



Government of Timor-
Leste



GEF
Global Environment
Facility



United Nations
Development Programme

NATIONAL CAPACITY SELF-ASSESSMENT (NCSA) PROJECT
THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF TIMOR-LESTE

STOCKTAKING REPORT

THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
(UNFCCC)

PREPARED

BY

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THEMATIC WORKING GROUP (TWG)
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | I |
| LIST OF ACRONYMS | II |
| I. INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1 Background | 1 |
| 1.2 Objectives of Stocktaking | 1 |
| 1.3 Scoping of Stocktaking | 1 |
| 1.4 Methodology | 2 |
| A. Establishment of Thematic working Group to Undertake Stocktaking..... | 2 |
| B. Institutional Involved as Stakeholders | 2 |
| C. Method of Information Collection | 3 |
| II. STOCKTAKING RESULTS | 4 |
| 2.1 Summary of Stocktaking..... | 4 |
| 2.2. Past and Ongoing Programs, Activities, and Projects relating to Climate Change..... | 5 |
| A. Projects | 5 |
| B. Activities | 6 |
| C. Programs | 7 |
| 2.3 Past and On-Going Programs for Capacity Assessment and Capacity Development | 7 |
| 2.4 Key Issues and Lesson Learned From Stocktaking Exercise | 8 |
| III. CONCLUSION..... | 9 |
| ANNEXES: | 10 |

List of Acronyms

| | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| AAP | Annual Action Plan |
| ACIAR | Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research |
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| ALGIS | Agriculture and Land use geographic Information System |
| AMCAP | Ainaro and Manatuto Community Activation Project |
| AMDAL | Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan |
| AOGCMs | Atmosphere Ocean Global Climate Models |
| ARP | Agricultural Rehabilitation Project |
| AUSAID | Australian Agency for International Development |
| AWS | Automatic Weather Stations |
| CBNRM | Community-Based Natural Resource Management |
| CC | Climate Change |
| CDCU | Capacity Development Coordination Unit |
| CDM | Clean Development Mechanism |
| COPs | Conference of Parties |
| CO ₂ | Carbon Dioxide |
| DNSMA | Diracao Nacional Servisu do Meu Ambiente |
| DOE | Division of Environment |
| EIT | Economic in Transition |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EPU | Environmental Protection Unit |
| EU | European Union |
| GEF | Global Environmental Facility |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gases |
| GIS | Geographic Information System |
| GoTL | The Government of Timor-Leste |
| IMWG | Inter-Ministerial Working Group |
| IWGSD | Inter-ministerial Working Group on Sustainable Development |
| JI | Joint Implementation |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| KP | Kyoto Protocol |
| MAFF | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and fisheries |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MD | Ministry of Development |
| MDE | Ministry of Development and Environment |
| MEAs | Multilateral Environmental Agreements |
| MNRMEP | Ministry of Natural Resources, Minerals and Energy Policy |
| MTC | The Ministry of Transport and Communication |
| MTCPW | Ministry of Transport, Communication and Public Work |
| NCSA | National Capacity Self-Assessment |
| NDAL | National Directorate of Agriculture and Livestock |
| NDCF | National Directorate for Coffee and Forestry |
| NDFA | National Directorate of Fishery and Aquaculture |

| | |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NDMO | National Disaster Management Office |
| NDMG | National Directorate for Meteorology and Geophysics |
| NDRMC | National Disaster Risk Management Committee |
| NDRMP | National Disaster Risk Management Plan |
| NDP | National Development Plan |
| NDES | National Directorate for Environmental Services |
| NDWSS | National Directorate for Water Supply and Sanitation |
| NFP | National Focal Point |
| NGO | Non Governmental Organization |
| NIA | National Impact Assessment |
| OCAP | Oe-Cusse Community Activation Project |
| QRM | Quarterly Report Matrix |
| RDTL | Republica Demoratica de Timor-Leste |
| SDS | Sector Development Strategy |
| SIP | Sector Investment Program |
| SSECTOPD | Secretariat of State for Environmental Coordination, Territorial Ordering and Physical Development |
| TL | Timor-Leste |
| TWG | Thematic Working Group |
| UK | United Kingdom |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNCCD | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification |
| UNCBD | United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Program |
| UNTL | Universidade Natioal Timor Lorosae |
| UNTAET | United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor |
| USAID | United State Agency for International Development |
| USD | United State Dollar |
| WSS | Water Supply and Sanitation |

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) through its Council of Ministers approved the accession to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in February 2006. The recommendation to accede to the UNFCCC was then submitted to the National Parliament for its ratification. The National Parliament ratified the decision to accede to the UNFCCC together with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (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 assent for TL to accede to the conventions. Timor-Leste has acceded to the UNFCCC.

TL acceded to the UNCCD in August 2003. The government has taken this step because land degradation was and still is one of the most urgent environmental problems facing Timorese society. At the time, the other two Rio conventions i.e. UNFCCC and UNCBD were still being analyzed and its accession being reviewed. TL's accession to the UNCCD provided an opportunity for the commencement of the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) project. The NCSA is being implemented by the GoTL in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Timor-Leste. Its overriding objective is to identify the country's capacity constraints and determine actions to remove the constraints to better address global environmental management requirements in a country driven manner.

Stocktaking is the second step of the NCSA which is considered as a kind of situation analysis to provide the baseline information needed to assess capacity of the country regarding to the requirements of MEAs, including the UNFCCC. It includes the identification of past capacity assessment, capacity development or capacity building programs, activities and project documents, and evaluating their strengths, weaknesses and lesson learned. The stocktaking also involves the identification of national laws and regulations, plans, strategies, and activities relating to sustainable development which is required by MEAs.

1.2 Objectives of Stocktaking

The main objectives of the stocktaking are to ensure that the NCSA builds on and expands past capacity assessment and capacity development in Timor Leste, incorporating lesson learned as well as to ensure that the NCSA is integrated into existing national frameworks for capacity development related to global and national environmental management, including the roles of individual, institutional and systemic capacity in implementing the convention.

1.3 Scoping of Stocktaking

Stocktaking includes collecting and analyzing of legal documents, such as laws, regulations, plans, policies and programs addressing to environmental management, especially climate change issues. Collection of data on climate conditions and issues related to climate change, and national action plan to deal with the issues during the stocktaking process. In addition, stocktaking emphasizes the related project activities addressing the institutional, systemic and

individual capacity developments dealing with environmental management in the light of adaptation and mitigation of climate change in particular, and other cross-cutting issues in general. Stocktaking also analyses the Convention requirements in linking with local capacities needed to meet these requirements.

1.4 Methodology

A. Establishment of Thematic working Group to Undertake Stocktaking

A Thematic Working Group (TWG) for UNFCCC was established during the Inception Step and few members were completed in the beginning of Stocktaking phase. The role of the TWG was to collect related information (during the stocktaking phase) as baseline data for analyzing the capacity of Timor-Leste to address the implementation of UNFCCC. The members of the thematic working group are:

1. Mr. Carlos Conceicao, National Focal point on climate change from National Directorate for Environmental service (NDES)
2. Mr. Antonio da Costa, Head of Tourism Sub-Division, Ministry of Development
3. Ms. Tomasia de Sousa, Head of Environmental Health Department, Ministry of Health
4. Mr. Joao Antalmo, Chief of Forest Production, MAFF
5. Mr. Terencio Fernandes Moniz, Director of Meteorology and Geophysics, Ministry of Communication
6. Mr. Antonio Delimas, Staff of Haburas Foundation
7. Mr. Adao Soares Barbosa, National Consultant on Climate Change, UNDP

B. Institutional Involved as Stakeholders

Stakeholders were identified by the TWG based on their mission, mandate, programs and activities having close relevance to climate change issues. The matrix of stakeholder analysis is in annex 1. The involved stakeholders are:

- National Directorate for Environmental Services (NDES);
- The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) comprising of:
 - National Directorate for Research;
 - National Directorate for Coffee and Forestry (NDCF);
 - The Unit of Agriculture and Land Use Geographic Information System (ALGIS);
 - Directorate of Planning;
 - National Directorate of Agriculture and Livestock, especially Division of Food and Crop Production;
 - Seed of Life Project under Directorate of Research;
- The Ministry of Transport and Communication, especially National Directorate for Meteorology and Geophysics (NDMG) ;
- National Directorate of Water and Sanitation, and National Directorate of Geology and Mineral Operation under the Ministry of Natural Resource, Mineral and Energy Policy;
- The Ministry of Development (MD);
- National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) under the Ministry of Interior;
- Capacity Development Coordination Unit (CDCU) under the Office of Prime Minister;

- National University of Timor-Lorosae, especially Department of Agronomy- Faculty of Agriculture;
- Haburas Foundation (a local NGO); and
- Ministry of Education, especially curriculum development unit.

C. Method of Information Collection

The following methods were applied by the TWG to collect related information from identified stakeholders and relevant institutions:

1. Face-to-face interview with key people from institutional stakeholders;
2. Collecting entire documents related to environmental laws, regulations, programs, plans and projects, including published and unpublished documents from stakeholder institutions and websites;
3. Conducting desk study: reviewing of the existing documents, both published and unpublished documents;
4. Focus group meeting with stakeholders;
5. Analyzing the collected documents relating to past capacity assessment and capacity development, national obligation under the Convention, national legislation, policies, programs and projects related to the convention and national plans and strategies resulting from international sustainable development; and
6. Summarizing and evaluating past capacity assessment and capacity development, and identifying its strength and weaknesses in the implementation.

II. STOCKTAKING RESULTS

2.1 Summary of Stocktaking

Numerous documents relating to past and ongoing capacity assessments and capacity developments were collected by the members of the TWG. Some of the capacity assessments and capacity development programs have been undertaken by governmental institutions and local NGOs in the country through financial support from international agencies. In addition, some of these activities have been undertaken by international agencies in the region. Moreover, the TWG members have also identified relevant documents relating to the country's initiatives and activities relating to climate change adaptation and mitigation programs, and raising public awareness activities such as conducting national dialog and setting up renewable energy use. It also collected existing legal regulatory documents related to natural resources and environment such as national legislation, policies, regulations, plans, programs and projects related to the Convention. The collected documents are described within an annotated bibliography in annex 2.

The identified documents indicate that some related activities have been undertaken at the community level for the purpose of raising awareness with focus on GHG mitigation. For example, the project on community-based natural resource management for carbon sequestration has been undertaken in 12 different districts in the region by CARE international in 2004. The government of Timor-Leste is also currently, conducting various projects on reforestation in certain districts with actively involve local community. For example, sub-division of reforestation (MAFF) has planted 70,000 trees in 7 districts such as Aileu, Ainaro, Bobonaro, Manatuto, Manufahi, Viqueque and Lautem at the amount of 10,000 trees per district. These activities can be recognized as RDTL's capacity building at systemic, individual and institutional levels since these involve community participation within the implementation of policy from national plans and strategies.

For formulating proper environmental regulation, technical assistance was given to Timor-Leste through a project on Environmental Assessment Capacity Improvement by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). This capacity development project aimed to enhance the capacity of the staff of NDES, and to provide training on the way to set up proper environmental laws and regulations dealing with environmental management in the region. However, longer term support training would be required to develop institutional capacity, for example to raise the capability of the NDES to carry out its role in environmental management, and in terms of their regulatory preparation to implement MEAs.

Although a few programs have been done to address mitigation, adaptation and raising awareness regarding climate change, there is no accurate climatologic data because of a lack of related equipment for measuring the intended information. However, regional climatic measurement has found the likely change of climate in the future. For this reason, the country had conducted a national workshop on climate change in 2003 and national initiative dialog in 2005 which defined emission indicators in the region, such as burning of agriculture practice, animal dung emissions, fossil fuel use for energy production, urban car emissions, land use change and forest burning, and waste management system in urban areas.

2.2. Past and Ongoing Programs, Activities, and Projects relating to Climate Change

There are no specific programs and projects that can be identified as being specifically to implement the obligations under the Convention. Nevertheless, the government of Timor-Leste has a few relevant programs, activities and projects which are relevant to climate change issues. The related climate change programs, activities and projects are outlined as the followings:

A. Projects

1. Hydroelectric power Project in the Lake of Iralalaru,¹ which a feasibility study on this project has been finished by Norwegian Water Resource and Energy Directorate in cooperation with the Ministry of Natural Resource and Energy Policy (MNREP)². The project will help produce a low GHG. Construction of this project will be started in 2007 and plant operation will be commenced in September 2010 with a capacity of 28 mega watt,³ and will be distributed to Lospalos, Baucau, Manatuto and Dili. The project needs US\$83 million to be completed (construction).⁴ In addition, other mini hydro powers are being surveyed in Gariuai (Baucau) and Laclo (Manatuto) by Norwegian Water Resource and Energy Directorate and MNREP⁵.
2. An on going integrated renewable energy project consist of biogas, mini hydropower, and solar power has currently been taking in place in various villages as part of the government's program through the MNREP which is funded by UNDP and the government of UK for duration of 25 months (2005-2007). **Mini hydropower** project has been socialized and will be established in Mau Nuno and Dare/Mulo villages in Ainaro district and Dare village, Dili district. **Solar power** has been socialized and will be established in the village of Becora/Kitutu, district of Dili, Guico, Fatuquessi and Fahilebu villages in Liquisa District, and Aiteas village, district of Manatuto. In addition, **biogas project** has been socialized and will be established in Cairui and Cribas villages in Manatuto district and Foho Ailiku village in Ainaro district. More over, **improved cooking stove** is going to implement in Metiaut and Camea Villages in Dili.⁶
3. The CARIETAS/Charity has implemented a participatory energy project on biogas in Laulara sub-district and Guisso in Maubara. The raw materials are collected from animal waste such as pigs manure, buffaloes manure and chicken manure.⁷ The project was started in 2006, and now it is underway.
4. Solar power/solar mill was introduced/installed in 15 different villages/sites in Timor-Leste, funded by various international and national institutions from 2000 to 2004. For example solar micro light in Railako was funded by Christian Brother in 2004.

¹ FAA 118/119 Report, 2004, Conservation of Tropical Forest and Biological Diversity in East Timor, p.26

² Timor-Leste Consultancy Services, Iralalaru Hydropower Project, Draft Report, 2005

³ Ibid footnote 36

⁴ Mr. Adeler, Senior advisor for the ministry of Natural resource and Energy, RDTL, Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate was interviewed on 1 February 2006 in Dili.

⁵ Mr. Adeler, Senior advisor for the ministry of Natural resource and Energy, RDTL, Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate was interviewed on 1 February 2006 in Dili.

⁶ UNDP Timor-Leste, Programa de Desenvolvimento participatorio de energia rural em Timor-Leste, 2006, p. 6

⁷ Mr. Mateus, secretary of CARITAS was interviewed on 31 January 2006 in his office in Dili

5. Carbon sequestration project for **mitigating carbon emission** was implemented in 2004 by CARE international, called “Community Based Natural Resource Management for Carbon Sequestration (CBNRM-ET) project. The project was implemented in 12 different villages in Timor-Leste.⁸
6. Reforestation project and program from National Directorate of Coffee and Forestry (NDCF)- MAFF in which the projects are being implemented together with community group in aim to increase the awareness and ownership of the community on forest plants. The project has been starting since 2004. The aim of the project is to change the attitude of farmers who are currently using shifting cultivation system, prevent erosion, and increase vegetation in size for economic benefits⁹. In addition, the NDCF has also undertaken mangrove rehabilitation in various areas with aim to protect coastal areas from climate change impact such as sea level rising.

B. Activities

1. A national workshop on climate change was undertaken on 19 November 2003 in Dili to create institutional awareness on climate change issues as the first step to understanding climate change and as a basis for consideration by policy and decision makers when deciding on future environmental policy of RDTL. The workshop also discussed issues concerning the UNFCCC and the steps RDTL could take to adopt this Convention.¹⁰
2. An assessment of capacity needs of RDTL to accede to the MEAs (including the UNFCCC) and its implementation was undertaken in November 2004 by MEAs specialist Agus Sari, the objective of which was to develop the capacity of line-ministries’ focal points, members of parliament, and the community in understanding overall process of accession to UNFCCC, UNCBD and UNCCD, the costs and benefits to RDTL for adopting these conventions.¹¹ This assessment recommended that the country prepare its national laws and regulations on procedures related to accession to MEAs, strengthening of the inter-ministerial working group on sustainable development (IWGSD), strengthening of focal points and creating public awareness of MEAs including the UNFCCC.
3. Two other assessments and evaluations were undertaken by Dr. Lincoln Wee in December 2005 which concerned the preparation of the National Impact Assessment for acceding to the UNCCD, UNFCCC and UNCBD (funded by GEF through UNDP) and separately the inception of the establishment of Thematic Working Groups and national focal points for the conventions, and also establishment of an inter-ministerial working group to deal with the implementation of the MEAs.¹²
4. The first workshop on Global Environmental Facility (GEF) as a national consultative dialogue was undertaken in Dili from 26 to 27 January 2005 which aimed to provide opportunity for Timor-Leste to better understand the resources and benefits provided

⁸ Forum Meio Ambiente Nian, The Environmental Forum, Care, Dili, p. 2

⁹ Mr. Mario Gudinho, staff division of forestry, MAFF, RDTL

¹⁰ 1st National Workshop on Climate Change, Dili

¹¹ Ibid footnote 8, p.1

¹² Wee, L., 2005, Report on Support for Establishing Institution to Administer Multilateral Agreements (MEAs) and Support for Accession to MEAs

from the GEF and how RDTL can access these resources to address its national environmental problems. The key objective was to raise awareness on global environmental issues, including protection and preservation the environment.¹³

C. Programs

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, especially National Directorate for Coffee and Forestry (NDCF), subdivision of Agro forestry has been implementing reforestation program in various districts since 2004. There were 78.500 trees planted from 2004 to 2005, and 103,000 trees were planted from 2005 to 2006, for the period of 2006-2007 was expected to plant at the amount of 210.000 trees¹⁴. Meanwhile, subdivision of Reforestation has planted 70.000 trees in 7 districts such as Aileu, Ainaro, Bobonaro, Manatuto, Manufahi, Viqueque and Lautem with 10.000 trees per district¹⁵.

2.3 Past and On-Going Programs for Capacity Assessment and Capacity Development

1. An assessing environmental needs and priorities in East Timor was undertaken in 2001 with aim to identify the mayor environmental issues facing in Timor, and at the same time to identify the main priorities needed for addressing the issues. The project was funded by Norwegian Government in cooperating with UNDP. The assessment identified various capacity needs to deal with environmental issues. These capacity issues are institutional frameworks for handling environmental problem, developing national environmental policies, developing environmental laws/regulations, watershed management, coastal area management and environmental public awareness and public education.
2. Environmental assessment and capacity improvement project was conducted in 2001 with funded by Asian Development Bank. The project provided technical assistance for Timor-Leste, especially to strengthen the capacity of Environmental Protection Unit (EPU) to review, evaluate and monitor enforcement and implementation of environmental management laws and regulations for protecting the quality of environment. The project also provided environmental capacity improvement to support and effective environmental management, including undertaking EIA and sustainable development. Various trainings on formulation of environmental acts and regulations were undertaken under this project.
3. An assessment of capacity needs of RDTL to accede to the MEAs (including the UNFCCC) and its implementation was undertaken in November 2004 by MEAs specialist Mr. Agus Sari, the objective of which was to develop the capacity of line-ministries' focal points, members of parliament, and the community in understanding overall process of accession to UNFCCC, UNCBD and UNCCD, the costs and benefits to RDTL for adopting these conventions.¹⁶ This assessment recommended that the country prepare its national laws and regulations on procedures related to accession to MEAs, strengthening of the inter-ministerial working group on sustainable development (IWGSD), strengthening of focal points and creating public awareness of MEAs including the UNFCCC.

¹³ UNDP, UNICEF, World Bank, RDTL and GEF, 2005, Proceeding from the global Environmental Facility Country Dialogue Initiative, Dili, Timor-Leste, p.i

¹⁴ Mario, Relatorio Annual 2004-2005, Actividades Agroflorestal, p.3

¹⁵ Mr. Jacinto Soares, forestry staff, was interviewed on 31 January 2005

¹⁶Ibid footnote 8, p.1

4. Two other assessments and evaluations were undertaken by Dr. Lincoln Wee in December 2005 which concerned the preparation of the National Impact Assessment for acceding to the UNCCD, UNFCCC and UNCBD (funded by GEF through UNDP) and separately the inception of the establishment of Thematic Working Groups and National Focal Points for the conventions, and also establishment of an inter-ministerial working group to deal with the implementation of the MEAs.¹⁷
5. Currently, CDCU provides capacity development program for improving the capacity of civil servants in related institutions

2.4 Key Issues and Lesson Learned From Stocktaking Exercise

Being a newly independent country, Timor-Leste does not have any specific laws, regulations, policies, strategic plans and programs that are directly related to the implementation of UNFCCC. Some environmental laws and regulations have been adopted from both the Indonesia and UNTAET administration in addressing environmental issues in the country. However, the enforcement of these laws and regulations remains weak due to lack of decision makers' awareness for dissemination of related information and lack of know-how to implement these laws and regulations. In addition, these laws and regulations are not compatible with the current socio-economic conditions. For this reason, two environmental laws such as Pollution Control and EIA have been formulated since 2003 with the aim of regulating current environmental problems facing in Timor-Leste. However, it is taking a long time for the government to obtain approval for those laws and regulations.

Key issues and lessons learnt from previous capacity assessment and capacity development are summarized as follows:

- Based on collected documents, there is no climate database system and inadequate meteorological equipment in place. For this, Timor-Leste needs an adequate meteorology equipment or strengthen coordination with other countries to collect climate data and its database system
- Follow up of capacity development programs on formulation of environmental policies, regulations, plans and programs are weak. Therefore, there is a need to focus on formulating the environmental legal framework.
- An Inter-ministerial Working Group (IMWG) recommended from previous capacity assessment is not active. In addition, suggested national coordinating body for Rio Conventions does not exist.
- Lack of human resources in the area of climate change at related agencies. For addressing this weakness, CDCU (Capacity Development Coordination Unit) has been identified as a national institution that provides training for civil servants from related institutions.
- Based on recommendation of previous capacity assessments, a National Focal Point (NFP) for climate change has been designated from National Directorate for Environmental Service (NDES). However, no collected documents have covered legal base for regulating the NFP's roles and responsibilities. For the further capacity development however, it needs a formulation of legal base for NFP in associated with improvement if personal capacity of the NFP.

¹⁷ Wee, L., 2005, Report on Support for Establishing Institution to Administer Multilateral Agreements (MEAs) and Support for Accession to MEAs

III. CONCLUSION

It was a great challenge for taking stock of meteorological data and project documents for climate change adaptation and mitigation. There were no obvious climate change programs and projects undertaken by TL for fulfilling its obligations under the convention.

Annexes:

Annex 1. Matrix of Stakeholder Analysis

| Institutions | Representatives | Reason for Inclusion | Possible role | Advantages/Constraints |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of Transport and Communication | Mr. Terencio Moniz (director) | Agency responsible for transport, regulation regarding import cars, and climate monitoring system | Monitoring emission of public transport and climate measurement | <p>Advantages: Road Code Law was passed in 2003 and now has been enacted for vehicles emission. Other related laws such as Basic Law for Civil Aviation and Vehicles Transport were also passed in the same year¹⁸.</p> <p>Constraints: Emission monitoring is ineffective since proper instrument for pollution measurement is not in place, lack of expertise to monitor and analysis emission rate¹⁹</p> |
| NDMG | Mr. Terencio Moniz | Agency responsible for climate information and climate science ²⁰ | <p>Climate monitoring and climate measurement and its data base system</p> <p>Providing early warning system on national disaster that caused by climate change</p> | <p>Advantages: legal institution for climate monitoring and its analysis and vulnerability assessment²¹. Mandate and responsibility of the NDMG is clear. The NDMG is currently coordinating with the Australian Military to utilize an automatic Weather Station that was installed by the Australian Military in 1999, to monitor weather condition for civil aviation²².</p> <p>Constraints: no climate data available due to lack of meteorological equipment, limited staff, lack financial support, and lack of operational policy guidelines & plan to perform its mission of and lack of coordination among NDMO, NDMG and ALGIS²³</p> |

¹⁸ MTCPW, 2005, Transport, Priorities and Proposed Sector Investment Program, p.6

¹⁹ Mr. Terencio Tavares, head of NDMG, was interviewed on 9 March 2006

²⁰ Timor-Leste, National Development Plan, 2002-2007, pp.309-310

²¹ Timor-Leste, National Development Plan, (Mandate and Objectives of Division of Meteorology), pp.309-310

²² Mr. Terencio Tavares, head of NDMG, was interviewed on 9 March 2006

²³ Mr. Terencio Tavares, head of NDMG, was interviewed on 9 March 2006

| Institutions | Representatives | Reason for Inclusion | Possible role | Advantages/Constraints |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of Natural Resources, Minerals and Energy Policy | Mr. Vicente da Costa Sarmento (director of geology and mineral operation) | Responsible for energy use and possibility for introducing renewable energy | Formulation of laws/regulations/plans on alternative energy to deal with climate change adaptation and mitigation purposes Promoting and Implementing of renewable energy use | Advantages: The Ministry has programs on renewable energy – Cooperation with Norwegian Water Resource and Energy to set up Hydro power Energy Sources in Iralalaru Lake that feasibility assessment has been completed and the project will be started in 2007 ²⁴ , participatory of rural energy projects including Hydropower, cooking stove, solar energy and Biogas that currently undertaken with UNDP ²⁵ that related to mitigation of GHG Constraints: no energy policy in place due to lack capacities to formulate it, ineffective monitoring system for the sustainability of renewable energy use, lack human resources and financial support ²⁶ |
| | Mr. Rui de Sousa (chief of division of urban water-National Directorate of water and sanitation) | Responsible for providing & servicing potable water for all communities and sanitation and waste management system | Managing water supply to deal with drought and flood, and sanitation or waste management system to reduce climate change effect | Advantages: Water Decree Law was formulated and passed in 2004 that includes water use management relating to climate change adaptation on drought and flood. ²⁷ Constraints: ineffective in monitoring system, lack of human resources, limited staff, lack of coordination among the related institutions and lack of financial support ²⁸ |
| Ministry of Development | Mr. Antonio de Araujo Soares (chief of industry promotion unit) | The unit responsible for industry regulation relating to climate change emission and pollution | Providing industrial information such as laws, regulation, plans, programs of industry | Advantages: Coordination with NDES and other related institutions to assess proposals relation to industrial development based on EIA (adopted from Indonesia) which includes air pollution assessment in relation to climate change ²⁹ . The mandates and responsibilities within the Ministry are also clear. Constraints: no industrial law and regulation in place, lack of human resources, limited staff, lack of financial support and no pollution rate has been standardized ³⁰ . |
| National Directorate for Environmental Services | Mr. Mario Ximenes (Vice Director) | MEAs Coordinator Department responsible for effective management | •Environmental laws/regulation/policy formulation & implementation of climate change adaptation & | Advantages: MEAs unit is established under this institution and the National Directorate of NDES has been chosen as GEF Focal Point, and Climate Change Focal Point is also elected from this institution, especially from Pollution Control Unit |

²⁴ Timor-Leste Consultancy Services, 2005, Iralalaru Hydropower Project, Draft Report

²⁵ Mr. Vicente da Costa Sarmento (director of geology and mineral operation) was interviewed on 14 March 2006

²⁶ Mr. Vicente da Costa Sarmento (director of geology and mineral operation) was interviewed on 14 March 2006

²⁷ Mr. Rui de Sousa (chief of division of urban water-National Directorate of water and sanitation-Ministry of Natural Resource, minerals and Energy Policy), 21 March 2006

²⁸ Mr. Rui de Sousa (chief of division of urban water-National Directorate of water and sanitation-Ministry of Natural Resource, minerals and Energy Policy), 21 March 2006

²⁹ Mr. Antonio de Araujo Soares, Chief of the Division of Industry promotion, was interviewed on 14 March 2006

³⁰ Mr. Antonio de Araujo Soares, Chief of the Division of Industry promotion, was interviewed on 14 March 2006

| Institutions | Representatives | Reason for Inclusion | Possible role | Advantages/Constraints |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | <p>Mr. Carlos Conceicao (Pollution Control Coordinator)</p> | <p>of sustainable environment and coordinating with line ministries for managing natural resource and the environment in a sustainable manner, including climate change issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Focal Point on climate change. Agency responsible for sustainable environmental management through pollution control law and Impact assessment of the environment • The institution responsible for the implementation of UNFCCC | <p>mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •National environmental coordination body for the implementation of MEAs and UNFCCC •Formulation of pollution control law and policies about water catchments and coastal zone management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •National Focal point to whom the entire administration and coordination of UNFCCC at national level is given, and also deal with Environmental policy formulation, and implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation through pollution control, monitoring and protecting coastal zone management •Education & public awareness •Lobby with donor support for environmental management that include climate adaptation program in the country | <p>which thus might effectively help the implementation of the UNFCCC</p> <p>Constraints: Mandates and responsibilities of the unit is needed to be strengthened, lack of environmental specialists, lack of human resources on formulating of climate change operational provisions, plans and programs, and thus implementation³¹. Other problems are such staff limited and lack financial support and lack of facilities to deal with respective jobs including education and public awareness on climate change, and no Climate Change Secretariat as been established as coordinating body.</p> <p>Focal Point for climate change was chosen without legal base, mandates and responsibilities of Focal Point is not in place, Focal Point’s educational background is high school graduate which needs capacity building training on climate change, limited skills on writing report and English language for focal point are needed to be developed³².</p> |

³¹Mr . Mario Ximenes, deputy director of NDES and head of MEAs Unit, was interviewed on 24 March 2006

³² Mr. Carlos Conceicao, was interviewed and consulted during the thematic assessment process, April-May 2006

| Institutions | Representatives | Reason for Inclusion | Possible role | Advantages/Constraints |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and fisheries | | Ministry responsible for agricultural policy, development of agricultural sector, production of agriculture, agro-climate data monitoring, reforestation, land use and agricultural management system | Policy decisions on food security including research in new more proper adaptive varieties, maintaining data base on agricultural production and agro-climatic data, | Advantages: Roles and responsibilities within the ministry are clear. Constraints: poverty reduction against environmental quality, including climate change issues |
| Directorate of Research and extension | Mr. Lorenzo Fontes (Director of Research) | Directorate responsible for research & extension of agriculture that include agro-climatic ecological test of various crop varieties, agro-climate measures & monitoring and data base | Research and measurement of Weather/climate and its climate data base system as well as research on adaptation of various crop varieties to local agro-climate variability | Advantages: The institution has plans and programs on setting up of agro-meteorology for weather monitoring system and climate data base system Constraints: lack of human resources and lack of financial support to deal with monitoring, collecting and analyzing of climate data system ³³ |
| ALGIS (Agriculture and Land use geographic Information System) unit | Mr. Raimundo Mau (head of Geographic Information System unit) | The unit responsible for agro climate monitoring and data base system | Monitoring climate data and data base system | Advantages: agro-climate data system has been collected recently from 14 different stations and its data base system has been done Constraints: Lack of previous data that causes unavailability of climate data to analyze whether or not climate change is taken place. Further, lack of human resources and limited financial support and lack of coordination have been concerned ³⁴ |
| National Directorate for Coffee and Forestry | Mr. Fernando Santana (head of national park and Conservation) and Mr. Mario Gudinho (Head of Agro-forestry unit) and Mr. Joao Antalmo | Agency responsible for management, enhancement, protection, and conservation of RDTLs forests and agro-forests | Programs and implementation of reforestation, forest rehabilitation and forest protection that relating to carbon sink under the UNFCCC. Lead for the enhancement and conservation of forests' sustainability | Advantages: Forest and watershed policy and strategy is exiting, and forest rehabilitation program has been implemented through community reforestation project which plant 70,000 trees every year starting from 2003 until now ³⁵ . In addition, Mangrove rehabilitation program is considered and has been implemented recently in various areas as part of adaptation to sea level rising. Constraints: Ineffective monitoring and evaluation system due to lack of staff at district level, lack of equipment and limited |

³³ M. Lorencio Fontes, Director of Research and Extension, was Consulted on April 2006

³⁴ Mr. Raimundo Mau, head of ALGIS unit, was consulted in April 2006

³⁵ Mr. Joao Antalmo and Mr. Mario Gudinho were interviewed in April 2006

³⁶ Mr. Joao Antalmo and Mr. Mario Gudinho were interviewed in April 2006

| Institutions | Representatives | Reason for Inclusion | Possible role | Advantages/Constraints |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | financial support. In addition, coordination among related institutions needs to be enhanced ³⁶ . |
| Division of Food and Crop Production | Mr. Carlos Granadeiro (Director of food and crop production) | The division responsible for sustainability of crop production | Plan and strategy for improving crop production through a better irrigation and seed selection system to adapt to climate change issues Providing information regarding better varieties for climate adaptation, and reducing existing slash & burn system for reduction of CO ₂ | No climate change related program has been considered, even the main plan and program is focusing on poverty reduction that includes inorganic fertilizers than organic one ³⁷ . |
| Seed of Life (under Directorate of Research MAFF) | Mr. Rob William | The unit responsible for selecting of local adaptive crops and organic agricultural system | Providing information on plans and strategy of agriculture and its sustainability that might contribute increase or decrease of greenhouse gasses | Advantages: Research programs and projects on agro-climate adaptive seed test and possibility to replace the current slash-and-burn system with slash-and-mulch one that might help reduce CO ₂ in associated with increasing soil humidity addressing to drought adaptation option ³⁸ Constraints: lack of human resources and low level of community awareness. |
| Directorate of Planning MAFF | Mr. Octavio de Almeida (Head of Planning Unit) | The unit responsible for agricultural planning | | Advantages: considering a sustainable agriculture system into the agricultural plan and strategy, including forest rehabilitation, forest protection, watershed and irrigation management addressing to drought, monitoring and assessing agro-climate variability etc ³⁹ . Constraints: lack of human resources, lack of agro-climate expert, lack of farmer awareness on environment and lack of financial support for implementing all related programs |
| National Disaster Management Office Under the Ministry of | Ms. Jane S. P. Mocellin | Agency responsible for proactive and timely measures to prevent or reduce the impact of hazard on the people of Timor-Leste, natural | Monitoring, analyzing national disaster management and vulnerabilities causing by climate change Climate change vulnerability | Advantages: climate change related issues has been planned and programmed into a National Disaster Management Plan that includes vulnerability assessment, climate monitoring in cooperation with the Australian Bureau of Meteorology and conducting disaster management training in various areas in Timor-Leste etc ⁴⁰ . |

³⁷ Mr. Carlos Granadeiro (Director of food crop production) was interviewed on 15 March 2006

³⁸ Mr. Rob William was interviewed in April 2006

³⁹ Mr. Octavio de Almeida, Head of planning unit, was consulted in April 2006

⁴⁰ Ms. Jane S. P. Mocellin (National Disaster Reduction Advisor-UNDP) et al. were interviewed on 21 March 2006

| Institutions | Representatives | Reason for Inclusion | Possible role | Advantages/Constraints |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Interior | | resource and economy | and vulnerability and risk assessment | Constraints: Lack of coordination among line ministries including NDMG, lack of 'decision makers' and community awareness on climate change, lack of staff and institutional capacity to deal with vulnerability assessment, lack of expertise for monitoring and analyzing climate data, lack of human resources on respective jobs, lack of financial support for local meteorology equipment ⁴¹ |
| Agriculture Faculty, the National University of Timor-Leste | Mr. Marcal Gusmao (Head of Agronomy department) | Agency responsible for research on agro-climatic crop adaptation | Researching various adaptive crop varieties in response to climate variability in the country. | Advantages: Climate change related issues have been considered as part of various subjects such as Basic Climatology, Agriculture Climatology and Irrigation and drainage at the department of Agronomy. This department is currently conducting research on ecological crop test, slash-and-burn agricultural project that jointed with Seed of Life. Constraints: No meteorology equipment has been installed for field practical purposes, no expert on climate change area, weak in coordination with NDMG and NDMO ⁴² |
| Capacity Development Coordination Unit (CDCU) under the Office of the Prime Minister | Mr. Fausto Maia (vice Director) | Agency responsible for national capacity building training | Lobbying with donors for financial support to increase individual capacity at all related ministries/department | Advantages: the agency provides capacity building training opportunity for all related climate institutions, in terms of financial and technical supports. Constraints: the related climate change agencies have never submitted their proposals on climate change capacity building training due to lack of their experiences and knowledge in the area of climate change ⁴³ . |
| Curriculum Development Unit, Ministry of Education | Mr. Rui da Costa Belo | Agency responsible for primary and secondary school curriculum development | Develop curriculum that includes climate change issues | Advantages: primary school curriculum has included issues of climate change at very basic stage. Constraints: No specific climate change issues have been covered under the curriculum, and curriculum for secondary school has not developed. |

⁴¹ Ms. Jane S. P. Mocellin (National Disaster Reduction Advisor-UNDP) et al. were interviewed on 21 March 2006

⁴² Mr. Marcal Gusmao (Head of Agronomy department) was interviewed in April 2006

⁴³ Mr. Fausto Maia (vice Director of CDCU) was interviewed April 2006

Annex 2. Table Annotated Bibliography

A. Documents Related to Capacity Assessment and Capacity Development

| No | Title of documents | Type of documents | Content of documents (Description) | Reference | Documents' relation to UNFCCC |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Environmental assessment capacity improvement project, East Timor-TA No.3501-ETM | Interim report | Technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of the EPU local staff to review, evaluate and monitor enforcement and implementation of environmental management laws, regulations and standards appropriate to Timor, and environmental capacity improvement for ensuring a sustainable development (p.vi) and establishing an institutional environmental laws and regulations through trainings (p.11) | Asian Development Bank, CANORA Incorporated Regional Representative Office, Jakarta, 2001 | Capacity development relating to environmental laws, regulations and policy |
| 2. | Environmental Assessment Capacity Improvement Project East Timor, Participatory Environmental Workshop, module 6 | Module of Environmental Training | Environmental information concerning to sustainable development which involves economic development, ecological development and community development (p.5) | Subaryono, ADB, TA 3501, Gajah Mada University | The document is highlighted as part of country dialog and capacity development program |
| 3. | Assessing environmental needs and priorities in East Timor | Final report | The report outlines the major environmental issues facing East Timor today and identifies the main priorities that may need to be addressed by the government, civil society and donors | Sandlund, Bryceson, Carvalho, Rio, da Silva and Silva, UNDP, 2001 | Assessing environmental needs and priorities as it has been highlighted under the convention |
| 4. | Technical assistance to East Timor for environmental assessment capacity improvement | | Providing technical assistance for implementing appropriate environmental and natural resource management techniques in the assessment and execution of development project in Timor Leste and prepare an environmental profile for East Timor. | ADB, 2000 | Capacity improvement of institution and systemic to deal with a sustainable environmental management (this document is in CD) |
| 5. | Draft Medium term capacity development strategy, part II, 2005/6 to 2007/8 | Draft | Develop a strategy for capacity development training, provide program for training activities for the next three years and provide funding for the training program | Capacity development coordination unit (CDCU), 2005 | The document is relating to the capacity development as it is required under the convention |
| 6. | Stakeholders feedback on climate | Feedback | Feedback from stakeholders on climate change | UNDP-DOF, | Capacity assessment at the level of |

| No | Title of documents | Type of documents | Content of documents (Description) | Reference | Documents' relation to UNFCCC |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | change, 14/5/2004 | table | consultation at the level of individual, institutional and systemic in which various capacities have been identified such as lack of personal awareness on the issue of climate change (individual), lack of legislative framework (institutional) and weakness in coordination among ministries (systemic) | 14/5/2005 | systemic, individual and institutional addressing to adopting the UNFCCC in which capacity issues have been identified |
| 7. | Stakeholders feedback on Climate change (14/5/2004) | | East Timor' individual, institutional and systematic capacity issues on climate change | 2004 | |
| 8. | Climate change in Timor Leste: Science, Impact, Policy, and planning, Briefing to Government, Civil Society, and Donors, RDTL | Report | Briefing to government, civil society, and donors in Timor Leste about the science and policy of climate change with aim to help initiate dialogue in Timor Leste about climate change and explain the possible benefits to Timor Leste when adopting the UNFCCC (ii) | Barnett, Dessai and Jones, 2003 | Raising awareness and giving environmental incentive to have a country dialogue regarding to the climate change issues in the region which have been highlighted under the convention |
| 9. | -1 st National workshop on Climate change | Proceedings | Creating institutional awareness on climate change at the level of policy/decision makers to deal with climate change issue and the future environmental management in Timor Leste (p.v). | Organizing Committee, Dili, Timor Leste, 2003 | The document is important as a prove of national initiative to manage the environment as it is required by the UNFCCC |
| 10. | Community based Natural resource Management for Carbon Sequestration in East Timor | Semi-Annual Progress Report | Development of institutional awareness and capacity on climate change and CBNRM, enhancing community awareness develop sustainable carbon sink in East Timor (p.1) | CARE international Timor Leste, Dili, Timor Leste, 2004 | Capacity development at the level of institution and community based for the enhancing of awareness of climate change |

B. Documents of National Legislations, Policies, Plans, Strategies and Programs and Projects Related to the Convention Thematic Areas

| No | Title of documents | Type of documents | Content of documents (Description) | Reference | Documents' relation to UNFCCC |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Article 61 | Constitution | 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 | Constituent assembly | Legal environmental constitution which strongly recommends to balancing economic growth and environmental quality management in a sustainable manner at it is required by the UNFCCC |
| 2. | UNTAET regulation No.2000/17 prohibits logging and the export of wood products | Forest Regulation | Prohibition of illegal logging and export wood products | UNTAET | Relation to carbon sinks protection that it has been stated under article 4 of the UNFCCC |
| 3. | UNTAET Regulation No.2000/19 Protect areas | Regulation | Protection of 15 identified areas in Timor-Leste | UNTAET | Promote and conserve certain carbon sinks as it has been stated under article 4 of the convention |
| 4. | Government Regulation No. 28, 1985 on Forest Protection | Regulation on forest protection | Protection of Forest | The Government of Indonesia | Relation to carbon sinks protection has it has been stated under article 4 |
| 5. | Government Regulation No. 51, 1993 on Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL) | Regulation | Environmental Impact Assessment | | Supporting law |
| 6. | Environmental Impact Assessment Legislation Law | Draft | Law to regulate environmental impact assessment | National Parliament | National legislation in relation to manage and monitoring the quality of the environment in purpose to reduce the negative impact |
| 7. | Pollution Control Law | Draft | Law for controlling pollution that can be included emission control system | National Parliament | National legislation to control anthropogenic emissions |
| 8. | East Timor National Development Plan | National Plan | National development plan contains RDTL's initiative to develop the country in sustainable manner which economic growth would be balanced with environmental sustainability | Planning Commission, 2002 | Sustainable development plan is one of the convention's requirement |
| 9. | Decreto 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 | The government of RDTL | Adaptation to the climate change problem by managing potable water through a legal regulation |
| 10. | Circular kona ba Lei Ambiental nebe mak virgo iha Timor Leste ba actividade Hotel, Restaurante, oficina ho seluk tan mak iha relasaun ho ambiente | Circulation | Environmental regulation on hotel, restaurant and reparation activities in Timor | Direccao Nacional dos cervisus do meu ambiepte | Country's regulation for managing control activities relating to waste management as it has been stated under the convention (article 4) |
| 11. | Plano Nacional de Gestao de Risco de Desastres, RDTL | Plan | Strategy Plan to deal with national disaster risk management | Ministerio do interior, 2005 | Climate change adaptation by using national strategy to prepare, reduce and mitigate the risk such flooding, and drought and fire hazards |

| No | Title of documents | Type of documents | Content of documents (Description) | Reference | Documents' relation to UNFCCC |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 12. | Natural Resources and Environment, Priorities and proposed sector investment program | Report | Environmental protection and management (p.16) in East Timor through legal and regulatory framework (p.18-26), including estimation of carbon dioxide emission in Timor Leste (p.17) | MD and E,MAFF, and MTCPW | Legal environmental framework and regulations and environmental laws that are relevant to the convention |
| 13. | Timor-Leste 2005, Millennium Development Goals Report, Second Draft | National Development Report | Targets and goals of national development program till 2020 (p. 8) has put an environmental sustainability development on it's the seventh goal (p. 4,8,37,38) through the nation's policies, programs, implementation and evaluation (p.4,8,37,38), including institutional capacity development trainings (p.40) | RDTL and UN country team, Dili, 25 June 2003 | Institutional ability to manage the environment, including the issue of climate change through National plans, policies, programs, strategies, implementations and monitoring/evaluation as these are required under the convention |
| 14. | Forest Conservation and Fauna Protection in East Timor | Published document | Implementing the UNTEAT regulation on protected areas by setting up forest commission from villages (Pitileti, Mehara, Muapitin and Natarbora) as part of community participatory to control forest within the protected areas | Mario Nunes, MAFF, Dili, ACIAR Proceeding No. 113, 2003 | The community participatory within the policy of forest conservation/ management that relation to community awareness to the issue of climate change by increase in sinks to mitigate anthropogenic emission. It also consist of costal area forest conservation that relating to vulnerability disaster management or adaptation to the issue of climate change (the document is on the CD) |
| 15. | Annual Action Plan (AAP) 06-07 | Annual Action Plan of NDES, 06-07 | Raising community awareness about the importance of protecting the environment through socialization of regulation and laws such as EIA and Pollution control law. In addition, it seeks opportunity to access in international environmental facilities under MEAs | NDES | Preparing national capacity to access to MEAs and the UNFCCC |
| 16. | Quarterly Reporting Matrix (QRM) For 06/07 | Annual program of NDES | Socialization of environmental laws and regulations, including EIA and pollution laws, training for improving individual, systemic and institutional levels, environmental education and awareness, environmental evaluation and monitoring, protecting and conserving natural resource, data analysis and sampling of environment in Timor-Leste | NDES | Emission reduction through regulations and community participation on climate change through socialization of the regulation and community environmental education |
| 17. | Programa de desenvolvimento participatorio de energia rural en Timor-Leste | Project document | Rural renewable energy projects that related to mitigation of emission | Ministeruo dos recurso naturais, minerais e politica energica | Projects related to the introduction of renewable energy in rural areas which can reduce emission into the atmosphere |
| 18. | Community based Natural resource Management for Carbon Sequestration in | Semi-Annual Progress | Development of institutional awareness and capacity on climate change and CBNRM, | CARE international Timor | Capacity development at the level of institution and community based for the |

| No | Title of documents | Type of documents | Content of documents (Description) | Reference | Documents' relation to UNFCCC |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | East Timor | Report | enhancing community awareness and develop sustainable carbon sink in East Timor (p.1) | Leste, Dili, Timor Leste, 2004 | enhancing of awareness of climate change |
| 19. | Community-based natural resource management for carbon sequestration in East Timor (CBNRM-ET), Socio-Economic Survey: Baseline result | Report | A study to assess socio-economic impact on environment | CARE International, 2004 | Reforestation, developing institutional awareness on climate change, and community participation on reforestation in addressing to climate change in Timor-Leste (p.1) |
| 20. | Bayu-udan Gas Recycle Project, Environmental Management Plan | Environmental Plan Document | Management of environmental issues associated with the mining activities and its impact on the environment in terms of reducing ongoing emission and its discharging system and analysis | Phillip Petroleum PTY LTD | The document as part of environmental management plan that needs to be reviewed under the convention |
| 21. | Our National Vision | National vision for short and long terms of development 2020 | Protecting and sustainable management on forestry, agriculture and fisheries (p.15) through formulating legal frameworks to protect the environment (p.17), including sewage save disposal system (p.23) | | National institutional initiative to manage the environment through legal framework, including sink and source balance of carbon through forest management and sewage disposal system ect. |
| 22. | Annual Action Plan (AAP) 2006/07, Department of coffee and forestry, | Annual Action Plan | Reforestation and community forestry with commitment to replant 155 hectares of degraded areas in 13 districts | MAFF | The project related to carbon sequestration that may decrease greenhouse gases |
| 23. | Relatorio Anual, 2004/2005, Actividades Agroflorestal | Report | Reforestation in 7 different districts with 78.000 plants (has been finished) | MAFF/Mario Gudinho | The project related to carbon sequestration that may decrease greenhouse gases |
| 24. | Politica sector Florestal, alvu objective no Estratejia | Forestry's plan and strategy | MAFF plans to manage forests in a sustainable manner | MAFF | Political strategic of MAFF (the government) to manage the forests which can increase carbon sink in the country |
| 25. | Environment Assessment of 26 irrigation schemes | Table | Agricultural development for East Timor relating to sustainable irrigation management, including planting trees around the sprints and riverbank to protect watershed and bank erosion | MAFF | The document relevant to sustainable agricultural management relating to the increase in carbon sink which has been issued under the convention (this document is on CD) |
| 26. | Relatorio Actividades agroflorsta/Floresta comunitaria Quartal I Ano 2005/2006 | Report | Agroforestry seedling addressing to replanting agricultural trees in 7 districts in the quantity of 103,000 plants by the year of 2005/06 | Agroforestry division, MAFF/Mario Gudinho | The project related to carbon sequestration that may decrease greenhouse gases |
| 27. | Programa Estudo do Meu, Ensino Primario 1°- 6° Ano | Curriculum for Primary School | Curriculum for Primary School covering Physical environment, Biodiversity and land aspects | Ministry of Education | The curriculum covers all physics aspects such as atmosphere, Climate, Forestry etc. |
| 28. | Rapid Rural land use assessment and model for land use classification and mapping | | | MAFF, 2001 | |

| No | Title of documents | Type of documents | Content of documents (Description) | Reference | Documents' relation to UNFCCC |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 29. | Solar Pumps and Light information | Unpublished document | Renewable energy used in Timor-Leste in past project activities | Jacinto | Project related to renewable energy for mitigating GHG |
| 30. | Forum Meio Ambiente nian, the environmental forum | Forum document | Community-based natural resource management for Carbon sequestration | Care | Project related to carbon sink involves community participatory to understanding the issue of climate change |
| 31. | Timor-Leste Consultancy Services Iralalaru Hydropower Project, Draft Feasibility Study Report | Draft report | Project document relating to on going renewable energy project | | This project can help mitigate gas emission into the atmosphere |
| 32. | The climate | | Explanation of Timor's climate feature | Forbes, 2005 | |
| 33. | Stakeholders feedback on climate change, 14/5/2004 | Feedback table | Feedback from stakeholders on climate change consultation at the level of individual, institutional and systemic in which various capacities have been identified such as lack of personal awareness on the issue of climate change (individual), lack of legislative framework (institutional) and weakness in coordination among ministries (systemic) | UNDP-DOF, 14/5/2005 | Capacity assessment at the level of systemic, individual and institutional addressing to adopting the UNFCCC in which capacity issues have been identified |
| 34. | Stakeholders feedback on Climate change (14/5/2004) | | East Timor' individual, institutional and systematic capacity issues on climate change | 2004 | |
| 35. | Timor-Leste 2005, Millennium Development Goals, Where are We Know | Planning/ Program? | Targets and goals of national development program 2005-2015 (p. 2) ensures environmental sustainability development through the nation's policies, programs, and its implementation (p.6) | | Institutional ability to manage the environment, including the issue of climate change through National plans, policies, programs, strategies, implementations and monitoring/evaluation |
| 36. | -1 st National workshop on Climate change | Proceedings | Creating institutional awareness on climate change at the level of policy/decision makers to deal with climate change issue and the future environmental management in Timor Leste (p.v). | Organizing Committee, Dili, Timor Leste, 2003 | The document is important as a prove of national initiative to manage the environment as it is required by the UNFCCC |
| 37. | Introduction to the science of climate change | Paper work | Providing an introduction to the climate change system and the way it could change as a result of human activities | Lasco, climate change specialist, CARE international-East Timor | Raising awareness of the government and community as it is being required by the UNFCCC |
| 38. | Climate change in Timor Leste: Science, Impact, Policy, and planning, Briefing to Government, Civil Society, and Donors, RDTL | Report | Briefing to government, civil society, and donors in Timor Leste about the science and policy of climate change with aim to help initiate dialogue in Timor Leste about climate change and explain the possible benefits to Timor Leste when adopting the UNFCCC (ii) | Barnett, Dessai and Jones, 2003 | Raising awareness and giving environmental incentive to have a country dialogue regarding to the climate change issues in the region which have been highlighted under the convention |
| 39. | Sustainable development and the environment in East Timor | Proceedings | Country dialog for sustainable development and care with the environment | Timor Aid, 2001 | Relating to country's dialog and raising awareness to manage the environment for |

| No | Title of documents | Type of documents | Content of documents (Description) | Reference | Documents' relation to UNFCCC |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | sustainable development as it has been stated under article 4 of the convention |
| 40. | Oecusse Community activation Project (OCAP) | | OCAP 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 enhance food security and to a supplementary income | | |
| 41. | Ainaro and Manatuto Community activation project (AMCAP), Environmental Assessment | Project Report | AMCAP aims to increase food security income of poor households in Ainaro and Manatuto districts on environmental sustainable basis, using community-focused participatory methods, and the project covers | AMCAP-UNDP, 2004 | Assessment addresses reforestation that may increase carbon storage system |
| 42. | Draft Medium term capacity development strategy, part II, 2005/6 to 2007/8 | Draft | Develop a strategy for capacity development training, provide program for training activities for the next three years and provide funding for the training program | Capacity development coordination unit (CDCU), 2005 | The document is relating to the capacity development as it is required under the convention |
| 43. | Studi Kelayakan Proyek untuk pembanguna zona industri di distritu Baucau, Timor Leste | Draft Report | Protection of the environment and its green resource and, sanctuary protection as part of management of industrial zone in Cairabela, Baucau (page 4). | Vicente C. Queipo, 2003 | Implementation of environmental regulations in East Timor which is being required under the convention |
| 44. | Climate change in Timor Leste: Science, Impact, Policy, and planning, Briefing to Government, Civil Society, and Donors, RDTL | Report | Briefing to government, civil society, and donors in Timor Leste about the science and policy of climate change with aim to help initiate dialogue in Timor Leste about climate change and explain the possible benefits to Timor Leste when adopting the UNFCCC (ii) | Barnett, Dessai and Jones, 2003 | Raising awareness and giving environmental incentive to have a country dialogue regarding to the climate change issues in the region which have been highlighted under the convention |
| 45. | Linhas Politicas e Estrategcas para Agricultura, Floresta e Pescas | Policy document | Policy of MAFF to reduce deforestation (p.41) and reforestation | MAFF, 2004 | Forest Rehabilitation and forest protection for carbon storage system |
| 46. | Communications, Priorities and Proposed Sector Investment Program for Ministry of Transport, Communication and Public Works | Sector Investment Program | Meteorological Services for monitoring climate change issues has been covered as an important program | Ministry of Transport, Communication and Public Works, 2005 | Meteorological services and its equipment becoming an important program that needed to be financed which directly linked to monitoring of climate change impacts under the convention |
| 47. | Transport, Priorities and Proposed Sector Investment Program | Sector Investment Program | Program and Priorities of Ministry of Transport and Communication that include reducing the environmental impact of transport (p.10) such reducing transport emission. | Ministry of Transport, Communication and Public Works | Reducing transport emission system |

C. Documents of National Plans and Strategies Resulting from International Sustainable Development and Environmental Initiatives

| No | Title of documents | Type of documents | Content of documents (Description) | Reference | Documents' relation to UNFCCC |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Accession to and implementation of Multilateral environmental agreements in Timor Leste, the case of desertification, the loss of biodiversity and climate change | Draft strategic paper | Developing the capacity of line ministries, focal points, members of national parliament, and the community in understanding the overall process of accession to UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol and the cost and the benefit to the country (p.1). | Agus. P. Sari, 2004,UNDP Dili Timor Leste | The document is required to meet the need of the UNFCCC in relation to preparation of RDTL to adopt an international sustainable development |
| 2. | National Strategic paper for the implementation of multilateral environmental Agreement | Draft Strategic Paper | Evaluating and assessing the impact of accession of RDTL to the UNFCCC, UNCBD and assessment of MEAs in general (p.2) | Lincoln Wee, September,2005 | This document is relating to capacity assessment and capacity development in purpose to adopt the UNFCCC and MEAs in general which is required under the convention |
| 3. | Report on (1) Support for Establishing Institution to Administer Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) (2) Support for accession to MEAs | Report | 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. | Lincoln Wee, December, 2005 | This document is important for assessing national capacity in terms of institutions, and establishing environmental body to deal with environmental management as those required by the UNFCCC convention |
| 4. | Proceeding from the global environmental facility, country dialog initiative | Porceeding | A national dialog to provide opportunity for participants to better understand the benefit provided from GEF to the participating countries and how RDTL can access the GEF resources and how to use these resources to address some of the countries' priorities and how to link GEF to the country's national development plan (p.i) | | The document may be used to meet the requirement of the UNFCCC regarding to the country dialog/communication for the adopting of the convention |
| 5. | Climate change in Timor Leste: Science, Impact, Policy, and planning, Briefing to Government, Civil Society, and Donors, RDTL | Report | Briefing to government, civil society, and donors in Timor Leste about the science and policy of climate change with aim to help initiate dialogue in Timor Leste about climate change and explain the possible benefits to Timor Leste when adopting the UNFCCC (ii) | Barnett, Dessai and Jones, 2003 | Raising awareness and giving environmental incentive to have a country dialogue regarding to the climate change issues in the region which have been highlighted under the convention |
| 6. | -1 st National workshop on Climate change | Proceedings | Creating institutional awareness on climate change at the level of policy/decision makers to deal with climate change issue and the future environmental management in Timor Leste (p.v). | Organizing Committee, Dili, Timor Leste, 2003 | The document is important as a prove of national initiative to manage the environment as it is required by the UNFCCC |