



**CORAL TRIANGLE
INITIATIVE**
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY



**Co-management of Marine Resources in
the Nino Konis Santana National Park:**

Capacity Development Strategy



June 2013

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Co-management of Marine Resources in the Nino Konis Santana National Park: Capacity Development Strategy

May 2013

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Table of Content

5	Preface
6	Introduction
8	The Framework for Co-management of Marine Resources in Timor-Leste
10	Framework
13	Status and Priorities
17	Staging and Delivery

Preface

This Capacity Development Strategy is a joint effort from the National Directorate of Fisheries and Agriculture and from the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) to pave the way for a systematic capacity building plan for the staff of the National Directorate of Fisheries and Agriculture, namely in the area of management of maritime resources.

This strategy helps the partners working in the fisheries sector to better understand the real needs in the area of capacity development, at the same time giving support to partners in order to properly plan their program design in order to avoid duplication of efforts and increase the efficiency of external aid programs in the area of fisheries.

The office of the Secretary of State of Fisheries and the National Directorate of Fisheries and Agriculture hopes that in the future the partners will study this document, and in consultation with the National Directorate of Fisheries and Agriculture and the office of the Secretary of State of Fisheries and Agriculture, will put together programs that address the real needs of this sector.



Rafael Pereira Goncalves

Secretário de Estado para Pescas e Aquicultura
V Governo Constitucional da República Democrática de Timor-Leste

Introduction

What is Co-Management?

Co-management is a term used to refer to collaborative arrangements, whereby a community of local resource users work together with government and other stakeholders to share responsibility and authority for managing a specified area of natural resources.

It is an approach which proves most effective when:

- the local resources users are directly reliant on the natural environment for food, livelihoods and other human needs, and
- when there are recognized capacity constraints for the national government to be able to manage down to the local scale.

Under Timor-Leste's regulatory frameworks there are provisions for co-management of natural resources between local communities, and district and national governments. However, application of this framework has been limited, and guidance for practitioners is scarce.

Under the USAID funded Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) 2009-2013, Conservation International and local firm, Rai Consultadoria, have been working with local communities in the Nino Konis Santana National Park to improve conservation and management of their marine and coastal resources. This work has focused on developing and applying successful co-management approaches, drawing on international practice but tailored specifically to Timor-Leste.

Capacity Development Strategy: Purpose and Structure

As the CTSP project draws to a close, it is essential to document the approaches that have been used - the successes, the challenges, the lessons learned, and the recommended next steps.

This Capacity Development Strategy is one part of the documentation process. It:

1. Presents a Framework for co-management of marine resources in Timor-Leste,
2. Examines progress to date against this Framework, as it relates to the National Park and
3. Identifies priorities for next steps in developing capacity at national, district and local scales for co-management of marine resources in the National Park.

The strategy has been developed in direct consultation with the National Government of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment. It also draws upon the extensive and ongoing consultation with district governments and communities which has taken place over the course of the CTSP project.

The Strategy is a living document, and should be read as such. It is subject to change and refinement over time, as progress towards a comprehensive and self-sustaining co-management model is achieved.

The Framework for Co-management of Marine Resources in Timor-Leste



CTSP Staff working alongside RDTL Ministry of Fisheries Staff and the local community in Tutuala

What is the Framework?

The Framework details a comprehensive list of considerations which need to be taken into account for successful planning and implementation of a co-management approach in Timor-Leste. It draws from across multiple sectors, including fisheries, climate change, protected areas, finance and management. It can be used at a high-level to guide broad scale planning – as with this strategy. Equally it can be applied at a very localized level, to guide work ‘on the ground’.

Climate change considerations are mainstreamed throughout the framework. Additionally, the very nature of the work serves to increase the resiliency and thereby improve the adaptive capacity of key ecosystems, and the services they provide.

Based on the concept of ‘integration’, implementation of the Framework will subsequently require participation from a broad range of stakeholders and across a broad range of sectors. Given this, coordination of activities under the framework becomes an important consideration. Ideally, coordination would be led by National Government. However given the realities of the current operating environment in Timor-Leste, additional assistance from development partners is likely to be required.

How was the Framework Developed?

The CTSP Project is a regional project, through which consortium members¹ have drawn upon their collective expertise and experience to develop and share tools and technical advice for improved marine management. This has enabled accelerated application across the region and, subsequently, amplified impact. Three such tools are:

- The Integration Toolkit (which guides application of an ecosystem approach to marine management)
- The Philippines Marine Protected Area (MPA) Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool (MEAT)
- The Guide for Improving Marine Protected Area Management Effectiveness in Indonesia

The Framework draws directly upon these tools, but has been tailored specifically to the needs for co-management in Timor-Leste.

¹ World Wildlife Fund, The Nature Conservancy and Conservation International

Framework

Category A:

Considerations for Identifying Managed Areas

- I. Participatory processes for decision making are being used
- II. Priority ecosystem services for protection are identified and inform managed area design
- III. Climate vulnerability assessment complete and informs managed area design
- IV. Size and position of no-take zones, buffer-zones and multiple-use zones are considered in design
- V. Boundaries of the managed area are established

Category B:

Considerations for ensuring effective fisheries management

- I. Target fish species identified for improved management
- II. Managed area design and associated management plans ensure largest individuals and sufficient target species reproductive stock is maintained.
- III. Vulnerability of fish stocks and their associated ecosystems to the impacts of climate change, including ocean acidification, are assessed
- IV. Adaptation measures to reduce vulnerability of key fish stocks and associated ecosystems are developed and incorporated into management plans
- V. Fisheries regulations developed for the managed area with stakeholder input and support, including addressing overharvest and unsustainable/destructive practices
- VI. Community-based compliance and enforcement mechanisms in place

Category C:

Considerations for ensuring adequate representation of habitat and connectivity

- I. Key marine and coastal habitats types listed, and areas of high importance/productivity (eg. spawning sites) identified
- II. No-take zones include important marine and coastal habitats
- III. No-take zones include at least 20% of each habitat type
- IV. Habitats known or thought to be resilient to climate change impacts are protected
- V. Managed areas are of sufficient size to cover representative habitats of wider-range species
- VI. Network of managed areas designed and developed to improve connectivity and resilience (including replicate habitats)

Category D:

Species Protection

- I. Vulnerability of protected and threatened species to climate change impacts assessed during all life history stages, and this informs planning.
- II. Critical habitats for threatened species are protected.
- III. Direct threats from human consumption and behavior identified and actions to address these threats implemented.

Category E:

Land-based Sources of Threat

- I. Land-based sources of threat are identified
- II. Watershed and estuarine management supports marine and coastal management efforts
- III. Erosion and sedimentation are managed
- IV. Nutrient run-off is managed
- V. Land-based sources of pollution addressed

Category F:

Social Capital

- I. Sufficient social capital has been fostered at community level to enable effective management and compliance efforts
- II. Sufficient political will has been fostered at a national level to enable continued support for co-management efforts
- III. Quality environmental education is available through formal education systems to ensure long-term capacity for marine and coastal management

Category G:

Sustainable Livelihoods

- I. Vulnerability of current livelihoods to climate change impacts are assessed.
- II. Adaptation measures to reduce vulnerability are implemented.
- III. Sustainable livelihood strategy for coastal communities is developed and implemented, including environmentally friendly alternative/ supplementary income generation opportunities to communities who are dependent on fisheries and other coastal resources.

Category H:

Sustainable Financing

- I. Livelihood strategy for coastal communities is based upon economically viable small business models
- II. Government budget appropriations are being made to support co-management plans
- III. Payment for ecosystem service schemes have been explored and implemented where appropriate

<p>Category I: Policy and Regulatory Frameworks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Managed area formalized through legal/regulatory processes II. Management plan agreed by co-management group and related stakeholders III. Roles and responsibilities for co-management agreed at all levels of government IV. National fisheries policies complement co-management efforts V. National fisheries enforcement systems support co-management efforts VI. Laws are in place to adequately protect threatened species VII. Laws for threatened species are enforced VIII. Regulatory measures in place to reduce impact of coastal development on marine and coastal ecosystems
<p>Category J: Monitoring and Evaluation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Indicators identified II. Baseline data collected III. Biological monitoring system in place and connected to national data systems IV. Regular monitoring of progress against indicators
<p>Category K: Core Skills & Knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The core skills and knowledge for key practitioners at national, district and local scales is sufficient to enable application of Categories A – J. II. Administrative/management capacity is sufficient across all stakeholder groups to coordinate and implement all activities III. Core skills and knowledge exist across all stakeholder groups to develop and implement management plans at site level

Status and Priorities

Category A: Identifying Managed Areas

The work that has been carried out, and is planned, in the three priority geographies within the National Park has been quite successful in addressing this category.

Multiple-use zoning of the marine component of the rest of the National Park is needed, including identification of additional areas suitable for co-management.

Perceived priority level: Medium

Category B: Fisheries Management

The work that has been carried out, and is planned, in the three priority geographies within the National Park has been quite successful in addressing this category.

Further community-level regulations need to be developed to address overharvest of target invertebrate species – trochus and sea cucumber.

Community-based compliance and enforcement mechanisms need to be strengthened.

Perceived priority level: Medium

Category C: Representation of habitat and connectivity

The work that has been carried out, and is planned, in the three priority geographies within the National Park has been quite successful in addressing this category.

In developing multiple-use zoning for the marine component of the rest of the National Park, consideration needs to be given to improving connectivity and resilience, including replicate habitats.

Perceived priority level: Medium

Category D: Species Protection

The work that has been carried out, and is planned, in the three priority geographies within the National Park has been quite successful in addressing this category – particularly for Sea Turtles.

Direct threats to Sea Turtles from human consumption and behavior, beyond the priority geographies, needs to be addressed. Improved understanding of, and response to, the climate change threats to these species is needed. Opportunities for using Sea Turtles as a positive entry point to garner improved cooperation between National Ministries have also been identified.

Part of the Wallacea Hotspot, Timor-Leste is home to many endemic species. Improved understanding of marine endemic species, and their conservation needs, would assist management efforts.

.....
Perceived priority level: Medium
.....

Category E: Land Based Sources of Threat

Beyond some basic analysis of land-based threats, little has been done to address this category.

.....
Perceived priority level: High
.....

Category F: Social Capital

The work that has been carried out, and is planned, in the three priority geographies within the National Park has been quite successful in addressing this category.

More widespread understanding of environmental issues is needed for continued popular support, and to generate political will.

Quality environmental education is lacking.

Social capital at a community level will need to be fostered for any new communities identified for replication of the co-management approach.

.....
Perceived priority level: Medium
.....

Category G: Sustainable Livelihoods

Vulnerability of livelihoods to climate change has been assessed, and adaptation measures identified, in the three priority geographies within the National Park.

Livelihood diversification strategies for communities within the National Park is lacking.

.....
Perceived priority level: High
.....

Category H: Sustainable Financing

This category has yet to be addressed. State budgets are currently inadequate to address priority management needs for the National Park.

.....
Perceived priority level: High
.....

Category I: Policy and Regulatory Frameworks

Good policy and regulatory frameworks are in place for co-management in the three priority geographies within the National Park.

Improved synergies between co-management plans and regional and district processes and policies (particularly with regard to fisheries permitting, fisheries enforcement, biological monitoring and budget planning) need to be realized.

National application of laws to protect threatened species could be strengthened through ratification, and implementation, of the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES).

Regulatory processes around Environmental Impact Assessments for coastal development are new, and their application could be strengthened.

.....
Perceived priority level: Medium
.....

Category J: Monitoring and Evaluation

Some progress has been made against this category, particularly with regard to collecting baseline data, however government staff and co-management groups lack the skills to complete this process independently.

.....
Perceived priority level: High
.....

Category K: Core Skills and Knowledge

For each of the categories above, some fundamental skills and knowledge are needed, and these should be considered as a cross-cutting capacity development need.

Community members and government staff have expressed a preference for on-the-job training and mentoring, and practical guidelines and manuals rather than traditional classroom 'training'.

Should future projects seek to address these needs in a specific way, it is recommended that individual stakeholders who are key to the successful implementation of co-management of marine resources in the National Park are identified, and professional development plans drawn up for each of them. It should include particular attention to broad cross-cutting skills related to administration, management and site level planning and implementation.

Perceived priority level: Medium

Staging and Delivery

The following has been prepared specifically for establishing successful co-management of marine resources in the Nino Konis Santana National Park. Some of the activities may have 'flow on' benefits for other natural resource management work in Timor-Leste. There may also be possibility to realize efficiencies by undertaking the tasks at a broader scale than what is detailed below - particular as they relate to improved management of the National Park as a whole.

Proposed tasks are based on consultation with National and District Government Staff and community leaders. Lower priority tasks have been noted, but not elaborated in detail on an assumption that these may not be actioned in the short term. Numbered tasks are listed in ideal order of implementation to enable congruent progress. Tasks that have both numbers and letters (eg. 1a and 1b) should be read as, ideally, being implemented in parallel. However, all tasks warrant attention and should be pursued if/when appropriate opportunities arise.

Phase I :

'Easy Wins' based on existing funding opportunities and work plans

1a. Assess vulnerability of Timor-Leste's sea turtles during all life history stages, and integrate considerations into existing co-management plans for Com, Tutuala and Lore.

- **Potential methodology:**

Desktop review and scientific advice provided to community co-management groups, facilitated workshops to draft amendments to co-management plans.

- **Participants:**

Chefes de Suco from Com, Tutuala and Lore, Community Leaders from co-management groups in Com, Tutuala and Lore.

1b. Establish improved understanding of harvest patterns for Trochus and Sea Cucumber, and integrate sustainable management considerations into existing co-management plans for Com, Tutuala and Lore.

- **Potential methodology:**

Desktop review and scientific advice provided to community co-management groups, facilitated workshops to draft guidelines and make amendments to co-management plans.

- **Participants:**

Chefes de Suco from Com, Tutuala and Lore, Community Leaders from co-management groups in Com, Tutuala and Lore.

2. Ensure regulatory and procedural synergies between National and District Authorities and co-management groups in Com, Tutuala and Lore.

- **Potential methodology:**

Workshops bringing together local through to national scale authorities, assistance to MAF to enable their leadership of training for other related ministries (eg. foreign affairs, finance, police), provision of briefing materials and other resources to guide workshops, presentations and discussions.

- **Participants:**

Local Communities (including fishermen), District authorities, marine police, navy, MAF, other national ministries.

Phase 2 :

High Priority Tasks

3. Establish mechanisms for community-based compliance and enforcement of co-management regulations.

- **Potential methodology:**

Undertake a consultative process with local communities and also National Government to understand the current status of enforcement and compliance including successes and challenges in the near shore and distant waters of NKS.

Facilitate a workshop with local communities, district and national government around 'lessons learned' on compliance and enforcement in the Coral Triangle region, and to review findings of consultative process.

Review co-management plans to ensure the compliance and enforcement provisions draw upon the regional lessons learned, mentor co-management group in their application and to communicate the provisions to National Government.

Support continued communication between co-management groups and National Government about enforcement needs.



- **Participants:**

Local Communities (including fishermen), District authorities, marine police, navy, MAF, other national ministries.

4. Complete multiple-use zoning for the National Park, including identification of additional sites for replication of the co-management approach.

- **Potential methodology:**

Government workshops and one-on-one mentoring to plan further zoning and management options, with a lead organization to facilitate and prepare the report.

Zoning plan to guide future management decisions and work planning. Report and briefing provided to relevant Ministers and Secretary's of State to build political will and secure budget appropriations towards management of fisheries and the National Park.

- **Participants:**

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Environment, Lautem District Authorities.

5. Secure improved state budget allocations to realistically enable effective management of the National Park.

- **Potential methodology:**

Advocacy to central budget-making authorities – provision of briefing information and technical advice, facilitation of inter-ministry dialogues, facilitated site visits to the National Park.

Accompanied by project and financial management training support to Ministry staff and local co-management groups, to ensure effective use of funds when they become available.

- **Participants:**

Prime Minister and Ministers, MAF, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment, District fisheries authorities and local communities

6. Establish an improved monitoring and evaluation regime for marine environments in the National Park.

- **Potential methodology:**

- Theoretical training, followed by collaborative workshops to develop an M&E plan.
- Skills analysis against the M&E plan, which identifies core skills and competencies required by practitioners
- 'In-Situ' training of various biological monitoring methodologies based on skills analysis.
- Mentoring according to a planned schedule, to support implementation of the M&E plan.

Procedures for storing and using the data collected from monitoring should be embedded in the M&E plan, so that it can inform continuous improvements for management.

- **Participants:**

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment, Lautem District Authorities, Community Leaders from co-management groups in Com, Tutuala and Lore.

7a. Develop and implement a livelihoods diversification strategy for coastal communities in the National Park

- **Potential methodology:**

- Use international tools around livelihood diversification to develop and pilot – with one of the target communities from the National Park - a set of 'how to' guidelines for developing livelihood diversification plans in the Timor-Leste co-management context.

- Provide orientation to the piloted materials to National Government staff, and support its application by these staff in the other established co-management communities.
- Mentoring & facilitation support through workshops for National Government officials to develop a broader livelihood diversification strategy for coastal communities in the National Park, including securing state budget appropriations for start-up activities.
- Skills analysis against the livelihood diversification plans for the three sites, which identifies core skills and competencies required by implementers.
- Provision of training – both theoretical and workplace – based on skills analysis.

The 'how to' guidelines and Strategy should be disseminated as a tool for decision makers within RDTL Government, resource managers for the National Park, the National University, and the non-profit and donor community in Dili. Briefing provided to relevant Ministers to generate political will.

- **Participants:**

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment, Lautem District Authorities, Chefes de Suco from Com, Tutuala and Lore, community members from Com, Tutuala and Lore,

7b. Incorporate land-based threats into existing co-management plans, and future management decisions.

- **Potential methodology:**

- Undertake collaborative problem mapping with National and District Government, local community leaders from Com, Tutuala and Lore, NGOs and scientific experts to identify the range of land-based threats, and potential solutions, to the marine environment in the National Park.
- Workshops and Write-shops with National and District Government and local community leaders from Com, Tutuala and Lore to draft amendments to the co-management plans, and a workplan for additional actions which need to be taken beyond the Suco level.
- Skills analysis against the co-management amendments and workplan, which identifies core skills and competencies required by implementers.
- Provision of training – both theoretical and workplace – based on skills analysis.
- Mentoring according to a planned schedule, to support implementation of the workplan.

The workplan disseminated as a tool for decision makers within RDTL Government, resource managers for the National Park, the National University, and the non-profit and donor community in Dili. Briefing provided to relevant Ministers to generate political will.

- **Participants:**

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment, Lautem District Authorities, Chefes de Suco from Com, Tutuala and Lore, community members from Com, Tutuala and Lore, scientific experts, NGO workers.

Phase 3 :

Medium Priority Tasks

8a. Develop and implement Communications Campaign about the importance of marine management, featuring Sea Turtles, which targets the broader community in Lautem District, but is also likely to have reach/appeal to Government decision-makers.

- **Proposed methodology:**

Sea Turtle Campaign

- **Participants:**

Community leaders and co-management groups

8b. Strengthen understanding within National Government of the potential for coastal development to impact on marine ecosystems within the National Park, to be factored into Environmental Impact Assessment processes.

- **Proposed methodology:**

Advocacy to key decision makers to ensure proper legislation is enforced with respect to coastal development of roads and resorts, facilitation of engagement between agencies (Environment, Forestry, Infrastructure) to this end. Briefing and technical advice on the impacts of coastal development and best practice recommendations.

- **Participants:**

Prime Minister, Minister of Infrastructure, staff from relevant ministries

Phase 4 :

Lower Priority Tasks

9. Replicate the co-management approach in priority sites within the National Park, as deemed by the zoning recommendations.

10. Using available data, including that collected through the Conservation International Marine Rapid Assessment Program in August 2012, develop improved understanding of Timor-Leste's endemic marine life and its conservation needs.

11. Ratify CITES and establish systems and processes for its effective implementation in Timor-Leste.

12a. Support the Ministry of Education to develop and implement environmental education curriculum for primary and secondary schools, and pilot it in Lautem District.

12b. Support the National University of Timor-Leste to establish a quality marine and coastal environmental management program, and establish an internship program with Government and NGOs.



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**Jestaun konjunta ba rekursu tasi nian iha
Parke Nasionál Nino Konis Santana:**

Estratéjia ba kapasitasaun



Junhu 2013

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Jestaun konjunta ba rekursu tasi nian iha Parke Nasional Nino Konis Santana: Estratejia ba kapasitasaun

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Indise

5	Prefásiu
6	Introdusaun
8	Estrutura ba jestaun konjunta husi rekursu tasi nian Timor-Leste
10	Estrutura
13	Situasaun no Prioridade
17	Preparasaun no atu fo

Prefásiu

Dokumentu ho titulu “Capacity Development Strategy” esforsu konjuntu husi tékniku Diresaun Nasionál Peska no Akikultura hamutuk ho programa Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) atu loke dalan ba planu kapasitasaun sistemátiku ba tékniku iha Diresaun Nasionál Peska no Akikultura, liu-liu iha setór Jestaun rekursus peskeiros.

Estratéjia ki'ik ne'e fó tulun ba parseiru servisu iha setór peska atu hatene di'ak liu tan nesesidade real iha área kapasitasaun no mós fó tulun ba parseiru sira atu planu didi'ak sira nia “program design” hodi evita duplikasaun esforsu no efisiénsia iha programa ajuda sterna ba área peskas liu-liu Jestaun rekursus peskeiro.

Gabinete Sekretáriu Estadu Peskas no Diresaun Nasionál Peska no Akikultura hein katak futuru parseiru servisu estuda didi'ak dokumentu ne'e, no hamutuk ho diskusaun ho tékniku Diresaun Nasionál Peska no Akikultura no Gabinete Sekretáriu Estadu Peska no Akikultura monta programa ne'ebé kona duni nesesidades reais atuais husi setór ne'e.



Rafael Pereira Goncalves

Secretário de Estado para Pescas e Aquicultura
V Governo Constitucional da República Democrática de Timor-Leste

Introdusaun

Saida mak jestaun konjunta?

Jestaun konjunta hanesan lian fuan ne'ebé uza hodi refere ba akordu kolaborasaun ne'ebé komidade ne'ebé uza ba rekursu lokál servisu hamutuk ho Governu no parte interesadu seluk hodi fahe responsabilidade no autoridade hode halo jestaun ba área espesifiku husi rekursu naturál sira.

Abordajen ne'e efektivu liu bainhira:

- Utilizador sira husi rekursu lokál depende direktamente husi ambiente ba hahan, rendimentu no nesesidade umanu sira seluk, no
- Bainhira iha konstranjimentu kapasidade ne'ebé rekoñese hodi governu nasional bele halo jestaun ba eskala lokál.

Tuir estrutura regulamentasaun Timor-Leste nian prevee katak iha jestaun konjunta ba rekursu naturál sira entre komidade lokál no governu distritál no nasional. Maski nune'e, estrutura ne'e hetan aplikasaun ne'ebé limitadu no ladun iha orientasaun ba utilizador sira.

Tuir Parseria Apoiu ba Triangulu Korál (CTSP) 2009-2013 ho fundus husi USAID, Conservation International no empreza lokál, Rai Consultadoria, servisu hamutuk ho komidade lokál sira iha Parke Nasionál Nino Konis Santana hodi hadi'a koservasaun no jestaun husi sira nia rekursu tasi no tasiibun nian. Servisu ne'e foka ba dezvoltimentu no aplikasaun ba abordajen jestaun konjunta ne'ebé ho susesu, bazeia ba prátika internasionál ho dezeńu espesifiku ba Timor-Leste.

Estratéjia ba kapasitasaun: Objetivu no Estrutura

Tamba projetu CTSP besik atu taka, importante liu atu prepara dokumentu kona ba abordajen ne'ebé uza – susesu, dezafiu, lisaun ne'ebé aprende no rekomendasaun ba etapa oin mai.

Estratéjia ba Dezenvolvimentu ba Kapasidade hanesan parte husi prosesu dokumentasaun ne'e. Sei:

1. Hatudu Estrutura ba Jestaun Konjuntu husi rekursu tasi iha Timor-Leste,
2. Haree ba progresu to'o agora kona ba Estrutura ne'e iha parte ne'ebé relasiona ho Parke Naturál no
3. Identifika prioridade ba etapa tuir mai hodi dezvoltolve kapasidade iha nivel nasional, distritál no lokál kona ba jestaun konjunta ba rekursu tasi iha Parke Nasionál.

Estratéjia dezvoltolve liu husi konsulta direta ho Governu Nasionál husi Repúblika Demokrátika Timor-Leste nian, liu husi Ministériu Agrikultura no Peskas no Ministériu Florestas nian. Bazeia ba konsultasaun ne'ebé kontinuu no estensivu ho governu distritál no komidade sira ne'ebé akontese iha projetu CTSP nia laran.

Estratéjia hanesan dokumentu moris no tenke haree ba estratéjia nune'e. Sei bele heta mudansa no hadia aban ba oin, tuir progresu hodi hetan modelu jestaun konjunta ne'ebé kompletu no auto-sustentável.

Estrutura ba jestaun konjunta husi rekursu tasi nian Timor-Leste



Funshionériu sira husi
CTSP servisu hamutuk
ho funshionáriu sira husi
Ministériu Peskas husi
RDTL no komunidade
lokál iha Tutuala

Saida mak Estrutura?

Estrutura fo detalhe ba lista kompletu husi komentáriu ne'ebé tenke haree ba hodi halo planeamentu no implementasaun ho susesu ba abordajen jestaun konjunta iha Timor-Leste. Bazeia ba setór balu inklui peskas, mudansa klima, área protejida sira, finansas no jestaun. Bele uza iha nivel aas hodi hatudu dalan iha planeamentu jeral ' hanesan iha estratéjia ne'e. Bele mós aplika iha nivel lokál hodi ho orientasaun ba servisu iha baze.

Komentáriu ba mudansa klima mosu iha estrutura tomak. Nune'e mos, natureza husi servisu hanesan aumneta ba reziliénsia no hadia kapasidade husi ekosistema xave no husi servisu ne'ebé iha.

Bazeia ba konseitu 'integrasaun', implementasaun husi Estrutura sei obriga ba partisipasaun husi konjuntu alargadu husi parte interesada sira no iha setor balu. Nune'e, koordinasaun ba atividade sira tuir estrutura sei sai hanesan konsiderasaun ne'ebé importante duni. Tuir loloos koordinasaun sei lidera husi Governu Nasionál. Maski nune'e realidade husi ambiente operasionál Timor-Leste nian, sei prezisa apoiu tan husi parseiru dezenvolvimentu sira.

Nusa mak halo dezenvolvimentu ba Estrutura?

Projetu CTSP hanesan projetu rejionál, liu husi ne'ebé membru sira husi konsórsiu¹ bazeia ba sira nia experiénsia noa ba sira nia matenek espesifiku hodi halo dezenvolvimentu no fahe feramenta no asesoria téknika hodi hadia jestaun tasi. Ida ne'e fo dalan hadi halais aplikasaun iha rejiaun no aumenta impaktu. Feramenta tolu ne'ebé dezenvolve mak:

- Feramenta Integrasaun (ne'ebé hatudu dalan ba aplikasaun husi abordajen ekosistema kona ba jestaun tasi)
- Feramenta Avaliasaun ba Efisiénsia husi Jestaun (MEAT) husi Área Tasi ne'ebé Protejidu husi Filipina (MPA)
- Gia hodi Hadia Efisiénsia husi Jestaun husi Área Tasi ne'ebé Protejidu iha Indonezia

Estrutura bazeia direktamente ba feramenta sira ne'e maibé dezeñu espesifiku ba nesesidade sira husi jestaun konjunta iha Timor-Leste.

¹World Wildlife Fund, The Nature Conservancy and Conservation International

Estrutura

Kategoria A:

Komentáriu ba identifikasaun ba área jestaun

- I. Utiliza prosesu partisipatóriu hodi hola desizaun
- II. Identifika servisu ekosistema sira ne'ebé prioridade no fo informasaun ba dezeñu husi área jestaun
- III. Halo hotu avaliasaun ba vulnerabilidade no fo informasaun ba dezeñu husi área jestaun
- IV. Iha dezeñu here ba pozisaun no dimensaun husi zona protejida, zona fronteira no zona ho utilizaun multiplu
- V. Estabelese fronteira husi área jestaun

Kategoria B:

Komentáriu hodi garante jestaun peskas ne'ebé efetivu

- I. Identifika espésie ikan ne'ebé alvu hodi hadia jestaun
- II. Dezeñu husi área jestaun no planu jestaun ne'ebé asosiadu garante katak manten ikan ne'ebé boot liu no mantein reproduasaun ne'ebé natoon husi espésie alvu.
- III. Halo avaliasaun ba vulnerabilidade husi kuantidade ikan no ekosistema ne'ebé asosiadu ba impaktu husi mudansa klima inklui mos asidififasaun husi tasi
- IV. Halao dezvoltamentu ba medida adaptaun hodi redus vulnerabilidade husi kuantidade ikan ne'ebé vulnerável no hatama iha planu jestaun.
- V. Halo dezvoltamentu ba regulamentu peskas ba área jestaun hamutuk ho informasaun no apoiu husi parte interesada sira inklui mós sobrepeska no prátika destrutiva ka la'ós sustentável.
- VI. Haktuir mekanizmu impozisaun bazeia ba comunidade

Kategoria C:

Komentáriu hodi garante representasaun ne'ebé adekuaudu iha abitat no konetividade

- I. Halo lista ba tipu abitat tasi nian no tasi ibun nian no identifika área husi importánsia/produktividade aas
- II. Zona protejida inklui abitat tasi no tasi ibun nian
- III. Zona protejida inklui pelumens 20% husi tipu abitat ida idak
- IV. Abitat ne'ebé hatene ka hanoin rezistente ba mudansa klima hetan protesaun
- V. Área jestaun iha dimensaun ne'ebé suficiente hodi kobre abitat ne'ebé representa espesie oin oin
- VI. Define no dezvoltave rede husi área jestaun sira hodi hadia konetividade no reziliénsia (inklui kópia husi abitat)

Kategoria D:

Protesaun ba espésie sira

- I. Halo avaliasaun ba impaktu husi mudansa klima iha faze hotu ba vulnerabilidade husi espésie protejidu no ameadu no ida ne'e fo informasaun ba planeamentu.
- II. Abitat kritiku ba espésie ameadu hetan protesaun.
- III. Identifika ameasa diretu husi konsumu umanu no komportamentu no implementa asaun sira ne'ebé relasiona ho ameasa ne'e.

Kategoria E:

Fonte ameasa ne'ebé bazeia iha rai laran

- I. Identifika fonte ameasa ne'ebé bazeia iha rai laran
- II. Jestaun kursu bee no estuáriu fo apoiu ba esforsu jestaun tasi no tasi ibun
- III. Halo jestaun ba sedimentasaun no erozaun
- IV. Halo jestaun ba halakon nutriente sira
- V. Haree ba fonte poluisaun ne'ebé bazeia iha rai laran

Kategoria F:

Kapital Sosiál

- I. Hetan kapital sosiál ne'ebe natoon iha nivel comunidade hodi fo dalan ba jestaun efetivu ho esforsu haktuir.
- II. Hetan vontade politiku ne'ebé suficiente hodi garante apoiu nafatin ba esforsu jestaun konjunta
- III. Edukasaun Ambientál ho Kualidade hetan liu husi sistema edukasaun formál hodi garante kapasidade ba tempu naruk kona ba jestaun tasi no tasi ibun

Kategoria G:

Rendimentu Sustentável

- I. Halo avaliasaun ba vulnerabilidade husi impaktu husi mudansa klima ba sustentu husi familia sira.
- II. Implementa medida adaptaun hodi hamenus vulnerabilidade.
- III. Halo dezvoltamentu no implementasaun ba estratéjia rendimentu sustentavel inklui oportunidade rendimentu diak ba ambiente ne'ebé alternativu ka suplementár ba comunidade sira ne'ebé depende ba peska no ba rekursu tasi ibun sira seluk.

Kategoria H:

Finansiamentu Sustentável

- I. Estratéjia rendimentu ba comunidade sira iha tasi ibun bazeia ba modelu ekonómiku ne'ebé ho vulnerabilidade
- II. Apropriaun husi orsamentu governu rai hodi fo apoiu ba planu jestaun konjunta
- III. Halo esplorasun no implementasaun bainhira adekuaudu ba pagamentu be servisu ekosistema

Kategoria I:

Estrutura ba
Politika no
Regulamentu

- I. Jestaun área formaliza liu husi prosesu legál/regulasaun
- II. Planu jestaun hetan akordu husi grupu jestaun konjunta no parte interesadu ne'ebé relasiona
- III. Papel no responsabilidade kona ba jestaun konjunta hetan akordu iha nivel hotu husi governu
- IV. Politika nasional ba peska sai komplementu ba esforsu jestaun konjunta
- V. Sistema nasional impozisaun kona ba peska fo apoiu ba esforsu jestaun konjunta
- VI. Iha lejislasaun hodi fo protesauun ba espésie ameadadu
- VII. Iha implementasaun ba lejislasaun ba espésie ameadadu
- VIII. Implementa medida regulasaun hodi hamenus impaktu husi dezvoltimentu tasi ibun iha ekosistema tasi no tasi ibun nian

Kategoria J:

Monitorizasaun
no Avaliasaun

- I. Identifika indikadór sira
- II. Halo rekolla ba dadus baze
- III. Implementa sistema monitorizasaun biolójika no iha ligasaun ho sistema nasional ba dadus
- IV. Halo monitorizasaun regular ba progresu hasoru indikadór sira

Kategoria K:

Kapasidade
prinsipál &
Koñesimentu

- I. Kapasidade prinsipál no koñesimentu ba utilizadór xave iha nivel nasional, distritál no lokál iha no suficiente hodi fo dalan ba implementasaun husi Kategoria A – J.
- II. Kapasidade administrativa /jestaun ne'ebé suficiente iha grupu hotu husi parte interesada sira hodi halo koordinasaun no implementasaun ba atividade sira
- III. Kapasidade prinsipál no koñesimentu iha iha grupu hotu husi parte interesada hodi halo dezvoltimentu no implementasaun ba planu jestaun sira iha nivel lokál

Situasaun no Prioridade

Kategoria A: Identifikasaun ba área jestaun

Servisu ne'ebé hala'o no planea iha kategoria prioridade tolu iha Parke Nasionál hetan susesu boot kona ba Kategoria ne'e.

Zona utilizaun multiplu husi komponente tasi husi Parke Nasionál nesesáriu duni, inklui mós identifikasaun husi área adisionál ne'ebé di'ak ba jestaun konjunta.

Nivel Prioridade ne'ebé hanoin: Mediu

Kategoria B: Jestaun ba Peska

Servisu ne'ebé hala'o no planea iha kategoria prioridade tolu iha Parke Nasionál hetan susesu boot kona ba Kategoria ne'e.

Tenke halao dezvoltimentu ba regulamentu tan iha nivel komidade hodi haree ba peska demais husi espesie husi invertebradu – lesma no pepinu tasi.

Tenke halo reforsu ba mekanismu implementasaun no haktuir.

Nivel Prioridade ne'ebé hanoin: Mediu

Kategoria C: Representasaun husi abitat no konetividade

Servisu ne'ebé hala'o no planea iha kategoria prioridade tolu iha Parke Nasionál hetan susesu boot kona ba Kategoria ne'e.

Atu halo dezvoltimentu husi zona ho utilizaun multiplu ba komponente tasi husi Parke Nasionál, tenke haree ba hadia konetividade no reziliénsia, inklui mos kopia ba abitat.

Nivel Prioridade ne'ebé hanoin: Mediu

Kategoria D: Protesaun ba espésie sira

Servisu ne'ebé hala'o no planea iha kategoria prioridade tolu iha Parke Nasionál hetan susesu boot kona ba Kategoria ne'e – liu ba Lenuk Tasi.

Tenke tau matan ba ameasa diretu ba lenuk tasi husi konsumu no hahalok ema nian, liu prioridade jeográfika sira. Tenke iha kompreesaun diak no hatan ba ameasa husi mudansa klima ba espesia sira ne'e. Identifika mós oportunidade sira hodi uza Lenuk Tasi nudar dalan tama hodi hadia komunikaun entre Ministériu Nasionál sira.

Parte husi Hotspot husi Wallacea, Timor-Leste hanesan uma ba espésie endémika barak. Importante atu hadia kompreensaun husi espésie endémika tasi nia no sira nia nesesidade konservaun hodi bele apoiu da esforsu jestaun.

Nivel Prioridade ne'ebé hanoin: Mediu

Kategoria E: Fonte ameasa ne'ebé bazeia iha rai laran

Liu analize báziku ba ameasa bazeia iha rai laran lu dun halo buat barak iha Kategoria ne'e.

Nivel Prioridade ne'ebé hanoin: Aas

Kategoria F: Kapitál Sosiál

Servisu ne'ebé hala'o no planea iha kategoria prioridade tolu iha Parke Nasionál hetan susesu boot kona ba Kategoria ne'e.

Tenke iha kompreensaun ne'ebé alargadu liu hodi hetan apoiu populár no hodi aumenta vontade politiku.

La iha edukasaun ambientál ne'ebé ho kualidade.

Tenke iha kapitál sosiál iha nivel comunidade foun ne'ebé identifika hodi halo fali abordajen jestaun konjunta.

Nivel Prioridade ne'ebé hanoin: Mediu

Kategoria G: Rendimentu Sustentável

Halo ona avaliasaun ba vulnerabilidade husi rendimentu kona ba mudansa klima no identifika medida ba adaptasau, iha kategoria prioridade tolu iha Parke Nasionál.

La iha estratejika diversifikasaun ba comunidade sira iha Parke Nasionál.

Nivel Prioridade ne'ebé hanoin: Aas

Kategoria H: Finansiamentu Sustentável

Sei tenke haree ba kategoria ne'e. Orsamentu estadu nia seidauk adekuaudu hodi haree ba nesesidade prioridade jestaun ba Parke Nasionál.

Nivel Prioridade ne'ebé hanoin: Aas

Kategoria I: Estrutura Politika no Regulamentasaun

Implementa ona estrutura regulamentu no politika sira ba jetaun konjunta iha kategoria prioridade tolu iha Parke Nasionál.

Tenke hadia sinerjia entre planu jestaun konjunta no prosesu no politika sira iha nivel distritál no rejionál (liu liu kona ba lisensa peska, impozisaun peska, monitorizasaun biolójika no planeamentu ba orsamentu).

Tenke hametin aplikasaun nasional ba lei sira hodi proteje espésie ameadu liu husi ratifikasaun no implementasaun husi Konvensaun kona ba Komérsiu Internasionál ba Espésie iha Perigu (CITES).

Prosesu regulamentasaun kona ba Avaliasaun impaktu Ambientál sei foun no preziza hametin sira nia aplikasaun.

Nivel Prioridade ne'ebé hanoin: Mediu

Kategoria J: Monitorizasaun no Avaliasaun

Halo ona progresu balu iha Kategoria ne'e, liu liu kona ba rekolla ba dados baze. Maski nune'e funsionáriu governu no hrupu jestaun konjunta sira la iha kapasidade hodi halao prosesu ne'e mesak.

Nivel Prioridade ne'ebé hanoin: Aas

Kategoria K: Kapasidade prinsipál no Koñesimentu

Ba kategoria ida idak iha leten, presiza iha kapasidade no koñesimentu ne'ebé fundamental no ida ne'e tenke konsidera nesiedade transversál ba kapasitasaun.

Membru sira husi comunidade no funsióriu sira husi governu hatudu katak ba sira diak liu mak formasaun no apoiu on-the-job aumenta tan ho manual no orientasaun envezde uza formasaun tradisionál iha sala.

Karik projetu sira aban bain rua haree ba nesiedade sira ne'e espesifiku, ami rekomenda katak identifika ema xave ne'ebé importante ba implementasaun husi jestaun konjunta husi rekursu tasi, no prepara planu desenvolvimentu profisionál ba sira ida idak. Tenke fo atensaun espesiál ba kapasidade transversál ne'ebé relasiona ho administrasaun, jestaun no planeamentu no implementasaun lokál.

Nivel Prioridade ne'ebé hanoin: Mediu

Preparasaun no atu fo

Buat tuir mai prepara hodi harii jestaun konjunta ne'ebé ho susesu ba rekursu tasi iha Parke Nasionál Nino Konis Santana. Atividade balu iha benefisiu adisionál husi servisu seluk kona ba jestaun husi rekursu naturál seluk iha Timor-Leste. Iha mós possibilidade hodi hetan efisiénsia liu husi halao atividade iha eskala boot liu eskala ne'ebé hakerek iha kraik – liu liu bainhira relasiona ho hadiak jestaun jerál husi Parke Nasionál.

Atividade ne'ebé propoin bazeia iha konsultasaun ne'ebé halao ho funsióriu distritál no Nasionál no ho lider sira husi comunidade. Ami identifika atividade sira ne'ebé ho prioridade kiik maybe la esplika barak kona ba sira ne'e tamba presupostu katak atividade sira ne'e kleur mak foin halao. Atividade numera tuir orden ne'ebé indikadu ba implementasaun hodi hetan progresu metin. Atividade sira iha numeru no letra (eg. Ia no Ib) no sira ne'e diak liu hetan implementasaun paralelo (hamutuk). Maski nune'e atividade sira ne'e presiza atensaun no tuir lolos halao bainhira oportunidade sira mosu.

Faze I :

'Manan fasil' bazeia iha oportunidade finansiamentu no planu servisu ne'ebé iha ona

Ia. Halo avaliasaun ba vulnerabilidade husi lenuk tasi Timor-Leste nia iha etapa hotu no halo integrasaun ba planu jestaun konjunta ne'ebé iha ona iha Com, Tutuala no Lore.

- **Metodolojia potenciál:**

Revizaun no akonsellamentu sientifiku ne'ebé fo ba grupu jestaun konjunta, halo fasilitasaun ba workshop hodi halo revizaun no koresaun ba planu jestaun konjunta.

- **Partisipante sira:**

Chefes de Suco husi Com, Tutuala no Lore, Lider komunitáriu husi grupu jestaun konjunta iha Com, Tutuala no Lore.

1b. Harii komprensaun ne'ebé diak liu kona ba padraun foti Lesma no Pepinu Tasi, no hatama konsiderasaun kona ba jestaun sustentável ba planu jestaun konjunta ba Com, Tutuala no Lore.

• **Metodolojia potenciál:**

Revizaun no akonsellamentu sientifiku ne'ebé fo ba grupu jestaun konjunta, halo fasilitasaun ba workshop hodi prepara manual no halo revizaun no koresaun ba planu jestaun konjunta.

• **Partisipante sira:**

Chefes de Suco husi Com, Tutuala no Lore, Lider komunitáriu husi grupu jestaun konjunta iha Com, Tutuala no Lore.

2. Garante sinerjia regulamentu no prosedimentu entre Autoridade Nasionál no Distritál no gurpu jestaun konjunta iha Com, Tutuala no Lore.

• **Metodolojia potenciál:**

Workshop hodi hasoru hamutuk autoridade nasionál no lokál, apoiu ba MAF hodi fo dalan ba sira nia lideransa kona ba formasaun ba ministériu seluk ne'ebé relaciona (eg. Negósius estranjeirus, finansas, polisia), fo materiál informasaun no rekursu seluk hodi fo orientasaun ba workshop, apresentasaun no diskusaun sira.

• **Partisipante sira:**

Komunidade lokál (inklui peskadór), autoridade distritu, polisia maritima, Mariña, MAF, no ministériu nasionál sira seluk.

Faze 2 :

Atividade ho Prioridade Aas

3. Harii mekanismu sira ba implementasaun no impozisaun bazeia iha comunidade ba regulamentu husi jestaun konjunta.

• **Metodolojia potenciál :**

Halao prosesu konsultasaun ho comunidade lokál no Governu Nasionál hodi komprende situasaun kona ba implementasaun no impozisaun inklui mos susesu no dezafiu sira iha besik no dook husi NKS.

Halo fasilitasaun ba workshop ho comunidade lokál sira no governu nasionál no lokál kona ba lisaun ne'ebé aprende kona ba implementasaun no impozisaun iha rejaun Triangulu Koral, no hodi halo revizaun ba prosesu konsultasaun.

Revizaun ba planu jestaun konjunta hodi garante katak implementasaun no impozisaun mai husi lisaun ne'ebé aprende iha nivel rejionál, fo mentorizasaun ba grupu jestaun konjunta kona ba aplikasaun no fo komunikasaun kona ba provizaun sira ne'e ba Governu Nasionál.

Apoiu ba komunikasaun kontinuu entre grupu jestaun konjunta no Governu Nasionál kona ba nesesidade haforsa.



• **Partisipante sira:**

Komunidade lokál (inklui peskadór), autoridade distritu, polisia maritima, Mariña, MAF, no ministériu nasionál sira seluk.

4. Halo hotu zona utilizasaun multiplu ba Parke Nasionál, inklui identifikasaun husi fatin tan ba replika husi abordajen jestaun konjunta.

• **Metodolojia potenciál :**

Workshop husi governu no planu mentorizasaun individuál hodi halo planeamentu bo zona tan no opsaun jestaun, ho organizasaun lider hodi fasilita no prepara relatóriu.

Planu zoneamentu hodi fo dalan ba desizaun jestaun iha futuru no mos planeamentu ba servisu. Relatóriu no informasaun ne'ebé fo ba Ministériu no Sekretaria Estadu sira ne'ebé relevante hodi harii vontade politiku no garante orsamentu ba jestaun husi peska iha Parke Nasionál.

• **Partisipante sira:**

Ministériu Agrikultura no Peskas, Ministériu Florestál, Ministériu Ambiente, Autoridade Distritál Lautem sira nia.

5. Garante fundu sira husi orsamentu estadu hodi fo dalan duni ba jestaun efetivu husi Parke Nasionál.

- **Metodolojia potenciál:**

Halo advokasia ba autoridade sira ne'ebé prepara orsamentu – fo informasaun no asesoria tekniku, fasilita dialogu inter ministeriál, fasilita vizita sira ba Parke Nasionál.

Fo apoiu formasaun ba jestaun projetu no finansas ba funsionáriu sira husi Ministériu no grupu jestaun konjunta, hodi garante utilizasaun efetiva ba fundus bainhira disponível.

- **Partisipante sira:**

Primeiru Ministru no Ministru sira, MAF, MoE, autoridade peska husi distritu no comunidade lokál

6. Harii rejime monitorizasaun no avaliasaun ba ambiente maritimu iha Parke Nasionál.

- **Metodolojia potenciál:**

- Formasaun teoria tuir ho workshop hamutuk hodi halo dezvoltimentu ba planu M&E.
- Análize husi kapasidade haktuir planu M&E, ne'ebé identifika kapasidade no kompeténsia xave ne'ebé utilizadór tenke iha
- Formasaun 'In-Situ' (iha fatin) kona ba metodolojia oin oin ba monitorizasaun biológika bazeia ba análise kapasidade.
- Mentorizasaun tuir kalendáriu planu hodi apoiu ba implementasaun husi planu M&E.

Prosedimentu hodi rai no uza dadus ne'ebé rekolla husi monitorizasaun tenke hatama mos iha planu M&E hodi nune'e bele inform aba melloria kontinuu husi jestaun.

- **Partisipante sira:**

Ministériu Agrikultura no Peskas, Ministériu Florestál, Ministériu Ambiente, Autoridade Distritál Lautem sira nia, Lider komunitáriu husi grupu jestaun konjunta iha Com, Tutuala no Lore.

7a. Halo dezvoltimentu no implementasaun ba estratéjia diversifikasaun ba rendimentu iha comunidade tasi ibun iha Parke Nasionál

- **Metodolojia potenciál:**

- Utilizasaun ba feramenta internasionál kona ba diversifikasaun husi rendimentu hodi halo dezvoltimentu no teste – ho comunidade alvu ida husi Parke Nasionál – ba konjuntu husi indikasaun 'nusa' hodi halo dezvoltimentu ba planu diversifikasaun ba rendimentu in kontestu jestaun konjunta iha Timor-Leste.

- Fo orientasaun kona ba material teste ba funsionáriu sira husi Governu nasionál no apoiu ba funsionáriu sira ne'e hodi aplika material sira ne'e ba comunidade seluk husi jestaun konjunta.

- Apoiu mentorizasaun & fasilitasaun liu husi workshop sira ba ofisiál sira husi Governu Nasionál hodi halo dezvoltimentu ba estratéjia alargadu ba diversifikasaun rendimentu ba comunidade tasi ibun iha Parke Nasionál, inklui garante fundus husi orsamentu estadu ba atividade hahu.

- Tenke halo análise ba kapasidade kona ba planu diversifikasaun ba rendimentu ba fatin tolu, ne'ebé identifika kompeténsia no kapasidade principal ne'ebé implementadór sira presiza.

- Fo formasaun – teoria no fatin servisu – bazeia ba análise ba kapasidade.

Orientasaun 'nusa' no Estratéjia tenke fahe nudar deramenta ba se mak hola desizaun iha Governu RDTL, jestór sir aba rekursu sira iha Parke Nasionál, Universidade Nasionál no comunidade doadór no ONG sira iha Dili. Fo informasaun ba Ministériu relevante sira hodi harii vontade politiku.

- **Partisipante sira:**

Ministériu Agrikultura no Peskas, Ministériu Florestál, Ministériu Ambiente, Autoridade Distritál Lautem sira nia, Chefes de Suco husi Com, Tutuala no Lore, membru sira husi comunidade husi Com, Tutuala no Lore,

7b. Hatama ameasa bazeia iha rai ba planu jestaun konjunta ne'ebé iha ona no ba desizaun jestaun iha futuro.

- **Metodolojia potenciál:**

- Halao hamutuk mapeamentu ba probema sira ho Governu nasionál no Distritál ho Lider komunitáriu husi Com, Tutuala no Lore, NGOs no peritu sientifiku hodi identifika konjuntu husi ameasa sira ne'ebé bazeia iha rai laran, no solusaun ne'ebé bele uza, ba ambiente maritimu iha Parke Nasionál.

- Workshop ho Governu Nasionál no Distritál ho Lider komunitáriu lokál husi Com, Tutuala no Lore hodi hakerek koresaun ba planu jestaun konjunta, no planu servisu ba asaun tan ne'ebé tenke halao liu husi nivel Suco.

- Tenke halo análise ba kapasidade kona ba koresaun ba jestaun konjunta no planu servisu, ne'ebé identifika kompeténsia no kapasidade principal ne'ebé implementadór sira presiza.

- Fo formasaun – teoria no fatin servisu – bazeia ba análise ba kapasidade.

- Mentorizasaun tuir kalendáriu ne'ebé planu hodi fo apoiu ba implementasaun husi planu servisu.

Planu servisu fahe nudar deramenta ba se mak hola desizaun iha Governu RDTL, jestór sir aba rekursu sira iha Parke Nasionál, Universidade Nasionál no comunidade doadór no ONG sira iha Dili. Fo informasaun ba Ministériu relevante sira hodi harii vontade politiku.

- **Partisipante sira:**

Ministériu Agrikultura no Peskas, Ministériu Florestál, Ministériu Ambiente, Autoridade Distritál Lautem sira nia, Chefes de Suco husi Com, Tutuala no Lore, membru sira husi comunidade husi Com, Tutuala no Lore, espesialista siénsia, traballadór husi ONG.

Faze 3 :

Atividade ho Prioridade Médiu

8a. Halo dezenvolvimentu no implementasaun ba Kampaña komunikasaun kona ba importánsia husi jestaun maritime, inklui Lenuk Tasi, ne'ebé ba comunidade jerál iha Distritu Lautem, ne'ebé karik to'o mos ba se mak hola desizaun iha Governu.

- **Metodolojia ne'ebé propoin:**

Kampaña ba Lenuk Tasi

- **Partisipante sira:**

Lider komunitáriu no grupu jestaun konjunta

8b. Hametin kompreensaun husi Governu Nasionál kona ba potenciál husi dezenvolvimentu tasiibun ne'ebé impaktu ba ekosistema tasi nian iha Parke Nasionál, hodi inklui iha prosesu sira husi Avaliasaun Impaktu Ambientál.

- **Metodolojia ne'ebé propoin:**

Advokasia ba se mak hola desizaun hodi garante lejislasaun ne'ebé adekua kona ba dezenvolvimentu iha tasiibun husi Estrada no resort, fasilitasaun ba akordu entre ajénsia sira (ME, Florestas, Infraestruturá). Informasaun no konsellu tékniku kona ba impaktu husi dezenvolvimentu tasiibun no rekomendasaun sira kona ba boas prátikas.

- **Partisipante sira:**

Primeiru Ministru, Ministru husi Infraestruturá, funsionáriu sira husi ministériu ne'ebé relevante

Faze 4 :

Atividade ne'ebé ho prioridade kiik

9. Halo kópia husi abordajen jestaun konjunta iha fatin prioridade iha Parke Nasionál, tuir rekomendasaun ba zona.

10. Liu utilizaun ba dadus ne'ebé iha, inklui sira ne'ebé rekolla liu husi Programa Avaliasaun Lalais ba Maritimu husi Konservasaun Internasionál iha Agostu 2012, halo dezenvolvimentu ba kompreensaun ne'ebé diak liu kona ba Timor-Leste nia espésie maritime endémiku no nesesidade sira husi konservasaun.

11. Ratifikasaun ba CITES no harii sistema no prosesu sir aba implementasaun efetiva iha Timor-Leste.

12a. Apoiu ba Ministériu Edukasaun hodi dezenvolve no implementa kurikulu ba edukasaun ambientál ba eskola primária no sekundária, no halo teste iha Distritu Lautem.

12b. Apoiu ba Universidade Timor-Leste nia hodi harii programa jestaun ambientál tasi no tasiibun nian ne'ebé ho kualidade no harii programa estájiu ho Governu no ONG sira.