

Voluntary National Report to UNFF

Voluntary National Report on progress towards the implementation of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017–2030, the UN Forest Instrument and Voluntary National Contributions

Thank you for taking the time to complete the voluntary national report to the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF). Before you start, please take note of the following important information:

1. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2022/17, requested the UNFF secretariat to amend the format for voluntary national reporting to the Forum, taking into account the suggestions and proposals received from members of the Forum, and conduct a pilot phase for the use of the refined format. In the same resolution, the Council invited the Forum to consider establishing an advisory group on reporting. It further requested that the secretariat explore options for establishing an online reporting platform for the Forum, recognizing the need for streamlined reporting and minimizing the reporting burden, including the challenges faced by developing countries.
2. In fulfilling this mandate, the UNFF Secretariat has amended the format, taking into account the suggestions and proposals received from Members of the Forum and in consultation with the advisory group on reporting. The secretariat has also established an online reporting platform for the submission of voluntary national reports to the Forum.
3. The amended format is structured around the Global Forest Goals and targets of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017–2030 (UNSPF) and builds on the previous format that was used for reporting to the UNFF15.
4. The amended format consists of twelve sections, each with several questions:
 1. General information
 2. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 1 and associated targets
 3. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 2 and associated targets
 4. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 3 and associated targets
 5. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 4 and associated targets
 6. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 5 and associated targets
 7. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 6 and associated targets
 8. Self-assessment of progress toward the Global Forest Goals and targets
 9. Voluntary National Contributions
 10. Other questions: Gender equality
 11. Other questions: International Day of Forests
 12. Success stories

To download a PDF file of the amended voluntary report format, click here [English](#) | [Spanish](#) | [French](#)

5. In view of the cross-cutting nature of issues relating to forests and sustainable forest management, you are kindly invited to consult experts from relevant national ministries, the national focal points for the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessments (FRA), Rio Conventions, other member organizations of the CPF, criteria and indicators processes, and relevant stakeholders, where applicable. Only information that is not currently provided to the member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), or that is not available in other international databases, is requested.
6. In completing the national report, you may include actions by the Government, as well as the private sector, communities, civil society, or other stakeholders. The year 2020 is used as a baseline, so please include all actions taken since this date. Where applicable, please indicate the source of information, or provide a weblink as reference.
7. All terms used in this amended format are consistent with terms and definitions used by the FAO Forest Resources Assessment.
8. Please refer to the Explanatory Notes ([English](#) | [Spanish](#) | [French](#)) for more in-depth guidance when completing the national report. Other helpful resources include: [Global Forest Goals and targets \(E/RES/2017/4\)](#) and [Sustainable Development Goals and targets \(A/RES/70/1\)](#)
9. The deadline for submission of the national reports to the UNFF secretariat is 30 June 2025.

Instructions for using the online reporting platform

1. A dedicated link has been provided to the main UNFF national focal point from each country to complete their national report. You may share the link with other national officials, experts from your own country and other relevant departments to collaborate on a single national report. To avoid accidentally deleting or overwriting completed sections of the report, please ensure no two people are working on the same section of the format at the same time. Please do not share the dedicated link with anyone not involved in completing the UNFF national report for your country.
2. The reporting format is available in English, Spanish and French. Please select the language using the menu located in the top right corner of the page.
3. You are given the flexibility to pause and resume completion of the national report. Your responses will be automatically saved, and you may return to the report at any time before the deadline for submission. To return to the report, please click on the link in the original email. If you are working with a weak internet signal, you may want to connect using an Ethernet cable instead of Wi-Fi to ensure a more stable connection.
4. You are invited to use the Section Navigator to move between sections of the survey. Click on the 'Answer' button next to each Section to navigate to the questions in that Section. Once inside the section, use the 'Save and continue' button to proceed within the section and the 'Back' button to return to previous questions.
5. By clicking 'Review and Download' in the Section Navigator, you will be able to download a PDF copy of your responses. After download, you can return to the questions to amend your answers, if necessary.
6. Prior to submission, you will be prompted to upload a cover letter conveying this as the official national report for your country. This step is mandatory. The cover letter shall include an official letterhead with the full name of country, ministry, and/or institution, mail and email address, phone number and the signature of an authorized senior national official. The cover letter size should not exceed 2MB.
7. After submission, you will receive a confirmation email and a PDF copy of the national report.
8. In case of any questions or technical issues, please reach out to Ms. Nadine Souto (nadine.souto@un.org) and Mr. Tomasz Juszczyk (juszczyk@un.org) from the UNFF secretariat.

1. General information

1. Country:
This question is required

Timor-Leste

2. UNFF National Focal Point:
(The national focal point will receive a PDF copy of the UNFF national report upon submission)
This question is required

Name: : Raimundo Mau
Title: : Forestry Senior Officer (Former DG of Forestry)
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3. Contact person for the present national report, if different from the UNFF National Focal Point:
(The contact person will receive a PDF copy of the UNFF national report upon submission)

4. Institutions involved in the preparation of the national report:
(up to five)

Institution Name:

Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Fishery and Forestry (MALFF)

Email address:

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Institution Name:

Asian Forest Cooperation Organization (AFoCO), 026.

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Institution Name:

Local Conference of Youth (LCOY) Timor-Leste

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2. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 1 and associated targets

Global Forest Goal 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation and contribute to the global effort of addressing climate change

Target 1.1: Forest area is increased by 3 per cent worldwide

Target 1.2: The world's forest carbon stocks are maintained or enhanced

Target 1.3: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

Target 1.4: The resilience and adaptive capacity of all types of forests to natural disasters and the impact of climate change is significantly strengthened worldwide

Goal 1 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 6.6, 12.2, 13.1, 13.3, 14.2, 15.1–15.4 and 15.8 of the Sustainable Development Goals and are supported by paragraphs 6 (o) and 7 (d) and (e) of the United Nations forest instrument.

Target 1.1: Forest area is increased by 3 per cent worldwide

5. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 1.1? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 1.1, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Re-greening the Bare Lands in Timor-Leste through Promotion of Locally Customized Restoration Models

Brief description of the action:

Goals & Objectives

Through the implementation of locally appropriate Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) initiatives that will provide socio-economic and environmental benefits for households, communities, private sector and government authorities in Timor-Leste, the project aims to:

Establish database of the forestland degradation and to build capacity of farmers in the project sites; and

Develop a business model for trade-off of key ecosystem goods and services through a network of community-based enterprises

Main results achieved for the action:

Expected Outputs

Generated and analyzed Information on degraded landscapes (geospatial datasets) and on the socioeconomic conditions of the population living in the project sites;

1. Enhanced capacity of farmers in the project sites in implementing FLR initiatives;
2. Identification of mixed species of high economic value and restoration of 150ha of the degraded areas in the project sites by using locally appropriate FLR initiatives;
3. Development of the business model for trade-off of ecosystem goods and services to increase livelihoods; and
4. Dissemination of knowledge and lessons learned about trade-off and synergies of key ecosystem goods and services and socioeconomic and environmental impacts on FLR initiatives

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

- 1.2
- 1.3
- 1.4

This action contributes to these SDG targets:

- 15.1
- 15.2
- 15.b
- 6.6

Weblink:

<https://afocosec.org/project/026/>

Target 1.2: The world's forest carbon stocks are maintained or enhanced

6. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 1.2? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 1.2, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

With One Seed Program

Brief description of the action:

WithOneSeed is the first Gold Standard verified carbon forestry program in Timor Leste. It is working with subsistence farming communities to replant their forests thereby creating a carbon store to build local economies, deliver practical education and training in agroforestry and permaculture to create a more sustainable, equal and just world.

Main results achieved for the action:

Our long-term vision is to build village-based economies using environmental practices that are viable and support sustainable living. Putting an earned dollar in a person's pocket empowers them to make decisions for their own future. It is beyond charity and aid.

Today, Timor-Leste is an oil/gas dependent economy. This is not sustainable in the medium to long-term. Planting trees today will allow the country to have viable economic alternatives tomorrow.

We plan to plant 1,000,000+ trees by replicating the Community Tree Cooperative model across Timor-Leste.

The WithOneSeed model documentation will be made available to other Asia-Pacific countries under Creative-Commons ethos.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

- 1.1
- 1.3
- 1.4

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

- 6.6
- 15.1
- 15.2
- 15.b

Weblink:

<https://withoneseed.org.au/>

Target 1.3: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

7. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 1.3? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 1.3, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

The Project for Community-Based Sustainable Natural Resource Management Phase II

Brief description of the action:

The deforestation and forest degradation are, at least partially, due to the economic activities of poor farmers in the uplands, and their major causes are 1) slash-and-burn agricultural practice, 2) excessive firewood collection, 3) forest fires and 4) uncontrolled land use. Subsequently, deforestation and forest degradation cause soil erosion, land slide and flash flood, affecting the livelihood of the communities in the watersheds. Under such circumstances, the Government of Timor-Leste agreed with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) on the implementation of a development study named "The Study on Community-Based Integrated Watershed Management in Lacle and Comoro River Basins" (2005-2010) and subsequent technical cooperation of "Project for Community-based Sustainable Natural Resource Management (2010-2015).

Main results achieved for the action:

The study and Phase I supported the development of the Community-based Sustainable Natural Resource Management (CB-NRM) mechanism, which includes Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) with formulation and implementation of village/suco regulations, capacity development of relevant actors, and improvement of community livelihoods with Micro Programs (MPs) in 6 target villages in Laclo and Comoro watersheds. Phase I also formulated operation manuals, technical manuals and policy recommendations for the CB-NRM mechanism implementation based on the project outputs.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

1.1
1.2
1.4

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.1
15.2
15.b

Weblink:

https://openjicareport.jica.go.jp/pdf/12364964_01.pdf

Target 1.4: The resilience and adaptive capacity of all types of forests to natural disasters and the impact of climate change is significantly strengthened worldwide

8. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 1.4? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 1.4, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Strengthening Community Resilience to Climate Induced Natural Disasters in the Dili to Ainaro Road Development Corridor, Timor Leste

Brief description of the action:

The government of Timor-Leste is currently investing heavily in transport infrastructure as a basis for securing the country's long-term development goals. These investments are at risk as a result of climate change and therefore require a strategy to ensure their long-term sustenance. The Dili to Ainaro development corridor is one such region that is increasingly at risk from climate change and disaster related impacts including localized flooding, landslides and strong winds. Therefore, this project will focus on the populace dependent on critical economic infrastructure to make it more resilient through prevention and preparedness measures. Consequently, this will help to secure the medium to long-term development benefits of vulnerable local people of this region

Main results achieved for the action:

Improved climate and disaster risk management is enabled through the establishment of a national training and knowledge hub focusing on climate risk and vulnerability assessment, damage and loss assessment, contingency planning among others (Outcome 1.1) and; the extension of national DRM policy and institutional roles to address climate change and disaster risk reduction measures, including assessment methods etc. (Outcome 1.2).

Climate and disaster risk planning along with its budgeting and delivery is strengthened including the strengthening of district and sub-district Disaster Management Committees and District Disaster Operation Centres to plan, budget and deliver climate induced disaster prevention financing (Outcome 2.1) and; design of community to district level EWS systems for climate induced extreme events (Outcome 2.2).

Investments are made in climate resilient community-based adaptation measures including community level climate change vulnerability and risk assessments with a specific focus on gender (Outcome 3.1) and; design and implementation of community level watershed management measures to reduce direct physical impacts of high intensity rainfall events in climate vulnerable hotspots along the Dili to Ainaro development corridor (Outcome 3.2).

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

1.1
1.2
1.3
2.1
2.2

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.1
15.2
15.b

Weblink:

<https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/strengthening-community-resilience-climate-induced-natural-disasters-dili-ainaro-road#:~:text=Introduction,local%20people%20of%20this%20region.>

Global Forest Goal 1 Challenges

9. What are the main challenges in achieving Goal 1 in your country?
Please limit your answer to 250 words.

Timor-Leste faces significant challenges in meeting global forest goals, particularly related to deforestation, land degradation, and climate change impacts. These challenges stem from a combination of historical factors, socioeconomic pressures, and environmental vulnerabilities.

Here's a breakdown of the key challenges:

1. Deforestation and Land Degradation:

Drivers of Deforestation:

Shifting cultivation, free grazing, fires, and illegal logging are major contributors to deforestation in Timor-Leste.

Impact of Deforestation:

Deforestation leads to soil erosion, increased risk of landslides and flash floods, and sedimentation of waterways.

Land Degradation:

Land degradation is exacerbated by deforestation and unsustainable agricultural practices, impacting agricultural productivity and food security.

2. Poverty and Dependence on Natural Resources:

A large percentage of the population relies on agriculture and forest resources for their livelihoods, putting pressure on forests.

Limited Institutional Capacity:

Weak law enforcement, insufficient legislation, and limited human resources hinder effective forest management and conservation.

3. Insufficient of Awareness and Knowledge:

Limited knowledge of sustainable land management practices, including agroforestry, impacts the ability to implement effective solutions.

Unsustainable Agricultural Practices:

Traditional farming methods, such as slash-and-burn agriculture, contribute to deforestation and land degradation.

3. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 2 and associated targets

Global Forest Goal 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people

Target 2.1: Extreme poverty for all forest-dependent people is eradicated

Target 2.2: Increase the access of small-scale forest enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

Target 2.3: The contribution of forests and trees to food security is significantly increased

Target 2.4: The contribution of forest industry, other forest-based enterprises and forest ecosystem services to social, economic and environmental development, among other things, is significantly increased

Target 2.5: The contribution of all types of forests to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation is enhanced, taking into account the mandates and ongoing work of relevant conventions and instruments

Goal 2 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 1.1, 1.4, 2.4, 4.4, 5.a, 6.6, 8.3, 9.3, 12.2, 12.5, 15.6 and 15.c of the Sustainable Development Goals, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (d)–(f), (h), (j), (p), (q), (t)–(v) and (y) and 7 (k) of the United Nations forest instrument.

Target 2.1: Extreme poverty for all forest-dependent people is eradicated

10. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 2.1? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 2.1, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) Phase-II

Brief description of the action:

Project Area: Laclo and Comoro Watersheds with focus on Noru and Bemós SubWatersheds

Partnerships and collaborations:

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries/ NDFWM and NGO

Project Period: August 2016 to August 2020

Project Goal:

Community-based sustainable natural resource management (CB-NRM) mechanism is expanded to some of the major watersheds in accordance with the roadmap

Main results achieved for the action:

The project will help MAF/NDFWM for preparation of a road map for expansion of the CBNRM; for creation of an enabling environment for different relevant institutions to work on expansion of CBNRM; for capacity building of key stakeholders through actual engagement in field implementation.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

2.2
2.3
2.4
2.5

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.1
15.2
15.b
6.6

Weblink:

https://www.jica.go.jp/Resource/project/english/easttimor/008/newsletter/c8h0vm0000drxq0q-att/newsletter201703_en.pdf

Target 2.2: Increase the access of small-scale forest enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

11. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 2.2? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target,

and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 2.2, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):
Community-based forestry and agroforestry initiatives (WithOneSeed)1

Brief description of the action:
The government is actively encouraging the development of cooperatives and micro and small enterprises, including those focused on forestry.
A specific afforestation objective is to produce 50% of the nation's timber supply from locally grown plantations and community forestry programs by 2050.
The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) is the responsible body for developing the rural sector, including forestry initiatives.

Main results achieved for the action:
1. Government Support Policy
The Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 includes provisions for defining zones suitable for small-scale and commercial forestry.
2. Community-Based Forestry and Agroforestry:
Community-based forest enterprises (CBFEs) are gaining traction, with initiatives like "WithOneSeed" demonstrating success in reforestation and carbon sequestration projects.
Agroforestry, integrating trees with crops, is also a key focus, offering both economic and environmental benefits. These programs often involve incentives for farmers to participate in reforestation efforts, such as payments for surviving trees.
Examples include the "WithOneSeed" project in Bagaia, which is the only Gold Standard certified community carbon offset program in the region according to WithOneSeed and the World Economic Forum.
3. Economic Opportunities:
Community-based initiatives can create forest jobs and support rural economic activities. Carbon sequestration projects can generate income through carbon credits, contributing to both environmental conservation and economic development.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:
2.3
2.4
2.5

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:
15.1
15.2
15.b
6.6

Weblink:
<https://withoneseed.org.au/>

Action (short title):

Brief description of the action:

Main results achieved for the action:

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Target 2.3: The contribution of forests and trees to food security is significantly increased

12. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 2.3? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 2.3, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):
Planting for the Future: Reforestation Brings New Life to Aileu and Liquica Municipals

Brief description of the action:
In Timor-Leste, forests and trees are vital for food security, acting as a direct food source, a natural barrier against climate impacts, and a source of income. They offer diverse food and medicinal resources, while also playing a role in soil conservation and water management. However, deforestation and forest degradation pose significant threats to food security and livelihoods.
By addressing deforestation, promoting sustainable forest management, and supporting agroforestry practices, Timor-Leste can enhance food security and ensure a more prosperous future for its communities

Main results achieved for the action:
Over 57 hectares of land - equivalent to nearly 80 football fields - have been reforested since early 2025. In Aileu, 36 hectares of land were replanted with native and fruit trees, while Liquica saw more than 21 hectares revitalized. This green transformation is not just about trees - it's about empowering people to protect the land they depend on.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

2.1
2.2
2.4
2.5

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.1
15.2
15.b
6.6

Weblink:

<https://www.undp.org/timor-leste/news/planting-future-reforestation-brings-new-life-aileu-and-liquica>

Target 2.4: The contribution of forest industry, other forest-based enterprises and forest ecosystem services to social, economic and environmental development, among other things, is significantly increased

13. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 2.4? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 2.4, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Sandalwood Plantation in Bobonaro Municipal

Brief description of the action:

Since 2017 the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery were put significant efforts to replanting wild sandalwood in around 150 hectares land. Its aim to supply raw material for future fragrance and oil extract of Sandalwood.

The ministry is constantly in yearly based expanded plantation areas in different location of the country under state allocation budget.

Main results achieved for the action:

In 30 years time, fragrance industry need of raw material is achieve self-sufficiency.

Combination of Agroforestry in the plantation areas is potentially provide short time benefit to surrounding households who serve as labour in the plantation.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

2.1
2.2
2.3
2.5

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.1
15.2
15.b
6.6

Weblink:

https://www.google.com/search?q=sandalwood+plantation+in+atabae+timor+leste&oq=Sandalwood+plantation+in+Atabae&gs_lcrp=EgZjaHJvbWUqBwgBECEYoAEyBggAEEUYOTIHCAEQIRigATHCAIQIRiPAjIHCAMQIRiPAfIBCTE0NjU1ajE8

Action (short title):

EU-ILO empowers youth in Timor-Leste with agroforestry skills

Brief description of the action:

Aligned with the priorities of the Government of Timor-Leste, the Agroforestry Skills Project will train 4,000 young people in production and processing in key agroforestry value chains. This will help integrate young women and men into the labour market and offer opportunities for local entrepreneurship while promoting green and sustainable economic diversification in Timor-Leste.

Main results achieved for the action:

The significance of skills development for youth in Timor-Leste is highlighted by the 2021 Labour Force Survey that found that 30.5 per cent of young people aged 15-24 years were not in employment, education or training (NEET). Young women were more like to be NEET than young men. The work of the Agroforestry Skills Project with government partners, the private sector, labour organizations, training institutions, and civil society to create pathways for economic empowerment and community development is a timely contribution to a sustainable and prosperous future for all in Timor-Leste

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

[https://www ilo.org/resource/news/eu-ilo-empowers-youth-timor-leste-agroforestry-skills#:~:text=DIL%2C%20Timor%2DLeste%20\(ILO,economic%20diversification%20in%20Timor%2DLeste.](https://www ilo.org/resource/news/eu-ilo-empowers-youth-timor-leste-agroforestry-skills#:~:text=DIL%2C%20Timor%2DLeste%20(ILO,economic%20diversification%20in%20Timor%2DLeste.)

Target 2.5: The contribution of all types of forests to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation is enhanced, taking into account the mandates and ongoing work of relevant conventions and instruments

14. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 2.5? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the

action.

To report more than one action for target 2.5, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Management of Nino Konis Santana National Park (NKSNP)

Brief description of the action:

In 2008 Government of Timor-Leste launched its 1st ever National Park named Nino Konis Santana National Park (NKSNP) in the most eastern tip of the island with coverage areas nearly 150,000 Sqkm of terrestrial and marine.

In 2022 government is progressing its nomination to be UNESCO Man and Biosphere because of its highly significant forest resources home to number of threatened flora and fauna species and its landscape.

Main results achieved for the action:

- 1. Conservation of biodiversity:
The park is rich in biodiversity, including endemic bird species and sea turtles. Efforts should focus on protecting these species and their habitats, including addressing threats like habitat loss and illegal hunting.
- 2. Community engagement and co-management:
The park is co-managed by the government and local communities, highlighting the importance of community participation in decision-making and management activities. This includes involving communities in zoning, monitoring, and sustainable resource management.
- 3. Sustainable development:
The park's management should also support sustainable livelihoods for local communities. This could include promoting nature-based tourism, supporting alternative livelihood activities, and ensuring equitable distribution of benefits from park resources.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

- 2.1
- 2.2
- 2.3
- 2.4

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

- 15.1
- 15.2
- 15.b
- 6.6

Weblink:

<https://timor-leste.gov.tl/?p=38959&lang=en#:~:text=The%20Government%2C%20through%20the%20Ministry,Nino%20Konis%20Santana%20National%20Park.>

Global Forest Goal 2 Challenges

15. What are the main challenges in achieving Goal 2 in your country?
Please limit your answer to 250 words.

Specific challenges include:

- 1. Deforestation and Forest Degradation:
Shifting cultivation, free grazing, and forest fires contribute to deforestation and the conversion of dense forests into sparse forests or other land uses.
Illegal Logging:
The exploitation of valuable timber resources like sandalwood and teak has led to their near elimination.
- 2. Unsustainable Agricultural Practices:
Slash-and-burn farming, a practice where vegetation is burned to clear land, often results in forest fires and degradation.
- 3. Climate Change Impacts:
Timor-Leste is experiencing the effects of climate change, including increased temperatures, sea-level rise, and extreme weather events like floods and droughts, which further exacerbate forest degradation.
- 4. Limited Law Enforcement and Insufficient Legislation:
Limited capacity and inadequate legal frameworks impede effective forest management and conservation efforts.
- 5. Limited Capacity and Resources:
A shortage of skilled personnel, inadequate environmental education, and a lack of resources for research and extension services pose significant hurdles.
- 6. Insufficient of Community Involvement:
The absence of clear legal frameworks for community forest management and limited participation of local communities in decision-making processes also hinder sustainable forest management.
- 7. Unclear Land Tenure:
Ambiguities surrounding land ownership and usage rights discourage private investment in agroforestry and sustainable forest management.
- 8. Forest Conversion
Forest conversion into other uses including roads widening, coastal tourism and mineral exploration.

Addressing these challenges requires a multi-faceted approach that includes strengthening law enforcement, promoting sustainable agricultural practices, enhancing community participation, improving land tenure systems, and building capacity in forestry and environmental management.

4. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 3 and associated targets

Global Forest Goal 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests

- Target 3.1: The area of forests worldwide designated as protected areas or conserved through other effective area-based conservation measures is significantly increased
- Target 3.2: The area of forests under long-term forest management plans is significantly increased
- Target 3.3: The proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests is significantly increased

Goal 3 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 7.2, 12.2, 12.6, 12.7, 14.2, 14.5, 15.2 and 15.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (p), (q) and (x) and 7 (f) and (g) of the United Nations forest instrument.

Target 3.1: The area of forests worldwide designated as protected areas or conserved through other effective area-based conservation measures is significantly increased

16. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 3.1? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 3.1, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Securing the Long-term Conservation of Timor Leste Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services through the Establishment of a Functioning National Protected Area Network and the Improvement of Natural Resource Management in Priority Catchment Corridors

Brief description of the action:

The objective of the project is to establish Timor-Leste's National Protected Area Network and improve the management of forest ecosystems in priority catchment corridors. The project will pull together existing plans, legislation, and strategies related to protected areas, forest management, and land degradation, and implement the priority activities as they relate to the project objective. It will identify the gaps in legislation and make recommendations to government if needed to meet national or international requirements. The project will support communities and stakeholders to develop and action their own plans ensuring ongoing management beyond the project's lifetime.

Main results achieved for the action:

Components achieved:

Component 1: Establishment of a National Protected Area Network

Component 2: Improvement of community-based natural resource management systems in priority catchment corridors

Component 3: Improvement of forest management and reforestation of degraded lands in priority catchment corridors

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

3.2
3.3

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.1
15.2
15.b

Weblink:

<https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/9434>

Target 3.2: The area of forests under long-term forest management plans is significantly increased

17. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 3.2? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 3.2, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Development of Timor-Leste Forestry Sector Strategy Plan 2025-2030

Brief description of the action:

ADB Timor-Leste Office provide a Technical Assistance to generate a Forestry Sector Strategy as Road map to guide forestry development in 2025-2030

Goal: Sustainable management of forests and watershed areas for the benefit of the people of Timor-Leste as defined in Six Forest Policy Objectives as stipulated in the Forest Law and Five stakeholder sectors: communities, industry, agencies, NGOs, consumers

Main results achieved for the action:

Overall strategy and outcomes is to strengthen stakeholders' capacity and participation to attain the goal and six objectives of Forest Policy

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

3.1
3.3

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.1
15.2
15.b
6.6

Weblink:

Target 3.3: The proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests is significantly increased

18. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 3.3? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 3.3, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Improved Local Community Livelihoods through Increased Income from Non-timber Forest Products (NTFP): Modelling scalable community-based enterprises in Asia

Improved Local Community Livelihoods through Increased Income from Non-timber Forest Products (NTFP): Modelling scalable community-based enterprises in Asia

Brief description of the action:

STATUS: ONGOING
DURATION : 2022-2026

COUNTRIES

Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam

TOTAL VALUE

USD 4,235,138

DONORS

Korea Forest Service

Main results achieved for the action:**Goal & Objectives**

The project will aim to alleviate the poverty of rural communities and promote sustainable forest management.

To promote nature-based and inclusive solutions to improve local community livelihoods and contribute to climate change adaptation through the development of country-specific, scalable and replicable community-based NTFP Enterprise (CBNE) models and Capacity Building;

To improve income benefit capture from NTFPs for communities through research, value-addition, standards and certification, and market access;

To secure NTFP resource supply, balancing utilization and sustainable resource management, through increased knowledge and practice on NTFP Sustainable Harvesting Protocols (SHP), Resource Mapping & Monitoring (RMM), and Resource Enhancement Method and enabling policy;

To foster an enabling environment for CBNEs through the institutionalization of CBNE Development Extension support by building the capacity of government support providers, creating and exchanging knowledge on CBNEs and NTFPs and policy recommendations.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

3.1
3.2

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.1
15.2
15.b

Weblink:

<https://afocosec.org/project/035/>

Global Forest Goal 3 Challenges

19. What are the main challenges in achieving Goal 3 in your country?

Please limit your answer to 250 words.

Timor-Leste faces several challenges in achieving Global Forest Goal 3, which aims to enhance forest-based economic, social, and environmental benefits.

Key issues include deforestation, land degradation, poverty, and vulnerability to climate change. Additionally, Timor-Leste struggles with capacity gaps, limited funding, and the need for sustainable land management practices.

Challenges:**Deforestation and Land Degradation:**

Shifting agriculture, illegal logging, and unsustainable land use practices are contributing to deforestation and land degradation, impacting both the environment and livelihoods.

Climate Change Impacts:

Timor-Leste is highly vulnerable to climate change, experiencing increased temperatures, droughts, floods, and landslides, all of which negatively affect forest resources and ecosystems.

Poverty and Socioeconomic Factors:

Poverty, particularly in rural areas, drives unsustainable resource extraction and land use practices as people seek to meet their basic needs.

Capacity Gaps and Funding:

Timor-Leste faces limitations in human and institutional capacity, as well as a lack of sufficient funding to implement sustainable forest management strategies.

Unsustainable Agriculture:

Traditional farming practices, coupled with the lack of knowledge and resources, hinder the adoption of agroforestry and other sustainable agricultural methods.

Lack of Coordination:

Effective implementation requires cross-sector collaboration between government agencies, communities, and other stakeholders, which can be challenging to achieve.

5. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 4 and associated targets

Global Forest Goal 4: Mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management and strengthen scientific and technical cooperation and partnerships

Target 4.1: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

Target 4.2: Forest-related financing from all sources at all levels, including public (national, bilateral, multilateral and triangular), private and philanthropic financing, is significantly increased

Target 4.3: North-South, South-South, North-North and triangular cooperation and public-private partnerships on science, technology and innovation in the forest sector are significantly enhanced and increased

Target 4.4: The number of countries that have developed and implemented forest financing strategies and have access to financing from all sources is significantly increased

Target 4.5: The collection, availability and accessibility of forest-related information is improved through, for example, multidisciplinary scientific assessments

Goal 4 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 12.a, 15.7, 15.a, 15.b, 17.1–17.3, 17.6, 17.7 and 17.16–17.19 of the Sustainable Development Goals, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (h), (i), (m), (r) and (s) and 7 (a)–(c) and (l)–(q) of the United Nations forest instrument.

Target 4.1: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

20. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 4.1? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 4.1, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Sustainable Agriculture Productivity Improvement Project (SAPIP)

Brief description of the action:

\$21 million to increase the productivity and marketed production of smallholder agriculture and forestry

Main results achieved for the action:

As of December 2021, SAPIP has benefitted 70,121 people, 47% of them women, providing 123,554 days of training to raise agricultural productivity to scientists, extension agents, agro-dealers, farmers, and community members. Significant progress has been made with the 550 farmer groups the project has established, and 14,386 farmers are now members of an association, against the end target of 16,500.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

4.2
4.3
4.4
4.5

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.1
15.2
15.b
6.6

Weblink:

<https://www.gafspfund.org/projects/sustainable-agriculture-productivity-improvement-project-sapip>

Target 4.1: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

21. Since 2020, has your country been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of sustainable forest management?

Yes

22. If yes, please specify the sources:
(Select all that apply)

Public international funding, including official development assistance
Public domestic funding
Private international funding

23. If no, please describe the main challenges encountered:

Target 4.2: Forest-related financing from all sources at all levels, including public (national, bilateral, multilateral and triangular), private and philanthropic financing, is significantly increased

24. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 4.2? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 4.2, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Timor-Leste established a National Designated Authority (NDA)

Brief description of the action:

Timor-Leste established a National Designated Authority (NDA) to facilitate its participation in international climate change mechanisms, particularly those under the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. The NDA's primary role is to approve projects related to clean development and emissions trading, acting as a liaison between Timor-Leste and international bodies like the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

Main results achieved for the action:

Key Functions of the NDA:
Approving Projects:

The NDA reviews and approves proposals from public and private entities for projects under the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and the Article 6.4 mechanism of the Paris Agreement.

Facilitating Access to Climate Finance:

It serves as a crucial link to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), helping Timor-Leste access international financial support for climate change initiatives.

Ensuring Sustainable Development:

The NDA aims to ensure that projects align with Timor-Leste's sustainable development goals.

Environmental Protection:

A key objective is to protect the environment and combat the impacts of climate change.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

4.1
4.3
4.4
4.5

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.1
15.2
15.b
6.6

Weblink:

<https://timor-leste.gov.tl/?p=25159&lang=en>

Target 4.3: North-South, South-South, North-North and triangular cooperation and public-private partnerships on science, technology and innovation in the forest sector are significantly enhanced and increased

25. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 4.3? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 4.3, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Agricultural Innovations for Communities - Intensified and Diverse Farming Systems for Timor-Leste (AI-Com 2)

Brief description of the action:

DFAT Funded Research Project by ACIAR with aims to improve food security, including labour use efficiency, and resilience of agricultural systems in Timor-Leste to meet the livelihood needs of rural householders and it focuses on the scaling and adoption pathways of technologies and knowledge developed in AI-Com 1.

Main results achieved for the action:

Expected activities and project outcomes:

Understanding and improving the Timor-Leste soil resource MAF upskilled in soil profile descriptions. Creating opportunities to intensify agricultural production of rural households in Timor-Leste. Soils database for three livelihood zones.

Benefits of improved knowledge of soils, intensification and diversification to women in agriculture.

Creating opportunities to diversify agricultural production of rural households in Timor-Leste with sandalwood systems

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

4.1
4.2
4.4

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.1
15.2
15.b

Weblink:

<https://www.aciar.gov.au/project/crop-2021-131>

Target 4.3: North-South, South-South, North-North and triangular cooperation and public-private partnerships on science, technology and innovation in the forest sector are significantly enhanced and increased

26. Is your country engaged in international cooperation and/or public-private partnerships to promote sustainable forest management?

Yes

27. If yes, please specify the entity or entities with which your country is cooperating:
(Select all that apply)

Intergovernmental organizations and/or processes
Non-governmental organizations
Governments

28. Please specify the types of cooperation and/or public-private partnerships in which your country is engaged:
(Select all that apply)

South-South

29. Please specify the areas of cooperation and/or public-private partnerships in which your country is engaged:
(Select all that apply)

Science
Innovation
Technology

Target 4.4: The number of countries that have developed and implemented forest financing strategies and have access to financing from all sources is significantly increased

30. Since 2020, has your Government developed or implemented financing strategies to achieve sustainable forest management and to implement the United Nations forest instrument?

Yes

31. Since 2020, has your country had access to financing to achieve sustainable forest management and to implement the United Nations forest instrument?

Yes

32. If yes, please specify the sources:
(Select all that apply)

Public domestic funding
Public international funding, including official development assistance
Private international funding

Target 4.5: The collection, availability and accessibility of forest-related information is improved through, for example, multidisciplinary scientific assessments

33. Has the collection, availability and accessibility of forest-related information in your country, for example, through multidisciplinary scientific assessments, improved since 2020?

Yes

34. If yes, please describe any improvements (maximum 250 words).

It is difficult to provide a definitive "yes" or "no" answer regarding improvements in forest-related information in Timor-Leste since 2020. While there's a general global trend towards increased data collection and accessibility, particularly through initiatives like the UN FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment, the specific situation in Timor-Leste would require localized research.

Bellow are suggestion potential improvements:

Global Initiatives:

The UN FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment and other international efforts are pushing for better data collection and reporting on forest resources worldwide. This can create a ripple effect, encouraging countries to improve their own data gathering.

Increased Awareness:

There's growing global recognition of the importance of forests for climate change, biodiversity, and local livelihoods. This heightened awareness could lead to increased investment in forest monitoring and research in various countries, including Timor-Leste.

Technological Advancements:

Remote sensing technologies (like satellite imagery) and improved data analysis tools are making it easier and more cost-effective to track forest cover and changes.

Demand for Information:

There's an increasing demand from governments, researchers, and local communities for reliable information on forest resource

35. Does your country carry out a National Forest Inventory?

No

36. If yes, what year was the most recent inventory completed?

Global Forest Goal 4 Challenges

37. What are the main challenges in achieving Goal 4 in your country?
Please limit your answer to 250 words.

Timor-Leste faces significant challenges in achieving Global Forest Goal 4, which aims to enhance forest-based economic, social, and environmental benefits. Key obstacles include deforestation, lack of knowledge and capacity for sustainable forest management, poverty, and the need for better coordination among various stakeholders.

Here's a more detailed breakdown:

1. Deforestation and Land Degradation:

Timor-Leste has experienced a concerning rate of deforestation, losing 42,000 hectares of forest cover between 1990 and 2020.

Traditional agricultural practices: Slash-and-burn agriculture, a traditional practice, is a significant contributor to deforestation and forest fires.

Increased development activities in and around sensitive areas continue to put pressure on forests. Reforestation efforts have not kept pace with deforestation. Poor farming techniques have led to soil erosion, further impacting forest ecosystems.

2. Knowledge Gaps and Capacity Limitations

Limited scientific knowledge:

There's a lack of in-depth knowledge about Timor-Leste's forests and marine life, hindering informed decision-making for conservation. Limited environmental education and enforcement of regulations contribute to unsustainable practices. Multiple languages spoken in Timor-Leste can hinder communication and participation in data collection and educational initiatives.

3. Socio-economic Factors:

Poverty often leads to unsustainable practices as communities rely heavily on forests for fuel, food, and income.

Limited economic opportunities outside of agriculture and natural resource extraction can exacerbate deforestation.

Challenges in coordinating efforts across different government agencies, NGOs, and community organizations hinder effective forest management.

4. Climate Change Impacts:

Increased frequency of extreme weather events:

Floods, droughts, and storms, potentially exacerbated by climate change, can further damage forests and affect livelihoods.

6. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 5 and associated targets

Global Forest Goal 5: Promote governance frameworks to implement sustainable forest management, including through the United Nations forest instrument, and enhance the contribution of forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Target 5.1: Number of countries that have integrated forests into their national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies is significantly increased
Target 5.2: Forest law enforcement and governance are enhanced, including through significantly strengthening national and subnational forest authorities, and illegal logging and associated trade are significantly reduced worldwide
Target 5.3: National and subnational forest-related policies and programmes are coherent, coordinated and complementary across ministries, departments and authorities, consistent with national laws, and engage relevant stakeholders, local communities and indigenous peoples, fully recognizing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Target 5.4: Forest-related issues and the forest sector are fully integrated into decision-making processes concerning land use planning and development

Goal 5 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement, among other things, of targets 1.4, 2.4, 5.a, 15.9, 15.c, 16.3, 16.5–16.7, 16.10 and 17.14 of the Sustainable Development Goals, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (a), (c), (k), (l), (n) and (w) and 7 (c) and (h)–(j) of the United Nations forest instrument.

Target 5.1: Number of countries that have integrated forests into their national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies is significantly increased

38. In your country, have forests been integrated into national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies?

Yes

39. If yes, please specify which:
(Select both, if applicable)

National sustainable development plans
Poverty reduction strategies

Target 5.2: Forest law enforcement and governance are enhanced, including through significantly strengthening national and subnational forest authorities, and illegal logging and associated trade are significantly reduced worldwide

40. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 5.2? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 5.2, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):
Law No 14/2017, General Forestry Regime

Brief description of the action:
Established a legal framework for forestry, including licensing and export procedures.

Main results achieved for the action:
Law Enforcement:
Efforts are underway to strengthen forest law enforcement, including the recruitment of forest rangers and collaboration with local authorities.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:
1.1
1.2
1.3
1.4
2.1
2.2
2.3
2.4
2.5
3.1
3.2
3.3
4.1
4.2
4.3

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:
15.1
15.2
15.b
6.6

Weblink:
<https://www.mj.gov.tl/jornal/?q=node/12>

Action (short title):

Brief description of the action:

Main results achieved for the action:

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

<https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/32c99597-4a39-4301-9448-a4a56d9c4e20/content>

Action (short title):

Brief description of the action:

Main results achieved for the action:

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Target 5.2: Forest law enforcement and governance are enhanced, including through significantly strengthening national and subnational forest authorities, and illegal logging and associated trade are significantly reduced worldwide

41. Since 2020, has your government taken steps to prevent and reduce illegal international trafficking in forest products, wildlife and other biological resources?

Yes

42. If yes, please specify the type of action:

Improved enforcement of existing legislation
Export controls
Import controls
Bilateral agreements between exporting and importing countries

Target 5.3: National and subnational forest-related policies and programmes are coherent, coordinated and complementary across ministries, departments and authorities, consistent with national laws, and engage relevant stakeholders, local communities and indigenous peoples, fully recognizing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

43. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 5.3? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 5.3, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Strengthening National Forest Policy in Timor-Leste

Brief description of the action:

The strengthening of both policy and legal frameworks for sustainable management of forests and watersheds will provide a strong basis for environmental safeguards and sustainable natural resources management. The intended livelihood effects of community forestry (and the assumed potential of the large areas of forest to generate rural incomes and employment) will eventually contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15 (Life on land) and SDG 1 (No poverty). SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy) was addressed by enhancing the sustainability of fuelwood use and trade. If the potential of the forested area of Timor-Leste can be realized, as advocated in the revised NFP, rural incomes and employment will increase. SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production) will be addressed by supporting the transition from unsustainable use to sustainable management, as per tried and tested community-based natural resource management and community forestry approaches. In addition, in terms of SDG 13 (Climate action), the sustainable management and utilization of forests will contribute to both adaptation and mitigation (the reduction of greenhouse gases).

Main results achieved for the action:

Outcome 1.1: Strengthened coordination, planning, policy, legislation and regulatory frameworks for achievement of National Action Plan for a Hunger and Malnutrition Free Timor-Leste (PAN-HAM-TIL) goals.

Outcome 3.1: Enhanced management of natural resources to support crop management practices for intensification and diversification of smallholder farming systems, with special attention to underutilized crops.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

4.1
4.2
4.3
4.4
4.5
5.1
5.2
5.4

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.1
15.2
15.b

Weblink:

<https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/32c99597-4a39-4301-9448-a4a56d9c4e20/content>

Target 5.3: National and subnational forest-related policies and programmes are coherent, coordinated and complementary across ministries, departments and authorities, consistent with national laws, and engage relevant stakeholders, local communities and indigenous peoples, fully recognizing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

44. Please describe what types of mechanisms are in place to involve stakeholders in the formulation, planning and/or implementation of forest-related policies and programmes (maximum 250 words).

In Timor-Leste, national and subnational forest-related policies and programs are designed to be coherent, coordinated, and complementary across various government bodies. They are also intended to be consistent with national laws and actively involve relevant stakeholders, local communities, and indigenous peoples, with full recognition of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples according to the UN-REDD Programme. This approach ensures that forest management practices are sustainable and equitable, respecting the rights and knowledge of all involved.

Target 5.4: Forest-related issues and the forest sector are fully integrated into decision-making processes concerning land use planning and development

45. In your country, have forests been integrated into decision-making processes concerning land use planning and development?

Yes

Global Forest Goal 5 Challenges

46. What are the main challenges in achieving Goal 5 in your country?

Please limit your answer to 250 words.

1. Deforestation and Forest Degradation:

Unsustainable Land Management:

Shifting cultivation, free grazing, and illegal logging contribute to deforestation and forest degradation.

Fuelwood Dependence:

A large portion of the population relies on fuelwood for energy, putting pressure on forest resources.

Weak Law Enforcement:

Insufficient legislation and limited enforcement capacity hinder efforts to combat illegal logging and other destructive practices.

Limited Human Resources:

Limited Knowledge:

A lack of scientific knowledge about the nation's forests and limited access to agroforestry techniques further exacerbate the problem.

2. Climate Change Impacts:

Increased Temperatures and Rainfall Variability:

Climate change is expected to increase temperatures and alter rainfall patterns, leading to more extreme weather events like droughts and floods.

Exacerbated Climate Variability:

The impacts of climate change are expected to be more severe due to the country's existing climate variability, including the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO).

3. Limited Resources:

Timor-Leste faces financial limitations in implementing comprehensive forest conservation and management programs.

There is a need for more trained personnel in forestry, sustainable land management, and climate change adaptation.

Lack of access to modern technologies and scientific data hinders effective forest monitoring and management.

4. Socioeconomic Factors:

A large percentage of the population lives in poverty and relies on subsistence agriculture, which can lead to unsustainable land use practices.

5. Governance and Policy:

Weak institutions and limited coordination between different government agencies can hinder effective policy implementation.

Insufficient Legislation and Enforcement:

A need for stronger environmental laws and effective enforcement mechanisms to protect forests

7. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 6 and associated targets

Global Forest Goal 6: Enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels, including within the United Nations system and across member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as well as across sectors and relevant stakeholders

Note: targets 6.1 and 6.2 are not included in this section of the reporting format as they address actions taken by the international community, and not those taken at the national level

Target 6.3: Cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation to promote sustainable forest management and halt deforestation and forest degradation are significantly enhanced at all levels

Target 6.4: A greater common understanding of the concept of sustainable forest management is achieved and an associated set of indicators is identified

Target 6.5: The input and involvement of major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the strategic plan and in the work of the Forum, including intersessional work, is strengthened

Goal 6 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, target 17.14 of the Sustainable Development Goals and are supported by paragraphs 6 (b), (c), (g), (m) and (w) and 7 (r) and (s) of the United Nations forest instrument.

Target 6.3: Cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation to promote sustainable forest management and halt deforestation and forest degradation are significantly enhanced at all levels

47. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 6.3? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 6.3, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Timor-Leste membership in Asian Forest Cooperation Organization (AFoCO)

Brief description of the action:

Asian Forest Cooperation Organization (AFoCO) is a treaty-based intergovernmental organization that promotes cooperation towards achieving the shared SDGs and regional and global forestry objectives. Through action-oriented practices, AFoCO aims to contribute to the global goals of increasing forest cover and implementing the Paris Agreement on climate change.

The Agreement on the Establishment of the Asian Forest Cooperation Organization (AFoCO) is registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations under Treaty Collection Number 55833 (Multilateral). AFoCO also became a Permanent Observer to the United Nations General Assembly and an ODA Eligible International Organization enlisted in the OECD DAC list.

forest-based activities in 46 villages, and strengthened the institutional framework of the members through supporting improvements of national forest policies and law.

Main results achieved for the action:

Since the initial phase, AFoCO has been committed to facilitating the transfer and translation of best policies and experiences into site-specific actions where it is most needed. Through its member-driven approaches, various contextualized projects have been developed and implemented to achieve its mission.

These include promoting sustainable forest management practices, maintaining healthy ecosystem services, addressing climate change and its impacts through REDD+ initiatives, forest landscape restoration, and building resilience of forest and communities against forest-related disasters like forest fires. In over 30 project sites, more than 4,500 ha of forest have been restored and managed. AFoCO has implemented participatory forest management for empowering local communities in 42 community forests in Member Countries, and overall, AFoCO programs and projects have also promoted ecosystem services in 8 model forests, contributed to livelihood improvements through

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

6.1
6.2
6.4
6.5

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

6.6
15.1
15.2
15.b

Weblink:

<https://afocosec.org/country/timor-leste/>

Target 6.3: Cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation to promote sustainable forest management and halt deforestation and forest degradation are significantly enhanced at all levels

48. Are mechanisms in place for cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation to promote sustainable forest management and halt deforestation and forest degradation?

Yes

49. If yes, please specify the sectors involved:

Climate change
Biodiversity
Energy

Target 6.4: A greater common understanding of the concept of sustainable forest management is achieved and an associated set of indicators is identified

50. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 6.4? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 6.4, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Community-based Landscape Management for Enhanced Climate Resilience and Reduction of Deforestation in Critical Watersheds

Brief description of the action:

Timor-Leste suffers from high rates of deforestation and forest degradation. This is coupled with increased vulnerability to climate impacts that pose a significant challenge to vulnerable communities' livelihoods.

Main results achieved for the action:

This project aims to promote community-based sustainable natural resource management to decrease deforestation and forest degradation. As well as reducing carbon emissions, this project will enhance the food security of small-scale farmers who make up 80 percent of the population.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

6.1
6.2
6.3
6.5

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.1
15.2
15.b

Weblink:

<https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/sap021>

Target 6.4: A greater common understanding of the concept of sustainable forest management is achieved and an associated set of indicators is identified

51. Are criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management used in your country?

Yes

**52. If yes, please specify which sets of criteria and indicators are used:
(Select all that apply)**

Regional or international (for instance, those used by the International Tropical Timber Organization, Forest Europe, the Montreal Process and the Tarapoto Proposal on Criteria and Indicators for Sustainability of Amazonian Forests)

**53. If yes, please specify for which of the following purposes the criteria and indicators are used:
(Select all that apply)**

To generate information for national reports on forest conditions and management
To monitor and assess forest conditions and management
To review and develop national forest policies and tools for sustainable forest management
To communicate with society and carry out dialogue with stakeholders
To report on forests to regional and international organizations (please specify)::

Target 6.5: The input and involvement of major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the strategic plan and in the work of the Forum, including intersessional work, is strengthened

54. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 6.5? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 6.5, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Fataluku forest tenure in Timor-Leste's Nino Konis Santana National Park Management Zoning

Brief description of the action:

Fataluku forest tenure in Timor-Leste's Nino Konis Santana National Park is a complex issue rooted in traditional land use practices and the establishment of the park. The Fataluku people, who have long relied on the forests for subsistence and cultural practices, face restrictions due to the park's conservation goals, raising concerns about potential displacement and erosion of their cultural fabric.

Main results achieved for the action:

Ongoing Negotiations:
There are ongoing efforts to negotiate a balance between conservation and the Fataluku's traditional rights and practices, recognizing the need for sustainable solutions that protect both the environment and the cultural heritage of the region.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

6.1
6.2
6.3
6.4

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.1
15.2
15.b

Weblink:

https://www.google.com/search?q=Fataluku+Forest+Tenure&gs_lcrp=EgZjaHJvbWUyBggAEEUYOTIHCAEQIRigATIHCAIQIRigAdlBCDk2MzVqMG05qAlAsAIB&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8

Target 6.5: The input and involvement of major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the strategic plan and in the work of the Forum, including intersessional work, is strengthened

55. Since 2020, have major groups and other relevant stakeholders been involved in the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030?

No

56. If yes, please describe their involvement in a maximum of 250 words:

Global Forest Goal 6 Challenges

57. What are the main challenges in achieving Goal 6 in your country?
Please limit your answer to 250 words.

Timor-Leste faces significant challenges in achieving Global Forest Goal 6, which aims to reverse forest cover loss and enhance forest benefits. Key obstacles include deforestation due to agricultural expansion and illegal logging, climate change impacts like increased flooding and droughts, and limited capacity for sustainable forest management. These factors contribute to land degradation, food insecurity, and vulnerability to natural disasters.

8. Self-assessment of progress toward the Global Forest Goals and targets

58. In your opinion, what is the progress of your country towards the targets of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests, since its adoption in 2017?

	Achieved	On track	Some progress	No change	Negative change	Not applicable
1.1 Forest area		X				
1.2 Carbon stock			X			
1.3 Implementation of SFM			X			
1.4 Resilience and adaptation		X				
2.1 Extreme poverty of forest dependent people			X			
2.2 Access to finance of small forest enterprises				X		
2.3 Food security			X			
2.4 Contribution to social economic and environmental development			X			
2.5 Contribution to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation			X			
3.1 Protected areas		X				
3.2 Long-term forest management plans		X				
3.3 Products from sustainably managed forests			X			
4.1 Mobilization of resources for SFM			X			
4.2 Increased forest related financing			X			
4.3 Enhanced cooperation and partnerships		X				
4.4 Forest financing strategies and access to financing		X				
4.5 Forest-related information				X		
5.1 Integration of forests in national plans and strategies			X			
5.2 Enhancement of forest law enforcement and governance			X			
5.3 Coherence and coordination of policies and programmes			X			
5.4 Integration of forest related issues into land-use planning			X			
6.3 Cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation			X			
6.4 Common understanding of concept of SFM indicator sets			X			
6.5 Strengthened involvement of stakeholders			X			

9. Voluntary National Contributions

59. Has your government announced any Voluntary National Contributions (VNCs) related to the Global Forest Goals?

Yes

60. If yes, please provide a brief description, including information on timeframes and the progress made thus far. If your government has announced more than one Voluntary National Contribution, please click "Add another contribution" (can add up to ten).

Brief description:

Timor-Leste has actively contributed to global environmental efforts by voluntarily aligning national policies with international sustainability frameworks. Under the Paris Agreement, Timor-Leste submitted its Updated First Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2021, pledging to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through renewable energy expansion and forest conservation, and to enhance climate resilience in key sectors such as agriculture, forestry, and coastal areas. The NDC also prioritizes ecosystem-based adaptation, climate-smart agriculture, resilient infrastructure, and the establishment of early warning systems and climate data collection mechanisms to strengthen community preparedness.

In 2007, Timor-Leste submitted its Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme (LDN TSP) to the UNCCD, voluntarily identifying land degradation hotspots and initiating soil conservation and agroforestry practices to restore degraded lands. Under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Timor-Leste identified 46 protected areas through a national decree-law to safeguard marine and terrestrial biodiversity and promote ecosystem restoration. Of these, 22 terrestrial protected areas have been formally demarcated. Complementing government efforts, local NGOs such as Ho Musan Ida, FCOTI, and Rai Matak have pioneered small-scale carbon offset initiatives, enabling participation in voluntary carbon markets. These projects support emissions reductions while providing income for rural communities. Moreover, the government's Strategic Development Plan (2011–2030) outlines a voluntary commitment to meet 100% of national energy needs from renewable sources by 2030, including solar, hydropower, and biomass. Community-based actions, such as the promotion of low-emission cookstoves, further contribute to climate mitigation and improved public health.

Progress to date:

Despite ongoing financial and institutional capacity challenges, Timor-Leste has made meaningful progress in advancing its voluntary environmental commitments:

• Climate Action (NDC Implementation):

Since submitting its Updated First NDC in 2021, Timor-Leste has taken initial steps toward reducing emissions through the installation of small-scale solar panels at the household level and promoting climate-smart agriculture and ecosystem-based adaptation practices. Inter-ministerial coordination has improved, particularly in aligning forestry, energy, and climate policies. In 2025, the country is preparing to submit its enhanced NDC 3.0, further strengthening its climate ambition.

• Land Degradation Neutrality (UNCCD):

Building on its Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme (LDN TSP) submitted in 2007, Timor-Leste has undertaken reforestation efforts, community-based agroforestry, and erosion control measures, particularly in upland areas and degraded watersheds. These actions aim to reduce land degradation, improve soil health, and enhance overall ecosystem resilience.

• Biodiversity Protection (CBD Implementation):

The Government has designated 46 protected areas, comprising 44 terrestrial and 2 marine ecosystems. Of the terrestrial areas, 22 have been formally demarcated. Progress continues in developing community-based conservation frameworks, supported by growing public awareness and enhanced enforcement through partnerships with local institutions and faith-based organizations.

• Community Carbon Initiatives:

NGOs such as Ho Musan Ida, FCOTI, and Rai Matak have expanded pilot carbon offset projects from one to five municipalities, with plans to scale to three more. These initiatives support emission reductions while providing economic opportunities for rural communities.

• Renewable Energy Transition:

Timor-Leste has begun implementing its goal of achieving at least 50% renewable energy by 2030. Through Electricidade de Timor-Leste (EDTL), the government has signed a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and launched a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) to support a solar photovoltaic power plant in Laleia, Manatuto. This marks a major step toward a sustainable and resilient energy future.

This action contributes to these GFG targets:

1.1
1.2
1.3
2.3
2.4
2.5
4.1
4.2
4.3
5.2
5.3
5.4
6.4
6.5

This action contributes to these SDG targets:

6.6
15.1
15.2
15.b

10. Other questions: Gender equality

61. Since 2020, has your country taken action to promote gender equality in the forest sector?

Yes

**62. If yes, please indicate the purpose of the action taken to promote gender equality in the forest sector:
(Select all that apply)**

Women's effective access to the control and use of forest resources
Women's effective participation and representation in forest management institutions
Women's effective participation in decision-making at the household and community levels

63. Please provide a brief description of the actions taken to promote gender equality in the forest sector:

Timor-Leste has made strides in promoting gender equality within the forest sector through various actions, including legal frameworks, policy implementation, and community engagement. The government, with support from organizations has focused on women's economic empowerment, participation, and leadership, alongside addressing gender-based violence and integrating gender perspectives into planning and budgeting.

11. Other questions: International Day of Forests

**64. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country in observance of the International Day of Forests?
(Select all that apply)**

Other, please specify: National Tree Planting to promote reforestation
Cultural activities (for example, art, music, film and theatre)
Educational activities (for example, workshops and symposiums)
Media activities (for example, newspapers, magazines, television and radio)
Social media activities

65. Please provide up to three examples of actions taken in observance of International Day of Forests since 2020. If possible, include a weblink to relevant documentation.

Key Activities and Themes:
Tree Planting:
Governments, organizations, and communities actively participate in planting trees, often in protected areas or areas affected by deforestation.

Sustainable Forest Management:
Discussions emphasize the need for responsible forest practices, including combating deforestation, promoting reforestation, and protecting watersheds.

Community Involvement:
Local communities, schools, and development partners play a crucial role in celebrating the day and implementing sustainable forest initiatives.

Government Initiatives:

Weblink:

12. Success stories

Yes

You may provide up to three success stories by clicking on "Add another success story".

Title:

Regreening Timor-Leste

Brief description:

In 2025, a ceremony at Balak Hill, Manatuto Municipality, where local plants were planted, showcasing the government's commitment to forest restoration.

Main results achieved:

In conjunction with AfoCo Regreening Project, government of Timor-Leste were conducted massive planting activity during the International Forest day 2025 in Balak Hill, Manatuto Municipal. around 150 hectares bareland were replanted and its reported the growth rate achieve 82% in July 2025.

GFG targets addressed:

6.4
6.5

Weblink:

https://timor-leste.gov.tl/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/ENG_Dia-Mundial-da-Floresta-21_03_2025.pdf

Please review your responses. Click on the blue button below to download a PDF copy of your report.

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30/07/2025

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