

Learning from NAPA Experience to NAPs: Finance and Institutional Capacity Needs for Timor-Leste

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I. Introduction

- **Timor-Leste ratified the UNFCCC on 11 April 2006 and came into force on 8 January 2007**
- **The country ratified KP in March 2008 and came into force on 12 January 2009**
- **As one of the LDC countries, Timor-Leste is eligible to formulate and implement NAPA (under the Marrakesh accord-COP7) with support of 200,000 USD from LDCF/GEF**
- **NAPA formulation was started from 2009 supported by UNDP and was submitted to the UNFCCC in October 2011**
- **There were 9 NAPA priorities such as food security and agriculture, water resource magt, human health, natural disasters, Forests, Biodiversity and Coastal Ecosystem resilience, Livestock Production, Physical Infrastructure, infrastructure for oil and gas, and capacity building**
- ***The planned fund for these 9 priorities was 21,300,000 USD***

II. NAPA Implementation

- NAPA implementation Project on Food Security and Agriculture is now implemented by MAF funded by the EU/ IFAT (USD 4,000,000).
- NAPA implementation project called SSRI implemented by UNDP, executed by MSA financed by GEF/LDCF under the UNFCCC (USD 4,600,000).
- NAPA implementation project on Disaster Risk Reduction (Dili-Ainaro Corridor) is now undergoing and is implemented by UNDP and executed by MSS financed by GEF/LDCF-UNFCCC, USD 5,250,000.
- NAPA implementation project (Manatuto-Natarbora Corridor) to be started soon with financial support from the GEF-LDCF-UNFCCC (USD 4,500,000) implemented by the ADB.
- NAPA implementation on Mangrove and coastal zone mgt. USD 7,000,000 from the GEF/LDCF implemented by UNDP.

NAPA Implementation...cont

- CBA project for NAPA implementation project financed by AUSAID : 1,700,000 USD, implemented by OXFAM, CRS, CARE under the leadership of CONSORSIUM which this project has been completed
- NAPA implementation Project on CBA financed the EU: USD 203,000 implemented by the USP and SEMA in Liquiça, Manatuto and Baucau mainly supporting water supply for rural communities
- The EU has allocated USD 4,000,000 for forestry, agriculture and land use information system as well rural adaptation activities that is being implemented by the GIZ and Camoes Institution
- In 2014, EU-GIZ adapting to cc and sustainable energy (ACSE) has allocated 1,000,000 USD for funding 2 project: securing clean water for a climate resilience future and **Integrated action for resilience and adaptation (IA4RA) to climate change in the Raumoco Watershed**
- ***Total financial support for NAPA Implementation: 32,253,000 USD compared to the planned fund of 21,300,000 USD***

III. GAPS from NAPA

- Weak in public awareness on climate change at all levels
- Climate data gap and expertise for climate modeling, research and data collection
- Data and information is not well centered
- No climate change policy and strategy
- Allocation of state budget for each sector on addressing NAPA implementation is not clear, even though some sectoral projects are in place
- NAPA Priority on health sector, infrastructure for oil and gas as well as live stock production have not been addressed
- Capacity building priorities has been integrated into project level activities but not a stand along program
- Interministerial Working Group was established from NCSA and applied for NAP it is now ineffective
- Coordination among sectors remains weak since NAPA sectoral working group has no legal mandate to conduct monitoring and evaluation toward NAPA implementation
- country ownership remains weak since indirect access modality is applied for GEF funding as well as some projects are being implemented by multilateral agencies
- Monitoring and evaluation of the NAPA implementation needs to be enhanced

IV. Approaches to Address Gaps

1. Establishment of Center for Climate Change and Biodiversity under the National University of Timor Lorosae in 2014
 - Facilitating research on adaptation and loss and damage
 - CC vulnerability and adaptation assessment in Hera village (financial support from the MCIE)
 - Loss and damage assessment in Hera village (UNESCO, USP funding)
 - Cooperation on research and data sharing via its website
 - Capacity building assistance for staff from different ministries
2. Establishment of Climate Change Adaptation Working Group (CCAWG) in 2014 with membership from government, International Agencies and National NGOs
 - this CC is chaired by the National Director for Climate Change
 - Coordination and sharing experience
 - Implementation of climate change adaptation

Approaches...cont

3. Hosting the 29th meeting of the LEG in Dili from 15-19 March 2016

- Raising awareness raising at both political and technical levels on climate change adaptation
- Enabling the Government related entities to discuss directly with the Chair of SBI, the LEG, AC, UNFCCC Secretariat, UNDP, UNEP, FAO and GEF in seeking support for NAPA implementation and NAP

4. Coordination with GEF implementation agencies, EU and other to get support

5. Program on formulation of climate change policy (2016)

V. Moving from NAPA to NAP: Finance and Institutional Capacity Needs for TL

- Timor-Leste has submitted its NAP PIF to the GEF and waiting the approval
- The following capacity needs are important for the NAP of TL:
 1. Enhancing the capacity of institutions in order to remove the gaps identified under the NAPA as well as addressing the capacity needs for the initiating, preparing, implementing and monitoring of the NAP (as of 4 key elements for the NAP under the NAP guidelines)
 2. NAPA was a entry point for the NAP which the **existing NAPA stakeholders and working groups need to be further strengthened and legalized** in order to support medium and long term adaptation planning processes (addressing **implementation strategy of the NAP**)

Moving from NAPA to NAP...cont

- 3. *Political/high level coordinating body* e.g. Inter-Ministerial Working Group (IMWG) needs to be reactivated and strengthened**
- 4. Creating a legal mandate and clear roles and responsibilities of IMWG which might be approved by the Council of Ministers in order to take the lead:**
 - a. implementation strategy of the NAP),**
 - b. facilitating the mainstreaming of cc adaptation into sectoral and local planning processes, and**
 - c. providing political support for the implementation and monitoring of the NAP**

Moving from NAPA to NAP...cont

5. Enhancing the capacity of Climate Change Directorate **to coordinate** in developing national adaptation implementation strategy as well as monitoring and reviewing of the NAP
6. Enhancing capacity of the existing sectoral working group for mainstreaming cc adaptation into sectoral and local planning processes
7. **Strengthening the capacity of experts from the Center for Climate Change and Biodiversity (CCCCB) UNTL** order to **undertake vulnerability assessment and adaptation options as well as analyzing the current and future climate scenario** for the NAP formulation at preparatory stage
e.g. Expert training on: climate modeling and projection, and v&A methodologies

Moving from NAPA to NAP...cont

8. **Enhancing the capacity of the CCCB in order to undertake data management and publication of best practices** and lessons learnt from adaptation practices related to the NAP or **research outreach**
9. **Enhancing the capacity of the GCF national Focal Point and creating a national designated Authority for GCF** in order to facilitate and manage adaption fund for NAP implementation as well as creating country ownership by undertaking the direct access modality under this financial mechanism

Moving from NAPA to NAP...cont

10. Creating and enhancing the **capacity of the National Implementing Agency for the GCF** in order to manage and execute this fund for the purpose of NAP implementation from all cross sectoral and local plans
 11. Enhancing the capacity of **NAP coordinating body (NDCC) and Sectoral working Group in order to engage more financial support from donors** as well as allocating of state budget for the NAP implementation
 12. Providing **financial support for cc adaptation seminar** or conference by involving all cc adaptation actors from public and private sectors in order to **share information** on the ground adaptation activities
 13. Financial support from the GEF/LDCF for NAPs formulation and implementation
- Additionally, bilateral cooperation fund such as EU etc.

Thank you