



Government of Timor Leste (GoTL)

***NATIONAL CAPACITY SELF ASSESSMENT
(NCSA) PROJECT***

For Global Environmental Management

STOCKTAKING REPORT

Dili, February 2006

In partnership with



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AMCAP	Ainaro and Manatuto Community Activation Project
ADB	Asian Development Bank
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
CDCU	Capacity Development Coordination Unity
EGSP	Environment Governance Support Programs
EPU	Environment Protection Unit
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GoTL	Government of Timor-Leste
LDP	Local Development Programme
IBA	Important Bird Areas
MoEC	Ministry of Education and Culture
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NDCF	National Directorate of Coffee and Forestry
NDP	National Development Plan
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NDES	National Directorate of Environmental Service
NDCF	National Directorate of Coffee and Forestry
NDFA	National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture
PREDP	Participatory Rural Energy Development Program
PSM	Public Sector Management
PNAs	Protected Natural Areas
RESPECT	Recovery, Employment & Stability Program for Ex-Combatants and Communities in East Timor
SECTOPD	Secretariat of State for Environment Coordination, Territorial Ordering and Physical Development
SIP	Sector Investment Plan
TWG	Thematic Working Group
TL	Timor Leste
TA	Technical Assistance
OCAP	Oecusse Community Activation Project
UNTL	University National of Timor Leste
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biodiversity
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in Timor-Leste

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The biodiversity component of the National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) has been undertaken in order to assess Timor Leste capacities towards implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) and other relevant multilateral agreements relating to the conservation of biological diversity and its components. The main objectives of the Stocktaking are to ensure that the NCSA builds on and expands past capacity assessment and capacity development in the country, incorporating lessons learned into existing national frameworks for capacity development.

This evaluation has been carried out based on the Stakeholder Analysis Matrix provided in Annexure D of the NCSA Resource Kit. The parameters of interest to this analysis including the responsibilities/mandate of the institution, the reasons for inclusion of a particular institution, possible roles and involvement techniques by which they could be involved during the later phase and the potential to which each of these institutions could contribute to the final stages of this project.

The organization of the desk study on the stocktaking is through review of relevant documents; the documents consists of four categories, these are; (i) documents related to capacity development, (ii) documents related to national obligations under the conventions, (iii) national legislation, policies, plans, strategies, programs and projects related to the convention, and (iv) national plans and strategies resulting from international sustainable development and environmental initiatives.

The result of the stocktaking was that the Thematic Working Group (TWG) team member has collected numerous documents related to past and ongoing capacity assessment and development that has been undertaken by the governmental institutions and local NGOs in the country through funding from international agencies. Thus, particular program made especially related to the UNCBD cannot be found. However, the Government of Timor Leste (GoTL) have initiated and conducted several projects and studies. Those project and studies were undertaken due mainly to the fact that the GoTL recognized that the values and importance of the conservation of biodiversity in the country and sustainable use of its component is also correlated with the National Development Plan (NDP).

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) through strategic partnership with UNDP has recognized the importance of assisting the capacity development efforts for global environmental management. The National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) is a joint initiative developed by the Government of Timor-Leste and UNDP with support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to assess Timor-Leste's capacity to implement and identify barriers in the implementation of Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) in a country driven manner. The focus of conducting the NCSA is to assess a country's capacity requirements to implement the three "Rio Conventions" – biodiversity (CBD), land degradation (CCD), and climate change (CCC) – and other relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). In addition, the NCSA process aims to identify cross-cutting capacity issues and foster synergies among the MEAs.

The Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) through its Council of Ministers approved the accession to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) in February 2006. The recommendation to accede to the UNCBD was then submitted to the National Parliament for its ratification. The National Parliament ratified the decision to accede to the UNCBD on 11 April 2006 through Resolution no. 33/I/4. On 20 April 2006, the President of the Republic Democratic of Timor-Leste (TL) gave his consent for TL to accede to the conventions.

1.2. Objectives

The main objectives of the Stocktaking are to ensure that the NCSA builds on and expands past capacity assessments and capacity development in the country, incorporating lessons learned into existing national frameworks for capacity development. It also aims to allow the project team to deepen their understanding of capacity assessment and capacity development, including the roles of individual, institutional and systemic capacity in implementing the conventions.

1.3. Scope of Stock-take

The scope of stocktaking is to locate information in documents relating to all previous and existing capacity development projects and initiatives, including previous attempts to analyze capacity constraints.

1.4. Process to the Stock-take

The Thematic Working Group (TWG) on UNCBD started its first meeting on 22 December 2005. A series of meetings was conducted from then until January 2006. The objectives of those meetings were to familiarize the TWGs members with the Convention documents, the overall aim of NCSA process, set up roles and responsibilities of each TWG member, evaluate weekly assignments and foster discussion amongst members on the progress of the stocktaking.

The methodology used throughout the stocktaking was the desk study, interviews and focus group meetings to review the existing literature and to collect information that was relevant to the assessment exercise. The organization of the desk study on the stock taking was conducted by reviewing relevant documents; the documents consists of four categories, these are; (i) documents related to capacity development, (ii) documents related to national obligations under the conventions, (iii) national legislation, policies, plans, strategies, programs and projects related to

the Convention, and (iv) national plans and strategies. An annotated list of all these documents is set out in Section II.

Interviews and focus group meetings with key stakeholders were conducted to get more information and clarification, particularly in relation to existing projects. The TWG team for biodiversity issues comprised 6 persons who have experience and understanding of biodiversity issues. The Biodiversity TWG team member is set out in the following Table 1.

Table 1: The Biodiversity TWG team

1. Mr. Flamino Xavier	: UNCBD Focal Point (DNSMA) of GoTL
2. Mr. Fernando Santana	: Staff Forestry Department (MAFF) of GoTL
3. Mr. Celestino	: Staff Fishery Department (MAFF) of GoTL
4. Mr. Demetrio da Carvalho	: Director of Haburas Foundation of NGOs
5. Mr. Gerson Alves	: National Consultant of UNDP

1.5 Stakeholders identification

The stakeholders were categorized by the institutions they represent. Hence, a total of 6 (six) government organizations, one (1) non-governmental organization, 1 (one) University were identified as stakeholders. A Stakeholder Analysis Matrix was prepared and is set out at Annex 2.

Government Institution

The following government institutions were identified as potential institution to be involved considering the scope of their mandate and function in the national building process:

- Capacity Development Coordination Units (CDCU)
- National Directorate of Environmental Services (DNSMA)
- Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry (MAFF)
 - National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture (NDFA)
 - National Directorate of Coffee and Forestry (NDCF)
 - Division of Quarantine
- Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC)

Non-Governmental Organization and Academic Institutions

- Haburas Foundation
- University of Timor Leste (UNTL)

The NCSA project team has identified various stakeholders in the inception phase. The involvement of stakeholders were not limited to support for the stocktaking, and to provide relevant documents, data and information needed for the thematic assessments, but they were also expected to participate in the entire NCSA exercise as they held an stake in the process, findings and action planning. The list of stakeholders that were initially considered for consultation is set out at the Annex 1.

SECTION II: ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

In the course of conducting this NCSA for biodiversity in Timor Leste, various relevant documents/policies/laws to assist in the process of assessment were reviewed. The various documents (in hard or soft-copy) which have been procured until now and are being/will be used for the later stages of stocktaking, cross-cutting and thematic assessments are described as follows:

2.1 Report, Policies and Strategies Documents

Sari. P.A. (2004). Accession to Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements in Timor-Leste: The Case of Desertification, Loss of Biodiversity, and Climate Change, UNDP Dili, Timor Leste. This strategy paper is prepared to facilitate the GoTL to identify the most relevant UN system; including accession to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and their implementation.

Asian Development Bank, (2000). Technical Assistance to East Timor for Environmental Assessment Capacity Improvement, Dili, Timor Leste. The overall aim of this project was to strengthen the capacity of Environmental Protection Unit (EPU) local staff to review, evaluate and monitor enforcement and implementation of environmental management law, regulation and standard appropriate to East Timor to protect environmental quality and the condition of its natural resources

East Timor National Development Plan (2002). Planning Commission. Dili Timor Leste. This document serves as the primary guiding document for the country's development over the five years from 2002 until 2007, reflected the overall vision of each respective ministry Include; vision for education, health, agriculture, infrastructure, vision for help the poor, empowering women & helping youth, vision for Peace and Reconciliation, cooperation between people and vision for democracy and good governance.

UNDP Timor Leste (2002). East Timor Millennium Development Goals (MDG), Dili Timor Leste. This national document formulated for the year 2020, articulates the vision of what the country can become, and how it will get there. This document has been disseminated nationwide.

Wee. L. (2005). Establishing an Institution to Administer Environmental Policies, Management of Natural Resources and Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). Dili, Timor Leste. This paper seeks to propose the establishing of an Inter-Ministerial Working Group ("IMWG") and Secretariat to the IMWG, with the mandate to provide MEA coordination, oversee and administer the MEAs, as well as the longer-term administration of policies and management of the environment and natural resources.

FAA 118/119, (2004). Conservation of Tropical Forest and Biological Diversity in Timor Leste. Dili, Timor Leste. This report covers Timor Leste Legislative and institutional structure that affecting biological resources such as its legislation, government institution, donors and international organization and non-governmental organization active in Timor Leste. It also

provides biological and topography characteristic Timor Leste, current status of tropical forest and biodiversity s in Timor Leste.

Guterres, A. (2003). Planning for fisheries development in East Timor, in Agriculture: New Directions for a New Nation — East Timor (Timor-Leste) Edited by Helder da Costa, Colin Piggin, Cesar J da Cruz and James J Fox . Dili, Timor Leste. This paper outlines strategies and priorities for fisheries development over the medium term. These will focus on bridging the country's potential fishing zone into the national marketing network, developing viable offshore fisheries, establishing aquaculture enterprises, introducing seafood safety standards and facilitating seafood exports.

MAFF/GoTL, Proposal MSP (2006). Capacity Building and Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management in Timor-Leste. Dili, Timor Leste . The objective of the project 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.

Nunes, M. (2003). Forest conservation and fauna protection in East Timor, in Agriculture: New Directions for a New Nation — East Timor (Timor-Leste) Edited by Helder da Costa, Colin Piggin, Cesar J da Cruz and James J Fox . Dili, Tmor Leste**Sandlund, O.T., Bryceson, I., de Carvalho, D., Rio, N., da Silva, J., Silva, M.I.** This paper discusses the efforts of the government of East Timor to rehabilitate 10 watershed areas throughout the country. Because of the critical conditions of these sites, the focus on conservation should be aimed at increasing public awareness, development of a framework for management of watershed areas, protection and conservation of biodiversity and recognition of the socio cultural significance of imported natural resource

P. A. Dan and H.M. Kristofer, (2004). Preliminary Studies on the Biodiversity of Mamal and Aquatic Insect in East Timor, Dili, Timor Leste. This report is divided into two sections. First dealing with mammals and second with aquatic insects. Eleven species of wild living mammal were collected, including five rodents three bats, one marsupial, one primate and one carnivore. Thirty eight species in 26 genera of aquatic Heteroptera were collected, of which at least 7 are new to science. Aquatic insect diversity in East Timor was moderately by regional standards and similar to that seen in corresponding elevation zone in western Timor.

Sandlund, O.T., Bryceson, I., Carvalho,D., (2001). Assessing Environmental Needs and Priorities in East Timor, UNDP, Dili and Norwegian Intitute for Nature Research, Trondheim. This report outlines the major environmental issues facing East Timor today, and identifies the main priorities that may need to be addressed by the East Timorese authorities, civil society, and supported by the donor community. Several issues identified as an important issues to address the sustainable environment development, included; institutional framework, environmental policies, legislation, watershed management, coastal management, biodiversity and environmental status, public education and awareness and solid waste management and pollution control.

Trainor, C. R. (2003) A preliminary list of Important Bird Areas in East Timor. Darwin, Australia: Birdlife International Asia Division/Vogelbescherming. This report summarizes information available (to Birdlife International) on the eight sites identified by the FAO/UNDP, including one site, which has been split, in the format of an Important Bird Areas (IBAs) directory. Important Bird Areas are sites that have been primarily identified if they possess one or more species of global conservation concern, or one or more globally restricted-range bird species. Nine East Timor IBAs were selected based on site-specific information on bird species of conservation significance.

UNDP Timor Leste (2001), Timor Leste Poverty Assessment, Dili Timor Leste. 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

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), (2004). Policy and Strategic Framework for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, MAFF, Timor Leste, Dili. This document provides perspective and explanation for significant changes that will contribute more effectively to the objectives of the NDP (2002). It also described the constraint facing all sub sectors such as forestry, fisheries and agriculture.

UNDP Timor Leste (2002). East Timor National Human Development Report, Ukun Rasik A'an The way ahead. Dili, Timor Leste. 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

UNDP Timor Leste, (2003). Timor-Leste, Poverty in a New Nation: Analysis for Action. Dili, Timor Leste. The Government'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.

2.2 Legal and Regulatory Documents

Following are a list of legal framework and regulation that is related to environmental management in general and to some extent applied to conservation of biological diversity in the country.

1. The Constitution of the Republic Democratic of Timor Leste
2. UNTAET Reg. No. 2000/19 on protected areas
3. UNTAET Reg. No. 2000/17, on prohibited logging and the export of wood products
4. Decree Law on prohibited hunting and selling Birds and wild animals in Timor-Leste
5. Draft Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
6. Draft Pollution Control Law
7. Draft of Quarantine Law
8. Law No. 5, 1990 on Conservation of Biological Resources and Their Ecosystems.
9. Government Regulation No. 51, 1993 on Environmental Impact Analysis (EIA)

2.3 Internet Sources

Following Internet sources were identified as important site as they providing information related to the convention, the county and capacity building and assessment.

<http://www.birdlife.org/print.html?url>

<http://www.birdlife-asia.org>.

<http://www.biodive.org/convnetions>

http://www.burung.org/detail_book

<http://www.biodiversityscience.org>

<http://www.cms.int>

<http://www.conservation.org>

<http://www.conservationinstitute.org>

<http://www.fwi.org.id>

<http://www.greenfact.org/biodiversity>

<http://www.grminternational.com/hiBand/proj>

<http://www2.gtz.de/biodiv>

<http://www.iisd.ca/biodiv>

<http://www.kehati.org.id>

<http://www.thegef.org>

<http://www.unu.edu/env>

<http://www.menlh.go.id>

<http://www.ncsa.undp.org>

<http://www.undp.org/tl/ICDP/overview.html>

<http://www.un.intnet.mu/undp>

<http://www.undp.org/bpsp/index>

<http://www.tl.undp.org>

SECTION III: PROGRAMS/PROJECTS ON CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND CAPACITY ASSESSMENT

3.1. Program/Projects related to capacity development

The GoTL has carried out various programs to improve human capacity to ensure that the capacity at the individual, systemic and institutional level is improved and community awareness in both rural and urban areas on importance of environmental protection is increased. In addition, the GoTL has also established one institution under the Prime Minister's Office namely Capacity Development and Coordination Unit (CDCU) with the main responsibilities to identify and evaluate the capacity needs and constraints in all ministries.

Some program related to capacity improvements that were conducted within the respective ministries and also in the communities include, AMCAP, OCAP and RESPECT. These initiatives had as components elements intended to better address the immediate and long-term natural resources management and environmental issues. The list of programs/projects that are related to capacity development is as set out in the following Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: List of Program/Project s related to Capacity Development

Program/Project Name and executing Year	Implementation Partners	Descriptions
East Timor Public Sector Capacity Development Program 5-year Program, commenced in June 2006.	AusAID/GRM and CDCU of the GoTL	Australia's aid program to East Timor has a strong focus on assisting the GoTL to build its capacity at all levels. The aim of the East Timor Public Sector Capacity Development Program (CDP) is to strengthen public sector capacity building institutions and processes to achieve a sustainable and effective system of governance and public administration for the delivery of high quality public services.
Institutional Capacity Development Support Program (ICDSP) One Year Program (2005)	- UNDP (Direct Execution); CDCU; National Parliament; Council of the judiciary; Office of the President	Sustainable Timorese capacity for managing the continuing process of capacity development; for efficient, accountable, and transparent performance of administrative functions through national ownership and leadership
Local Development Program (LDP). Three years program 2004-2007)	UNDP and Ministry of State Administration (MSA),	The TL-LDP supports pro-poor infrastructure and service delivery at the local level and contributes directly to poverty reduction; provides local planning and implementation process that shifts the responsibility for identifying local needs, and final decisions on development priorities to local people and away from central government.

Program/Project Name and executing Year	Implementation Partners	Descriptions
Participatory Rural Energy Development Program (PREDP) Two years program (2005-2007)	UNDP and Ministry of Natural Resources Minerals and Energy	Aim of this project is 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.
Ainaro and Manatuto Community Activation Project (AMCAP) (on going)	UNOPS (Agency-executed) Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	The overall objective of the AMCAP is to increase food security and incomes of poor households in Ainaro and Manatuto Districts on an environmentally sustainable basis, using community-focused participatory methodologies. The projects focus on activities such as reforestation, upland farming, livestock improvement, local seed multiplication, and irrigation rehabilitation and building technical capacities of local communities.
Oecusse Community Activation Project (OCAP) (ongoing)	MAFF, MDE Ministry of State Administration (including Oecussi District Administration)	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.
Recovery, Employment & Stability Programme for Ex-Combatants & Communities in East Timor (RESPECT). (Completed)	Ministry of Labour and Community Reinsertion, Ministry of Development and Environment, and UNDP	RESPECT responds to the urgent need to assure stability in a post-conflict situation by creating employment opportunities in three key areas: Agricultural development and reforestation activities, Community level infrastructure rehabilitation activities, Vocational training and technical support for self-employment.

3.2. Program/Projects related to Capacity Assessment

In its assessment, the TWG viewed the work of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Technical Assistance to East Timor for Environmental Assessment Capacity Improvement Project, as having been successful in enhancing the capacity of the staff of the Directorate of Environment-DoE (formerly known as Environment Protection Unit- EPU). However, longer-terms support will be required to develop EPU/DoE into a stronger environment agency to fully implement its mandate for environmental management and natural resources including the implementation of international conventions. Table 2.2 (below) shows the program/projects that are related to capacity assessment.

Table 2.2: Programs/project on Capacity Assessment

Program/Project Name and Executing Year	Implementation Partners	Descriptions
Environmental Governance Support Program (EGSP).Two Years Program (2005-2007)	UNDP and DNSMA of GoTL	The program aimed to achieve: 1. National Capacity Self Assessment 2. Support Access to Multi-Lateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) 3. Establishment of Coordination mechanism and Strategic Planning support to Ministry of Development and Environment/Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries 4. Policy/Legislation development
National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA). One year project (2005-2006)	UNDP and National directorate of Environmental Service (2005-2006)	The primary goal of an NCSA is to determine national priorities for capacity development to better address global environmental issues. The focus is on a country's capacity requirements to implement the three "Rio Conventions" – biodiversity (CBD), land degradation (CCD), and climate change (UNFCCC) – and other relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). ⁵ In addition, the NCSA process aims to identify cross-cutting capacity issues and foster synergies among the MEAs.
TA to East Timor for Environmental Assessment Capacity Improvement Project. (completed September 2000)	Asian Development Bank (ADB) and UNTAET	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 East Timor (ET), so as to protect environmental quality and the condition of its natural resources.
TA to East Timor for Capacity Building for Governance and Public Sector Management. (completed March 2000)	Asian Development Bank (ADB) and UNTAET	The purpose of the TA is to assist East Timorese to prepare for taking over the reins of government. Three general areas in which they will need specific preparation are management of (i) parliamentary business and processes; (ii) the judicial system and processes; and (iii) economic and public sector services, including sectoral policy development, regulation, and service delivery.
TA to East Timor for Capacity Building to Develop Public Sector Management and Governance Skill. (Completed March 2000)	Asian Development Bank (ADB) and UNTAET (The objective of the TA is to assist the East Timorese in (i) assuming the functions of the new East Timor government and (ii) efficiently managing the administration following the principles of good governance and poverty reduction. .

SECTION IV: KEY ISSUES ON CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND LESSON LEARNT

In general, the GoTL does not have specific strategies, policies and programs that are directly related to implementing the UNCBD. There were very few documents related to the Convention. Yet existing and past government programs indicated that there were many programs implemented to respond to, mediate and address environmental problems in the country. Therefore, particular programs, plans, strategies and documents on capacity development efforts within the framework of the UNCBD cannot be found, including lessons learnt. In any event, at the time of the stocktaking, Timor Leste had yet to be party of the Convention. However, the GoTL has initiated and conducted several projects and studies. Those projects and studies were undertaken mainly because the GoTL recognized that the values and importance of the conservation of biodiversity in the country and sustainable use of its component correlates with the NDP.

The key issues found from the stocktaking exercise are inadequate documentation of previous efforts to analyze and conduct capacity assessments as well as lack of follow-up to capacity assessment exercise. Capacity assessment and findings focused on narrow and particular sectors that did not allow wider application through cross-cutting and synergistic programs. TL requires much effort to develop its capacity to conceptualize, formulate and to implement policies, legislation, strategies, and programs, to engage and build consensus among all stakeholders, to monitor, evaluate, report and learn. It was evident that the requirements along with many other different provisions for effectiveness in implementation of the obligations under the UNCBD will be a challenge for TL. This challenge exists also because the requirements of the Convention often exceed the resources available.

Further capacity development efforts for environmental management in the country should take into consideration existing programs that were aimed at enhancing capacity of governmental institutions, non governmental institutions and community based organizations. The CDCU as central body in GoTL to coordinate, oversee, monitor and evaluate capacity development activities will play a crucial role in providing policy direction to development partners on capacity needs, identify training needs of civil servants for each ministry and developing strategies to address these needs.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of stakeholder identified

Institutions

Government Departments

1. MAFF: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
2. MNRMEP: Ministry of Natural Resources, Minerals and Energy Policy
3. MOJ: Ministry of Justice
4. MPF: Ministry of Planning and Finance
5. MPW: Ministry of Public Works
6. MTT: Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications
7. MF: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation's
8. SECTOPD: Secretariat of State for Environment Coordination, Territorial Ordering and Physical Development
9. WSS: Water Supply and Sanitation
10. Ministry of Health

International Agencies

11. JICA: Japan International Cooperation Agencies
12. MAPTL: Missão Agrícola Portuguesa em Timor-Leste
13. Aus AID: Australian Agency for International Development
14. USAID: United State Agency for International Development
15. World Vision
16. FAO: Food and Agriculture Organizations
17. UNDP: United Nation Development Program
 - OCAP: Oeccusi Community Activation Program
 - AMCAP: Ainaro and Manatuto Community Activation Program
 - RESPECT: Recovery, Employment and Stability Program for Ex-combatants and Communities in Timor-Leste
 - EGSP: Environment Governance Support Program

NGOs

18. CARE
19. Haburas
20. Santalum
21. USC CANADA

Academic

22. UNTL: National University of Timor-Leste
23. DIT: Dili Institute of Technology

Annex 2: Stakeholder Analysis Matrix

Governmental Institutions	Reason for inclusion	Possible roles
MAFF/NDFA	Promoting and development of the nation's aquatic resources in sustainable manner	Management, monitoring and control of the valuable marine resource lies within the seas of the country
MAFF/NDCF	Promoting and development of biodiversity Conservation and protection of forest resources	Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and watersheds Conservation for sandalwood and other Forest genetic resources In-situ conservation, community based natural areas networks
MAFF/Quarantine Division	Assumed national obligation in relation to protection of alien invasive species and conservation of biodiversity of the country under the UNCBD	Monitoring and controlling the entry of crops, and other goods that might bring pest to the country. Implementing Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. Control of Alien Invasive Species
MAFF/Research Division	Derivation and dissemination of important technical, management and other information	Provide extension and research and development Promote public education and awareness, Coordinate for SBSTTA in relation to the implementation of the Convention.
DNSMA	The NDSE has the leading role in coordinating and responsible for the protection and conservation of biodiversity and environmental mgt in the country .	Implementation of the BD Convention and other (MEA) and NFP for BD and FCC Conventions
CDCU	Central body in GoTL to coordinate and oversee, monitor and evaluate capacity development Activities.	Provide policy direction to Development Partners on capacity needs issues
NGOs/Academic Institutions	Reason for inclusion	Possible roles
UNTL	As scientific institution, the university is important to the implementation of the UNCBD, particularly in terms of research and training, scientific studies and data collection	The Agriculture Faculty particularly the School of Agronomy is conducting several researches on identification of local varieties and promoting soil Conservation.
Haburas Foundation	Non governmental Organization, that concentrating their On environmental issues.	Promotion and encouragement of understanding of the importance of biodiversity