources

Annex 2. List of stakeholder

GOVERNMENTS DEPARTMENT
SECTOPD: Secretariat of State for Environment Coordination, Territorial Ordinance and Physical Development
MAFF: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MNRMEP: Ministry of Natural Resources, Minerals and Energy Policy
WSS: Water Supply and Sanitation
Ministry of Health
MOJ: Ministry of Justice
MPF: Ministry of Planning and Finance
MPW: Ministry of Public Works
MTT: Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications
MF : Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation's
INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES
JICA: Japan International Cooperation Agencies
MAPTL: Missão Agrícola Portuguesa em Timor-Leste
Aus AID: Australian Agency for International Development
USAID: United State Agency for International Development
World Vision
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organizations
UNDP: United Nation Development Programme
NGO
CARE International
Haburas
USC CANADA
Santalum
ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS
UNTL: National University of Timor-Leste