



Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10679

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT **No**

NGI **No**

Project Title

Management of Indonesian and Timor-Leste Transboundary Watersheds (MITLTW)

Countries

Regional, Indonesia, Timor Leste

Agency(ies)

CI

Other Executing Partner(s)

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (Directorate General for Watershed and Protected Forest Management) and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (Directorate General for Forestry, Coffee and Industrial Plants).

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

International Waters

Sector

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, International Waters, Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan Preparation, Freshwater, River Basin, SIDS : Small Island Dev States, Stakeholders, Communications, Awareness Raising, Local Communities, Beneficiaries, Private Sector, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Participation

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

No Contribution 0

Climate Change Adaptation

No Contribution 0

Biodiversity

Significant Objective 1

Land Degradation

Significant Objective 1

Submission Date

12/7/2022

Expected Implementation Start

6/1/2023

Expected Completion Date

5/31/2028

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

449,959.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
IW-3-6	Enhance water security in freshwater ecosystems through enhanced regional and national cooperation on shared freshwater surface and groundwater basins	GET	4,999,541.00	26,214,648.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			4,999,541.00	26,214,648.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To ensure collaborative management of freshwater ecosystems and protect water, food and livelihood security in the Talau-Loes and Mota Masin basins straddling the border between Indonesia and Timor-Leste.

Project Component	Finan cing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Tr us t Fu nd	GEF Project Financin g(\$)	Confirme d Co- Financin g(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing (\$)
Component 1: Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and capacity built for the Joint Forestry Working Group (JFWG) and community task forces to share and use this and other data to better manage the Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system and Talau-Loes (260,489 ha) and Mota Masin (9,236 ha) basins.	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 1.1: TDA enables planning to track and strengthen future results for improved ecosystem management and related water and food security for the Talau/Loes and Mota Masin basins and their 458,221 dependent people.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1: Number of TDAs completed</i></p> <p><i>Target 1.1: 1 TDA completed with baseline assessment data and metrics defined for both basins, presented in a final stakeholder-vetted report.</i></p> <p>Outcome 1.2.: Improved JFWG</p>	<p><i>Output 1.1.1: Policy, decision support and information /data needs assessed and stakeholder s mapped.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.1: Number of assessment documents</i></p> <p><i>Target 1.1.1.: 1 document</i></p> <p><i>GMP targets:</i></p> <p><i>Information assessment at community level must ask men and women equally</i></p> <p><i>For government partners, minimum is 50 people of which 30% (in Timor-Leste) and</i></p>	GE T	1,854,689.00	4,835,223.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		<p>capacity to support data and information sharing from the TDA with communities and government agencies at local and national levels.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2: Number of JFWG Operations Manuals in place, including protocols and mechanism for data and information sharing.</i></p> <p><i>Target 1.2: 1 JFWG Operations Manual, with protocols for data and a mechanism for data and information sharing; and policies and practices for managing the two basins.</i></p>	<p><i>40% (in Indonesia) are women.</i></p> <p><i>For communities, minimum 300 people minimum of which 35% are women (Timor-Leste) and 150 people of which 25% are women (Indonesia).</i></p> <p><i>Output 1.1.2: JFWG formally established and operationalized.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.2: Number of enabling measures to formally create the JFWG</i></p> <p><i>Target 1.1.2: Two enabling measures (one each in</i></p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			<p><i>Indonesia and Timor-Leste)</i></p> <p><i>GMP target: JFWG will include an estimated 10-15 members of which 30% women from Timor-Leste and 40% women from Indonesia.</i></p> <p><i>Output 1.1.3: Community taskforces set up, one for each basin (in each country), to engage in the TDA and SAP.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.3: Number of community taskforces set up (gender disaggregated). An estimated</i></p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			<p>300 people in Timor-Leste (10 villages each with 30 people in community conservation groups) of which women will make up at least 35%. An estimated 150 people on Indonesian task forces of which women will make up at least 25%).</p> <p>Target 1.1.3.: 4 taskforces</p> <p>Output 1.1.4: JFWG and other stakeholders are trained in watershed management and TDA approaches, to shape and prioritize</p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			<p><i>key questions/issues for the TDA.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.4: # stakeholders trained</i></p> <p><i>Target 1.1.4: 30 (data disaggregated; JFWG: all 10-15 members trained, 40% trainees are women and are accommodated; other stakeholders: at least 15 trained, 30% of trainees are women and are accommodated)</i></p> <p><i>Output 1.1.5: Baseline information collected and baseline assessment</i></p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			<p><i>completed, including aquifer conditions, to identify/prioritize transboundary watershed management needs and interventions.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.5: Number of baseline assessments completed</i></p> <p><i>Target 1.1.5: 2 baseline assessments completed (1 per basin); baseline assessment will include socio-economic assessment.</i></p> <p><i>Output 1.1.6: TDA results compiled into regional and country-</i></p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			<p><i>specific TDA reports for public consultation</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.6: Number of TDA reports</i></p> <p><i>Target 1.1.6: 3 reports (gender responsive)</i></p> <p><i>Output 1.1.7: Recommendations for the development of the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) formulated and adopted by JFWG, as well as community members, emphasizing food, livelihood and water security.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.7: Number of</i></p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			<p><i>recommendation reports developed and adopted</i></p> <p><i>Target 1.1.7: 1 report adopted by JFWG and community members (Women must each make up 35% of the consultations for the formulation of the SAP.</i></p> <p><i>Additionally, when developing livelihood recommendations, at least the top 5 livelihood activities of each men and women must be addressed.)</i></p> <p><i>Output 1.2.1.: Governance and institutional analysis of the JFWG completed, to determine</i></p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			<p><i>capacity needs for transboundary watershed management in the Talau-Loes and Mota Masin basins.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.1: Number of analyses completed</i></p> <p><i>Target 1.2.1.: 1 analysis document completed</i></p> <p><i>Output 1.2.2: JFWG trained to play a leadership role in transboundary watershed management.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.2: Number of Working Group</i></p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			<p><i>members trained</i></p> <p><i>Target 1.2.2.: 15 people (30% women in Timor-Leste and 40% women in Indonesia)</i></p> <p><i>Output 1.2.3: Operational structure developed and defined in Operations Manual, including a transboundary data sharing mechanism, for the JFWG and for the community taskforces to enable transboundary watershed management in the Talau-Loes and Mota Masin basins.</i></p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			<p><i>Indicator 1.2.3: Number of operational structures</i></p> <p><i>Target 1.2.3: 1 operational structure, as defined in Operations Manual</i></p> <p><i>GMP target: For the task forces, there must be at least 25% (Indonesia) to 35% (Timor-Leste) women contributing to making decisions.</i></p> <p><i>For JFWG there must be at least estimated at 30% women in Timor-Leste and 40% women in Indonesia contributing to making decisions.</i></p>			

Project Component	Finan cing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Tr us t Fu nd	GEF Project Financin g(\$)	Confirme d Co- Financin g(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing (\$)
Component 2: SAP with JFWG decision making/management policies and structures setup, allowing for both countries at the national and regional level to endorse the SAP and then implement SAP sub-plans for the Talau-Loes (260,489 ha) and Mota Masin (9,236 ha) basins.	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 2.1: SAP is developed based on the TDA to guide transboundary watershed management of the Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system and the Talau-Loes (260,489 ha) and Mota Masin (9,236 ha) basins, to improve management and food, water and livelihood security for a total of at least 269,725 ha.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1: Number of SAPs and SAP sub-plans completed covering 269,725 ha of the shared watershed.</i></p> <p><i>Target 2.1: 1 SAP and 2 SAP sub-plans completed for the two</i></p>	<p>Output 2.1.1: Vision statements for priority problems articulated by JFWG with key stakeholders, especially the two community taskforces.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.1: Number of vision statements</i></p> <p><i>Target 2.1.1.: Two vision statements (one for each basin; gender responsive)</i></p> <p>Output 2.1.2.: Ecosystem based watershed management objectives, indicators and targets defined for strategic actions for</p>	GE T	1,325,089.00	4,835,222.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		<p><i>basins, with metrics to track improvements in food, water and livelihood security, as well as aquifer conditions, and financing opportunities identified for its implementation.</i></p> <p>Outcome 2.2: SAP is endorsed by both countries, improving management and food and water security for 269,725 ha, and enabling future scale-up to the entire 465,601 ha Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2: Number of</i></p>	<p>the SAP sub-plans.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.2: Number of SAP sub-plans with objective indicators and targets developed</i></p> <p><i>Target: 2.1.2.: 2 SAP sub-plans developed (gender responsive)</i></p> <p>Output 2.1.3: Feasibility study conducted to determine best options for achieving objectives identified in the TDA and SAP sub-plans.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.3: Number of feasibility studies conducted</i></p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		<p><i>ministerial endorsements</i></p> <p>.</p> <p><i>Target 2.2: Two endorsements (one for each country) of SAP and accompanying metrics covering the shared watershed of 269,725 ha.</i></p>	<p><i>Target: 2 feasibility studies conducted (including social and gender aspects)</i></p> <p>Output 2.1.4: Key policy changes or additions identified to support SAP sub-plan implementation.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.4: Number of memos describing recommended policy change for submission to government</i></p> <p><i>Target: 1 policy memo for each country with gender mainstreamed into new policies</i></p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			<p>Output 2.1.5: Financing needs assessment conducted and potential sources of financing for SAP and SAP sub-plans, knowledge management system, and other investment needs identified.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.5.: Number of financing needs assessments (including potential sources of financing) conducted</i></p> <p><i>Target 2.1.5.: 2 financing needs assessments (including potential sources of financing) conducted; includes</i></p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			<p><i>gender and social aspects mainstreamed into assessment.</i></p> <p>Output 2.1.6: SAP sub-plans integrated into a unified SAP and compiled into a report for public consultation and government review.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.6: Number of consolidated SAPs and reports for public consultation</i></p> <p><i>Target: 1 consolidated SAP and 1 report for public consultation</i></p> <p>Output 2.2.1: Definition of the</p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			<p>necessary political process in each country for final endorsement of the SAP.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.1: Number of defined endorsement processes</i></p> <p><i>Target 2.2.1: 2 processes</i></p> <p>Output 2.2.2: SAP and SAP sub-plans mainstreamed within each country's line agencies, finalized for review within each country according to processes defined in Output 2.2.1.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.2: Number of</i></p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			<p><i>SAP and SAP sub-plans mainstreamed</i></p> <p><i>Target</i> 2.2.2: 3 (1 SAP and 2 SAP sub-plans)</p> <p>Output 2.2.3: SAP and SAP sub-plans endorsed at Ministerial level.</p> <p><i>Indicator</i> 2.2.3: <i>Number of SAP and SAP sub-plans endorsed at Ministerial level</i></p> <p><i>Target</i> 2.2.3: 3 (1 SAP and 2 SAP sub-plans) endorsed</p> <p>Output 2.2.4: SAP and SAP sub-plan implementa</p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			<div> <p>tion plans developed.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2.4: Number of SAP and SAP sub-plan implementation plans developed</i></p> <p><i>Target 2.2.4: 3 implementation plans (for 1 SAP and 2 SAP sub-plans developed (gender responsive)</i></p> </div>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3: SAP sub-plan livelihood improvements and water and food security practices tested with communities, and lessons shared for future application to the entire Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system (465,601 ha)	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 3.1: Increased field testing of agriculture, soil and water management practices to help refine and improve SAP sub-plan recommendations.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1: Number of practices field tested.</i></p> <p><i>Target 3.1: At least 10 practices recommended in SAP sub-plans field tested with 20 communities (450 people; 35% women in Timor-Leste and 25% women in Indonesia) relying on the two basins, and lessons shared.</i></p> <p>Outcome 3.2.: JFWG communicates project results, shares them with the</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1: Recommendations for enhancing livelihoods related to better water and food security designed and tested.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.1: Number of recommendations designed and tested</i></p> <p><i>Target 3.1.1: At least 3 recommendations tested and results documented (30% of decision making team must be women)</i></p> <p>Output 3.1.2: Measures to reduce soil degradation related to agriculture from the SAP</p>	GE T	1,361,297.00	13,781,249.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		<p>IW: Learn, and designs future plans for scaling up transboundary watershed management across the entire 465,601 ha Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.2a: Number of knowledge platforms in place</i></p> <p><i>Target 3.2a: One knowledge platform set up and operational</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 3.2b: Number of knowledge sharing events conducted.</i></p> <p><i>Target 3.2b: 4 watershed/university partner learning</i></p>	<p>designed and tested.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.2: Number of measures from SAP sub-plans designed and tested</i></p> <p><i>Target 3.1.2: At least 3 measures tested and results documented (30% of decision making team must be women)</i></p> <p>Output 3.1.3: Measures to help reforest and restore degraded areas designed and tested.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.3: Number of measures designed and tested</i></p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		exchanges conducted.	<p>Target 3.1.3: At least 4 measures tested and results documented (30% of decision making team must be women)</p> <p>Output 3.2.1: Lessons learned from setting up the JFWG and recommendations from SAP sub-plan field testing shared across both governments and for replication in other shared basins.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1a: Number of lessons learned knowledge products produced</p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			<p><i>Target</i> 3.2.1a: 1 lessons learned report</p> <p><i>Indicator</i> 3.2.1b: Number of knowledge sharing events</p> <p><i>Target</i> 3.2.1b: 2 knowledge sharing events</p> <p>Output 3.2.2: Exchange visits conducted across the 5 basins and with university partners to promote shared learning and uptake of SAP sub-plan results.</p> <p><i>Indicator</i> 3.2.2 : Number of exchange visits conducted</p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			<p><i>Target</i> 3.2.2: 5 visits (attendees should be 40% women)</p> <p>Output 3.2.3: Participation in IW:Learn, hosted by the GEF, sharing lessons learned from one of the newest transboundary agreements.</p> <p><i>Indicator</i> 3.2.3: Number of knowledge products generated and shared with IW:Learn</p> <p><i>Target</i> 3.2.3: 9 knowledge products (at least one document with lessons learned from GMP and shared</p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			<div> <i>via IW: Learn)</i> </div>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 4.1: Monitoring and evaluation program in place that assess overall progress and results of the project and facilitates adaptive management.</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1: % of required reports and evaluations completed.</i></p> <p><i>Target 4.1: 100% of required reports and evaluations completed</i></p>	<p>Output 4.1.1: Monitoring and evaluation program developed.</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.1: Number of M&E programs developed</i></p> <p><i>Target 4.1.1: 1 program</i></p> <p>Output 4.1.2: Monitoring and evaluation program implemented.</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.2: Number of M&E programs implemented</i></p> <p><i>Target 4.1.2: 1 program</i></p>	GE T	220,674.00	1,514,649.00
Sub Total (\$)					4,761,749.00	24,966,343.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)

GET	237,792.00	1,248,305.00
Sub Total(\$)	237,792.00	1,248,305.00
Total Project Cost(\$)	4,999,541.00	26,214,648.00

Please provide justification

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	Conservation International	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,881,419.00
Recipient Country Government	Government of Indonesia, Directorate General, Watershed Protection	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	17,333,229.00
Recipient Country Government	Government of Timor-Leste, Min. of Agriculture and Fisheries	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Government of Timor-Leste, Ministry of Coordination and Economic Affairs	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,500,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				26,214,648.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Not Applicable

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
CI	GE T	Regional	International Waters	International Waters	4,999,541	449,959	5,449,500.00
Total Grant Resources(\$)					4,999,541.00	449,959.00	5,449,500.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)
PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount (\$)
150,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)
13,500

Agenc y	Tru st Fun d	Countr y	Focal Area	Programmi ng of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
CI	GET	Regiona l	Internation al Waters	International Waters	150,000	13,500	163,500.0 0
Total Project Costs(\$)					150,000.0 0	13,500.0 0	163,500.0 0

Core Indicators

Indicator 7 Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Shared water Ecosystem	Loes	Loes		
Count	1	1	0	0

Indicator 7.1 Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)
Loes	1			
	1			

Indicator 7.2 Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional management institution(s) (RMI) to support its implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)
Loes	2			
	2			

Indicator 7.3 Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees (IMC; scale 1 to 4; See Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)
Loes	1			
	1			

Indicator 7.4 Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products(scale 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)
Loes	1	1		
		1		

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	183,000	222,509		
Male	183,000	235,712		
Total	366000	458221	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

The target for Core Indicator 7 was identified as 1 shared ecosystem, which is the transboundary watershed ecosystem shared by Indonesia and Timor-Leste ? this did not involve a methodology as such, but rather reflects agreement between the two governments on this policy priority. The methodology for the additional detail on total area is to add the official areas (in number of hectares) for the 2 basins within the ecosystem prioritized for the project (selected to maximize the portion of the shared boundary covered). This indicator is measured via reporting on Indicator 2.1 and 2.2. The methodology used to derive targets for Core Indicator 11 was to: 1. obtain updated official data on the total populations (sex disaggregated) of the two project basins, which constitute the indirect project beneficiaries based on the premise that shared management and maintained/enhanced ecosystem services will benefit the entirety of these populations; and 2. based on project budget and timeline, and informed by previous projects involving similar training and field-testing of improved resource management practices, set a target of 500 people as direct beneficiaries through participation in these types of planned project activities. This target reflects a balance between available project resources and achieving critical mass with respect to learning and demonstration impact. The number of direct beneficiaries will be measured in the reporting on indicators for the following outputs: 1.1.1, 1.1.2., 1.1.3., and 1.1.4 ; as well as through Indicator 3.1.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

Changes from the PIF

The project design described below contains no major changes from the PIF. Over the course of the PPG, various aspects have been elaborated compared to their presentation in the PIF. These additions serve to clarify and elaborate on the PIF contents, without making any material changes. Two areas in particular that reflect elaboration are the Safeguard Plans (Section 4 and Appendixes VI-IX) and the Implementation Arrangements (Section 5).

In addition, the Results Framework remains closely aligned with the project design presented in the PIF, but was adjusted for clarity and also to incorporate gender mainstreaming. Changes are reflected in the table below, along with changes to budget and co-financing:

Table 1: Summary of Changes from the PIF

Summary of changes made	PIF	GEF CEO ER/ Prodoc	Rationale
Project Objective and Components			
Project Objective	To ensure collaborative management of freshwater ecosystems and protect water, food and livelihood security in the Talau/Loes and Mota Masin basins straddling the border between Indonesia and Timor-Leste.	No change	
Core Indicator 7	1 shared ecosystem <i>(2 basins totaling 270,706 ha)</i>	1 shared ecosystem <i>(2 basins totaling 269,725 ha)</i>	Adjusted area figure using updated data from baseline report.

Core Indicator 11	366,000 (50/50 ratio)	500 direct (34% women) <i>458,221 indirect</i> (51/49 m/f ratio)	Indicator corrected to reflect direct beneficiaries (estimated number of participants in training and field-testing); the number of indirect beneficiaries is the total population in the two project basins, updated per baseline report.
Component 1	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and capacity built for the Joint Forestry Working Group (JFWG) and community task forces to share and use this and other data to better manage the Loes/Mota Masin drainage system and Talau/Loes (261,328 ha) and Mota Masin (9,378 ha) basins.	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and capacity built for the Joint Forestry Working Group (JFWG) and community task forces to share and use this and other data to better manage the Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system and Talau-Loes (260,489 ha) and Mota Masin (9,236 ha) basins.	Fixed basin nomenclature, and adjusted area figures using updated data from baseline report.
Component 2	SAP with JFWG decision making/management policies and structures set up, allowing for both countries at the national and regional level to endorse the SAP and then ultimately implement SAP sub-plans for the Talau/Loes (261,328 ha) and Mota Masin (9,378 ha) basins.	SAP with JFWG decision making/management policies and structures setup, allowing for both countries at the national and regional level to endorse the SAP and then implement SAP sub-plans for the Talau-Loes (260,489 ha) and Mota Masin (9,236 ha) basins.	Adjusted area figures using updated data from baseline report.
Component 3	SAP sub-plan livelihood improvements and water and food security practices tested with communities, and lessons shared for future application to the entire Loes/Mota Masin drainage system (466,582 ha)	SAP sub-plan livelihood improvements and water and food security practices tested with communities, and lessons shared for future application to the entire Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system (465,601 ha)	Adjusted area figure using updated data from baseline report.
Component 4	Monitoring and Evaluation	No change	
Project Outcomes			

Outcome 1.1	TDA enables planning to track and strengthen future results for improved ecosystem management and related water and food security for the Talau/Loes and Mota Masin basins and their 366,000 dependent people.	TDA enables planning to track and strengthen future results for improved ecosystem management and related water and food security for the Talau/Loes and Mota Masin basins and their 458,221 dependent people.	Adjusted population figure using updated data from baseline report.
Outcome 1.2	Improved JFWG capacity to support data and information sharing from the TDA with communities and government agencies at local and national levels.	No change.	
Outcome 2.1	SAP is developed based on the TDA to guide transboundary watershed management of Loes/Mota Masin drainage system and the Talau/Loes (261,328 ha) and Mota Masin (9,378 ha) basins, to improve management and food, water and livelihood security for a total of + 270,706 ha.	SAP is developed based on the TDA to guide transboundary watershed management of the Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system and the Talau-Loes (260,489 ha) and Mota Masin (9,236 ha) basins, to improve management and food, water and livelihood security for a total of at least 269,725 ha.	Fixed basin nomenclature, and adjusted area figures using updated data from baseline report.
Outcome 2.2	SAP is endorsed by both countries, improving management and food and water security for 270,706 ha, and enabling future scale-up to the entire 466,582 ha Loes/Mota Masin drainage system.	SAP is endorsed by both countries, improving management and food and water security for 269,725 ha, and enabling future scale-up to the entire 465,601 ha Talau-Loes/Mota Masin watershed.	Fixed basin nomenclature, and adjusted area figures using updated data from baseline report.
Outcome 3.1	Increased field testing of agriculture, soil and water management practices to help refine and improve SAP sub-plan recommendations.	No change	
Outcome 3.2	JFWG communicates project results, shares them with the IW:Learn, and designs future plans for scaling up transboundary watershed management across the entire 466,582 ha Loes/Mota Masin drainage system.	JFWG communicates project results, shares them with the IW: Learn, and designs future plans for scaling up transboundary watershed management across the entire 465,601 ha Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system.	Fixed basin nomenclature, and adjusted area figure using updated data from baseline report.

Outcome 4.1	Monitoring and evaluation program in place that assess overall progress and results of the project and facilitates adaptive management.	No change	
Project Outputs			
Output 1.1.1	Policy, decision support and information/data needs assessed and stakeholders mapped.	No change	
Output 1.1.2	JFWG and other stakeholders are trained in watershed management and TDA approaches, to shape and prioritize key questions/issues for the TDA.	JFWG formally established and operationalized.	New output to capture critical milestone for the project that previously was implicit. Original Output 1.1.2 is now Output 1.1.4.
Output 1.1.3	Baseline information collected and baseline assessment completed, including aquifer conditions, to identify/prioritize transboundary watershed management needs and interventions.	Community taskforces set up, one for each basin (in each country), to engage in the TDA and SAP.	Output 1.2.3 moved to here to better align with sequencing of activities. Original Output 1.1.3 is now Output 1.1.5.
Output 1.1.4	TDA results compiled into regional and country-specific TDA reports for public consultation.	JFWG and other stakeholders are trained in watershed management and TDA approaches, to shape and prioritize key questions/issues for the TDA.	Previous Output 1.1.2.
Output 1.1.5	Recommendations for the development of the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) formulated and adopted by JFWG, as well as community members, emphasizing food, livelihood and water security.	Baseline information collected and baseline assessment completed, including aquifer conditions, to identify/prioritize transboundary watershed management needs and interventions.	Previous Output 1.1.3.
Output 1.1.6	None	TDA results compiled into regional and country-specific TDA reports for public consultation.	Previous Output 1.1.4

Output 1.1.7	None	Recommendations for the development of the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) formulated and adopted by JFWG, as well as community members, emphasizing food, livelihood and water security.	Previous Output 1.1.5
Output 1.2.1	Governance and institutional analysis completed, focusing on the JFWG to best determine capacity needs for transboundary watershed management in the Talau/Loes and Mota Masin basins.	Governance and institutional analysis of the JFWG completed, to determine capacity needs for transboundary watershed management in the Talau-Loes and Mota Masin basins.	Wording adjusted for clarity, and basin nomenclature fixed.
Output 1.2.2	JFWG trained to play a leadership role in watershed management as well as engage in the TDA and SAP.	JFWG trained to play a leadership role in transboundary watershed management.	Wording adjusted for clarity.
Output 1.2.3	Two community task forces set up, one for each basin, to engage in the TDA and SAP.	Operational structure developed and defined in Operations Manual, including a transboundary data sharing mechanism, for the JFWG and for the community taskforces to enable transboundary watershed management in the Talau-Loes and Mota Masin basins.	Original Output 1.2.3 is now Output 1.1.3, to better align with sequencing of activities. New Output 1.2.3 was previously 1.2.4, reworded for clarity and to fix basin nomenclature.
Output 1.2.4	Structures and systems set up and operational policies and a manual developed, including a transboundary datasharing mechanism, for the JFWG and for the community task forces to enable transboundary watershed management in the Talau/Loes and Mota Masin basins.	None.	Original 1.2.4 is now 1.2.3.
Output 2.1.1	Vision statements for priority problems articulated by JFWG with key stakeholders, especially the two community task forces.	No change.	
Output 2.1.2	Ecosystem based watershed management objectives, indicators and targets defined for strategic actions for the SAP sub-plans.	No change.	

Output 2.1.3	Feasibility study conducted to determine best options for managing problems identified in the TDA and SAP sub-plans.	Feasibility study conducted to determine best options for achieving objectives identified in the TDA and SAP sub-plans.	Slight rewording to better align with how findings and recommendations typically are presented in TDAs and SAPs.
Output 2.1.4	Key policy changes or additions identified to support SAP sub-plan implementation.	No change.	
Output 2.1.5	Financing needs assessment conducted and potential sources of financing for SAP and SAP sub-plans, knowledge management system, and other investment needs identified.	No change.	
Output 2.1.6	SAP and SAP sub-plans compiled into a report for public consultation and government review.	SAP sub-plans integrated into a unified SAP and compiled into a report for public consultation and government review.	Reworded to better capture sequence of steps.
Output 2.2.1	SAP and SAP sub-plans socialized across all relevant government agencies	Definition of the necessary political process in each country for final endorsement of the SAP.	Previous Output 2.2.2 is now Output 2.2.1 to better reflect sequence of activities. Original Output 2.2.1 is now captured in new Output 2.2.2.
Output 2.2.2	Definition of the necessary political process in each country for final endorsement of the SAP.	SAP and SAP sub-plans mainstreamed within each country's line agencies, finalized for review within each country according to processes defined in Output 2.2.1.	Original Output 2.2.3 adjusted and moved to become Output 2.2.2.
Output 2.2.3	SAP and SAP sub-plans mainstreamed within each country's line agencies, finalized for review within each country according to processes defined in Output 2.2.2.	SAP and SAP sub-plans endorsed at Ministerial level.	Original Output 2.2.4 is now Output 2.2.3.
Output 2.2.4	SAP and SAP sub-plans endorsed at Ministerial level.	SAP and SAP sub-plan implementation plans developed.	Original Output 2.2.5 is now Output 2.2.4.

Output 2.2.5	SAP and SAP sub-plan implementation plans developed	None.	
Output 3.1.1	Recommendations for enhancing livelihoods related to better water and food security designed and tested.	No change.	
Output 3.1.2	Measures to reduce soil degradation related to agriculture from the SAP sub-plans designed and tested.	No change.	
Output 3.1.3	Measures to help reforest and restore degraded areas designed and tested.	No change.	
Output 3.2.1	Lessons learned from setting up the JFWG and recommendations from SAP sub-plan field testing shared across both governments and for replication in other shared basins.	No change.	
Output 3.2.2	Exchange visits conducted across the 5 basins and with university partners to promote shared learning and uptake of SAP sub-plan results.	No change.	
Output 3.2.3	Participation in IW:Learn, hosted by the GEF, sharing lessons learned from one of the newest transboundary agreements.	No change.	
Output 4.1	Monitoring and evaluation program developed.	No change.	
Output 4.2	Monitoring and evaluation program implemented.	No change.	
Output 4.3	Results from monitoring and evaluation program compiled into a final report.	None.	Removed because it is captured under Output 4.2, and in the indicator for Outcome 4.1.
GEF Budget			

	Component 1: \$1,161,468 Component 2: \$1,500,000 Component 3: \$2,000,000 Component 4: \$100,000 PMC: \$238,073 Total: \$4,999,541	Component 1: \$1,854,689 Component 2: \$1,325,089 Component 3: \$1,361,297 Component 4: \$220,674 PMC: \$237,792 Total: \$4,999,541	Changes to the logical framework and more work on specific costs per activity led to changes in the budget.
Cofinancing			
	Component 1: \$1,050,000 Component 2: \$1,300,000 Component 3: \$1,800,000 Component 4: \$75,000 PMC: \$250,000 Total: \$4,475,000	Component 1: \$4,537,022 Component 2: \$4,537,022 Component 3: \$4,537,021 Component 4: \$879,083 PMC: \$724,500 Total: \$15,214,648	Increase in the total co-financing for the project.

The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

The **Management of Indonesian and Timor-Leste Transboundary Watersheds (MITLTW)** project focuses on the Talau-Loes and Mota Masin basins that together cover most of the shared border area between Indonesia and Timor-Leste. A rapid assessment conducted by the Consortium for Sustainable Dryland Agriculture (CSDA) and governments of Timor-Leste and Indonesia reported several threats impacting the Talau-Loes basin that are evident also in the Mota Masin basin. The main threats identified are as follows:

Water supply (variability, low balance, insufficient recharge/flow): The assessment highlighted water variability as a significant and growing problem. Total rainfall leaves a 3% annual deficit in the overall hydrological cycle, and high intensity rain events lead to high volume runoff and erosion. High evapotranspiration is an added challenge, amounting to 1430 mm/year. Surface flows represent around 22% of the total amount of water available, but quickly moving groundwater flows make it challenging to have enough water at the right time in the right place. The available water is utilized mainly for domestic and agricultural usages. Irrigation disputes, as well as lack of clean water for consumption are issues in some areas. Population growth and agricultural expansion are likely to increase the demand for water.

Flooding and landslides: The Talau-Loes basin experiences extremely rainy and dry seasons, in which approximately 95% of the rainfall is over a period of six months. The seasonal water discharge in the basin creates a high risk of flooding. Such conditions occur in the second half of the rainy season when

the groundwater deposit has reached its maximum capacity during the high rainfall without any buffer. Encroachment of the riverbank by flooding and land slide results in the loss of arable land and an increase in downstream sedimentation. Flooding can lead to water quality degradation and loss of property including paved surfaces. The risk is present throughout the upstream, medium stream and downstream of the basin. The Mota Masin basin is dominated by steep slopes in the upper part, then gently sloping, and flat in the lower portion of the basin. This topography results in vulnerability to intense flooding and landslides, particularly in the lower part of the basin.

Erosion and sedimentation: The topography of Timor-Leste makes the country particularly vulnerable to erosion as deforestation and slash and burn activities are leaving the soil exposed and prone to erosion during heavy rains. In addition, the soils have low fertility, so agricultural productivity remains very low, which in turn increases the need for more land in order to meet the demands of a growing population. The erosion hazard was classified as medium to high on the Timor-Leste side of Talau-Loes. To protect against erosion, riverbank protection has been constructed on the Timor Leste side of Talau-Loes. There is no protection on the Indonesian side and river bank erosion has resulted in the loss of about 40 ha of rice field along the river. The Mota-Masin basin also has high erosion potential, and the erosion hazard was classified as medium to high on the Timor Leste side. On the Indonesian side of Mota-Masin, riverbank empowerment structures have been built in some areas to control flooding and sedimentation.

Habitat loss and degradation: The total area of tree cover in the Talau-Loes basin is approximately 22%, down from more than 75% twenty years ago. Land cover is now dominated by pasture. The distribution of forest coverage within this area is 63% upstream (mostly located in Timor-Leste), 17% in mid-stream, and 20% in downstream portions. Forest exploitation and unsustainable land management practices have transformed large expanses of Timor-Leste's terrestrial ecosystems into low productivity agricultural landscapes and degraded rangelands. During the Indonesian rule of Timor Leste, up to one third of the forests were cleared, which caused an increase in grass- and shrub-lands. Shifting cultivation and slash and burn agriculture is widely practiced by farmers on both sides of the border. In addition, forest cover has been reduced by forest fires, cutting of trees, extensive cattle grazing, and construction of a road on the Indonesian side. Population growth and development in the region is increasing rapidly (e.g. Indonesian government border development acceleration program), and demand for land is high. Reforestation efforts by the government, NGOs, and communities has resulted in denser forest in some areas; coordinated action will be required to continue progress.

A number of root causes contribute to these environmental problems:

Seasonal monsoons exacerbated by climate change: The climate of this region is heavily influenced by the West Pacific Monsoon. As discussed above, these seasonal monsoons contribute to flooding, erosion, and sedimentation. There is high confidence in projections that climate change will bring about an increase in extreme rainfall events in the area, exacerbating these issues. Climate change contributes to instability in water flows, and is worsening localized droughts. Rising sea levels

increases the risk of flooding in low-lying coastal villages. Timor-Leste is projected to experience an increase in the frequency of extreme high temperatures, which is a major threat to human health. Climate change is likely to make Timor-Leste's food production one of the most affected by changes in rainfall in Southeast Asia. These impacts threaten to exacerbate vulnerability and inequality, particularly in food security.

Over extraction and insufficient planning and management of water resource use/allocation: The low baseline level of water availability, combined with poor soil and land management, results in low discharge and insufficient water reserves. This will lead to ever more acute water shortages in the absence of careful management of land and water access and use. The potential for conflict is further amplified in Talau-Loes, given that water flows from Timor-Leste to Indonesia, with people on both sides of the border dependent upon these water flows for rice, other crops and other uses. The degree of implementation of integrated water resource management in Timor Leste is low, meaning implementation of IWRM elements has generally begun, but with limited uptake across the country, and potentially low engagement of stakeholder groups. According to Narendra et al. (2021) , watershed management planning in Indonesia is hampered by a lack of communication and coordination, and Indonesia's juridical aspects of watershed management involve hierarchical confusion, discrepancy, and asynchrony among regulations.

Poorly planned and uncontrolled land uses, primarily agriculture and grazing: According to the government of Timor-Leste's Final Country Report of the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme, an important indirect cause of land degradation is application of poor farming techniques, mainly due to unfavorable socio-economic conditions and poor tenure security. At least 90% of the Talau-Loes basin communities are farm households who rely on ground and surface water, and water supply issues play a significant role in low agricultural productivity; nearly three quarters of the area's population faces food insecurity. Shifting cultivation and unrestricted cattle grazing, which are related to inadequate planning and management and consequent inappropriate land use, lead to a reduction in forested areas, infertile soils, and low productivity/biomass; the resulting increased runoff and reduced infiltration further deteriorate water balances.

Insufficient inclusion of soil and habitat conservation in watershed planning and management: Socio-economic drivers shaping water and land use include poverty and high dependency on land conversion/resource-dependent livelihoods. This context is exacerbated by limited enforcement of protected areas or other regulations pertaining to habitat protection. In Timor-Leste the government has been unable to control the destruction of forest ecosystems, due to ineffective law enforcement, weak forestry policies and regulations, and inadequate human resources, exacerbated by complicated customary laws, inadequate land use planning, and lack of harmonization of responsible ministries. Deforestation and land degradation are among the primary watershed threats referenced in the Talau-Loes assessment, as they impact water availability and increase instances of surface erosion and landslides. Soil and water conservation actions, including vegetation cover management, are urgently needed, combining agroforestry and restoration to offset growing water instability and ensure adequate, long-term access to water supplies. Addressing these drivers will require building community-level capacity and skills and empowering communities to participate in planning processes, to foster a culture of farming mixed with conservation, utilizing better practices.

Barriers to Addressing the Environmental Problems and Root Causes

Watershed management in both Indonesia and Timor-Leste faces various complex and interrelated issues?including a lack of integration among sectors, agencies and regions, limited community participation, insufficient data and management planning, and inadequate knowledge and use of best practices for soil and water improvement and management. Insufficient coordination, community engagement, and investment in watershed management in general is evidenced in Indonesia, where more than 2,000 of the 17,000 total watersheds recently were rated as ?must be recovered?, with 108 rated as urgent or critical. A 2017 JICA study identified similar watershed management challenges and needs in Timor-Leste. Specific barriers to addressing the threats identified above and their drivers are as follows:

A lack of sufficient knowledge and technical capacity within government agencies and community-based entities to support watershed management or climate-smart agriculture, set against a wider backdrop of low education levels. The Talau-Loes management plan (RPDAS) describes a lack of understanding about the principles of soil and water conservation, increased impacts related to shifting and slash and burn agricultural practices, and failure to avoid illegal logging and unsustainable use of natural resources. A review of watershed management in Indonesia finds that planning is limited by a lack of understanding and support from multiple stakeholders, and that soil and water conservation and vegetative rehabilitation suffers from weak community participation. The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund states in its Wallacea Biodiversity Hotspot Ecosystem Profile that the primary agent of environmental degradation in Timor-Leste (with the exception of urbanization and industrial infrastructure) is poor land-management practices by a growing rural population that lacks access to information, improved crops, markets and alternative income sources.

A lack of data and information needed for planning and decision-making. A review of watershed management in Indonesia finds that much of the data needed for planning is not available, particularly data collected periodically (e.g. streamflow and sediment concentration). The data that is available is scattered in various sources and is not consolidated or easily accessible. This affects data quality, since the data scattered in the various institutions have different standards. The review concludes that greater effort is required regarding alternative approaches for data limitations and managing data across institutions with uniform quality and standards. A rapid assessment of Talau-Loes stated that additional analysis of threats and risks is necessary in order to produce detailed and concrete recommendations. The Mota Masin basin has not yet benefited from similar attention, lacking even some of the most basic data and information required to inform management planning.

A lack of management structures in place with managers trained so that they are able to make effective and adaptive watershed management decisions. In 2017, an Implementation Arrangement (IA) was signed by Indonesia and Timor-Leste to focus on transboundary watershed management. The IA also provides for a Joint Forestry Working Group (JFWG) to be housed within the governments' designated technical ministries (MOEF and MAF) to help coordinate day-to-day support for watershed management for all of the countries' ten shared basins. The developed the 2019 Talau-Loes Management Plan Integrated Flow River Area (direct translation) or RPDAS.? However, the JFWG has not yet been established and the RPDAS is not yet being implemented; both require further investment in management structures. Watershed planning in Mota Masin basin currently consists of ad hoc partial programs to manage short term problems. The Talau-Loes RPDAS recommended capacity building and data sharing for government agencies tasked with managing watersheds?including the JFWG?and proposed setting up community task forces as part of reducing environmental problems and threats. To date, preparation of concrete plans to operationalize the Talau-Loes management plan, development of a management plan for Mota Masin, and the formalization and operationalization of the JFWG as a management body have not taken place.

A lack of well-defined and tested practices for better watershed management; and insufficient control or regulation of water and land use and allocations. In order to improve the sustainability and productivity of smallholder agriculture, suitable measures must be identified, tested, and implemented. For example, specific interventions related to climate-smart agriculture may include improved water efficiency and measures related to field crops, tree crops, and livestock. Capacity for agricultural planning and development is being developed under the World Bank SAPIP initiative (see below), but the impacts are likely to be limited to the Timor-Leste portion of the Talau-Loes basin, and ultimately may be undermined by continued challenges facing basin management in the Indonesian portion. Other potential interventions for improved watershed management may include land cover rehabilitation measures such as passive restoration encouraged by enhanced protection of sensitive areas, intercropping with canopy species, and intensive reforestation.

Availability of sustainable and future financing is also an issue underpinning all of the threats mentioned. Watersheds in both countries are managed by state agencies using national budget and provincial budgets. In Indonesia, the national budgets are allocated through the provincial government (decentralization) based on annual allocations, with a similar process taking place in Timor-Leste. However, in both countries, financing at present is not sufficient to support the necessary watershed management data, information, and plans required to ensure appropriate transboundary watershed management.

The baseline scenario and any associated baseline Programs

The baseline (without MITLTW project) scenario for the transboundary watersheds shared by Indonesia and Timor-Leste is characterized as: continuation of poorly managed land uses, particularly agriculture, grazing and other activities degrading and removing forests/vegetation, which then

contribute to soil degradation and loss, uncontrolled water flows, and associated deterioration in food and water security. Continual increases in erosion, sedimentation and landslides are anticipated, which will threaten livelihoods based on natural resources and deepen poverty.

These aspects of the Business as Usual scenario result from insufficient spatial data and planning; lack of knowledge and practice of climate-friendly and conservation-based agriculture, agroforestry and grazing practices; on-going deforestation and habitat degradation; and continued lack of coordination between and across communities, as well as national and local government agencies.

Indonesia and Timor-Leste signed the Provisional Agreement on their land boundary in 2005, followed by a separate arrangement that focused on river management and improving the livelihoods of local communities. In 2017, the Implementation Arrangement (IA) was signed by the Indonesian MOEF and the DRTL MAF to focus on transboundary watershed management. The IA also stipulates the particular importance of the Talau-Loes basin given its population density, the amount of water need/use, and its overall high accessibility. The IA also provided for the establishment of the JFWG, intended to help coordinate day-to-day support for watershed management for all of the two country's ten shared basins, and to be housed within the governments' designated technical ministries (MOEF and MAF).

With the IA in place, the two countries worked with the CSDA to develop the 2019 Talau-Loes Management Plan (RPDAS). The management plan objectives include: improving agricultural productivity and livelihoods as part of adaptation/mitigation to address climate change and food security; rehabilitation of forests and lands; and improving watershed hydrological conditions. The aforementioned rapid assessment was conducted to identify threats and risks, which resulted in a series of recommendations. These included: an increase in technical and financial resources for management; the development of specific interventions to restore vegetation and land cover; protecting biodiversity through better management of protected habitats; implementing integrated farming models to attenuate agricultural expansion; spatial planning to balance multiple land and water needs; and prioritizing the restoration of soils on steep slopes. The report also called for additional analysis of threats and risks to produce more detailed and concrete recommendations. The Mota Masin basin has not yet benefited from similar attention, lacking even some of the most basic data and information required to inform management planning.

Implementing the recommendations in the management plan will require sustained cooperation by the two countries. This includes actions such as conducting a Transboundary Diagnostic Assessment (TDA) and a Strategic Action Plan (SAP). A TDA is a scientific and technical assessment to identify and quantify water-related environmental issues and problems of a region, analyze their causes, and assess their environmental and economic impacts. The analysis involves an identification of causes and impacts at national, regional, and global levels and the socio-economic, political and institutional context within which they occur. The identification of the causes examines sources, locations, and sectors. The purpose of conducting a TDA is to scale the relative importance of sources and causes, both immediate and root, of transboundary 'waters' problems, and to identify potential preventive and remedial actions. The TDA provides the technical basis for development of a SAP to guide the execution of remedial actions. However, under the baseline scenario in the absence of the proposed project, there is little prospect of the TDA being conducted or the SAP being developed.

Additionally, although the JFWG was established through the 2017 Implementation Arrangement, little progress has been made in operationalizing this body. Without GEF investment it is unlikely that the management plan recommendations will be implemented or the JFWG operationalized (including mandates, action items, and operational procedures). In the absence of concrete progress on transboundary watershed management between the two countries, any progress on one side of the border would be undermined by deficiencies on the other. In the extreme, failure of the relevant bilateral agreements could result in increased political tensions and conflict.

The baseline scenario aligns with the description in the Talau-Loes management plan (RPDAS) which includes: a lack of understanding about the principles of soil and water conservation, increased impacts related to shifting and slash and burn agricultural practices, and failure to avoid illegal logging and unsustainable use of natural resources. Poor land use practices, which then result in erosion and sedimentation, also reduce the amount of water reaching the water table, such that ground water supplies would diminish and become less predictable over time. These conditions would further degrade the overall ability of the drainage system to provide water for household use, crops, and other needs. Without investment, and without building the capacity and ability to address these problems, water supply issues are likely to threaten agricultural productivity, livelihoods, and food security. In addition, continued deforestation, erosion, and sedimentation will have impacts on biodiversity in the watershed, as well as downstream implications on marine biodiversity.

Associated Baseline Projects

Associated baseline work includes two principal efforts to support implementation of the watershed agreements in place. One is the Sustainable Agriculture Productivity Improvement Project (SAPIP), a US\$21 million project funded by the World Bank to improve agricultural productivity, food security and watershed management for the Loes basin in Timor-Leste. Another is an ongoing program of work by MITLTW project partner CSDA. Both overlap with the proposed project geography.

SAPIP activities include support for municipal and basin-level agricultural planning and farm development, small scale infrastructure and farm equipment, and farmer linkages to markets. Activities further include developing and strengthening farmer groups, associations, and cooperatives. SAPIP also builds capacity for research and extension institutions, and provides technical assistance to improve nonfarm rural livelihoods. Finally, MAF receives support under the project to assist with planning, financing, monitoring, and coordination functions.

The intended result of SAPIP is to enhance livelihoods and reduce climate-related vulnerability by improving basin management and supporting forestry for environmental rehabilitation. The project began in 2019 and has contracted NGOs working with communities to support the project activities in watershed management planning. To date the project reports benefitting 17,430 people (37% women) and training and establishment of 146 farmer groups, involving 4,200 farmers, who have prepared investment plans for agriculture productivity, climate smart agriculture, and conservation interventions. SAPIP investment in watershed management capacity is directly relevant for the MITLTW project. CI and partners will aim to engage SAPIP-project farmers in the TDA and SAP processes, and include climate-smart practices that can be field tested and replicated. Collaboration with the SAPIP project

team and MAF will help build the capacity of Timorese members of the JFWG as well as community transboundary committees.

MITLTW project partner CSDA is engaged in various initiatives covering Australia, Indonesia and Timor-Leste. The Consortium comprises universities in the three countries that have a mutual interest in addressing watershed management and other means of enhancing agricultural productivity, food security and livelihoods, with a focus on climate-smart, sustainable soil and water management, including applying new technologies. Members include: in Indonesia, Universitas Nusa Cendana (UNDANA), Kupang NTT, Universitas Halu Oleo, Universitas Mataram; in Timor-Leste, Universidade Nacional Timor Lorosa'e; and in Australia, Charles Darwin University.

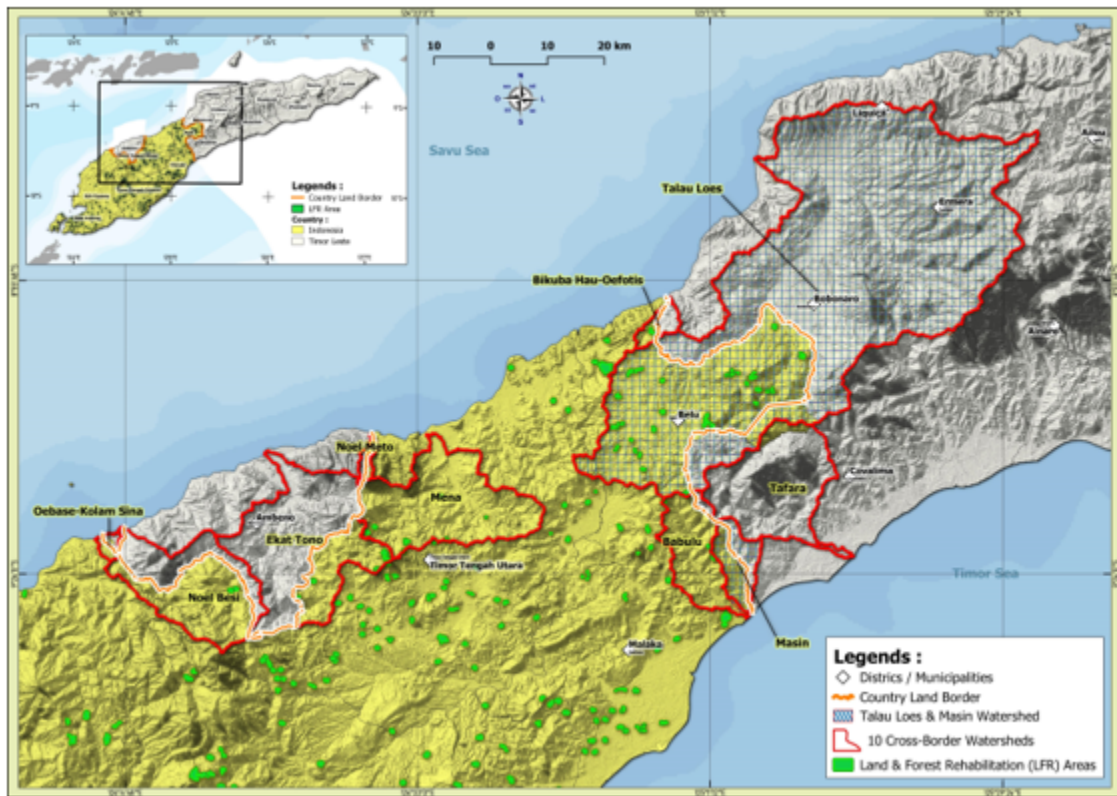
The Consortium conducts research and builds community capacity to tackle food security and associated agricultural production and farmers' economic livelihoods issues in the eastern-Indonesia/Timor-Leste region at practical local to regional scales. The consortium follows an integrated watershed management approach, with its programs building the technical capacities of regional institutions and encouraging the participation and training of post-graduate and technical level students. The consortium has prioritized management of the Talau-Loes basin, including participation in the rapid impact assessment and development of the Talau-Loes management plan. They have indicated that the management plan needs additional support for implementation, including capacity building, more in-depth and detailed information collection, and analysis. Their focus is not only on the Talau-Loes, as they also seek to support improved management of the larger Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system.

CSDA partners have implemented a series of projects over several years focusing on livelihood and food security, crop production risks and farmers' attitudes, rice production, livestock raising, land use and erosion risk in riparian areas, water balance of the basin area, and land suitability for aquaculture. The consortium has applied for funding to gather more data and information about the Talau-Loes, build community capacity on climate-smart agriculture, and involve university students in practical research and field testing to improve watershed management. A concept note has been submitted to Australia's DFAT, with discussions now underway to determine the potential project size, amount of funding and project period among other details.

In Indonesia, Programs of Ministry of Environment and Forestry include forest and land rehabilitation areas. These include production of 85,000 seedlings in village nursery programs, planting of trees on 1,132 ha, and installation of soil and water conservation structures, control dams, and gully plugs. The TDA will take this work into consideration as a critical part of the baseline to inform the SAP.

In Timor-Leste, MAF has an annual plan to produce 500,000 seedlings in the central government nursery. The seedlings will be distributed and planted in degraded areas based on requests from communities. The MAF also is in the process of developing community-based nurseries through 32 local government posts, aiming to reach annual production levels of at least 320,000 seedlings. In Talau-Loes, the World Bank SAPIP project also develops community-based nurseries for communities to plant seedlings in degraded areas. The MITLTW project will explore potential collaboration with these nurseries once analysis and planning is completed that will inform land cover restoration pilots.

Figure 1



The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The proposed alternative scenario resulting from implementing the MITLTW project is better protection of food, water and livelihood security for the 260,489 ha Talau-Loes and 9,236 ha Mota Masin basins, with sound decision-making and management plans in place that directly benefit 458,221 people and offer a clear pathway to scale up to cover nearly half a million hectares and benefit some 500,000 people throughout the drainage system. This project will tackle the environmental problems described above and address the associated barriers to those problems through work under three components taking place over a five-year period. The MITLTW project will catalyze operationalization of the JFWG and community task forces as the necessary management structures. Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) will generate new information, which along with methods and results will be shared to promote replication in other watersheds, as well as provide new models for watershed data collection and planning for both countries to use in other watershed management work. Documenting the process for translating the TDA into a Strategic Action Plan (SAP), formulating clear recommendations, and field-testing recommendations on the ground will ensure that the SAP results in adoption of improved management over the long term.

The three primary components of this project entail installation of capacity for transboundary watershed management; preparation of strategic action plans to improve management of two shared basins; and field-testing of community-based actions to improve livelihoods and water and food security. Each of these components pursues long-term outcomes that cannot be captured through short-term indicators, therefore the cost effectiveness analysis takes the form of qualitative assessment of the project design.

The alternative to achieving improvements in transboundary watershed conditions through joint management by stakeholders from Indonesia and Timor-Leste is to seek unilateral improvement in management on both sides of the border. Although this might avoid some challenges related to alignment among stakeholder needs, priorities and perspectives, it inevitably would result in management gaps as well as potential redundancies, as a consequence of uncoordinated planning and implementation. Moreover, in a context of limited resources, competition among stakeholders likely will result in further inefficiencies and missed opportunities for synergy. Finally, unilateral management would hamper the ability of other actors to support holistic management (e.g. local development and watershed management programs that could benefit from support from the World Bank, FAO, bilateral development agencies, and the like).

In contrast, the project will pursue coordinated joint management of transboundary watersheds, offering watershed-level efficiencies through optimization of management resources, synergies through regional (transboundary) planning and delivery of investment in on-the-ground activities, and effective channels for binational dissemination of knowledge and lessons learned. Thus, these benefits of joint management offer significant gains in cost effectiveness relative to parallel unilateral management efforts in the two countries (let alone continued scenarios of limited watershed management altogether). Moreover, the project itself offers cost effectiveness by limiting duplication of project governance and implementation structures, as a single management and implementation structure will serve both countries.

Objective, Components, Expected Outcomes, Targets, and Outputs

The MITLTW project's objective is to ensure collaborative management of freshwater ecosystems and protect water, food and livelihood security in the Talau-Loes and Mota Masin basins straddling the border between Indonesia and Timor-Leste.

The Management of Indonesian and Timor-Leste Transboundary Watersheds (MITLTW) project will enhance joint watershed management as well as food, water and livelihood security for communities in the Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system, one of the two major drainage systems crossing the border between the two countries. This will include conducting a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA), formulating a Strategic Action Plan (SAP) and two basin sub-plans, and working with communities to field test SAP sub-plan recommendations. Recommendations will then be improved and refined for the Talau-Loes and Mota Masin basins in Indonesia and Timor-Leste. Once completed, the MITLTW project will share lessons learned and put in place conditions required to scale up and benefit the larger Talau-Loes/Mota Masin ecosystem and drainage system. It will also share lessons

through GEF IW:LEARN to help benefit other Small Island Developing States and dryland ecosystems that are facing similar watershed threats and management challenges.

Objective Indicator a: Area under improved watershed management

Objective Target a: 260,489 ha Talau-Loes and 9,236 ha Mota Masin basins

Objective Indicator b: Number of beneficiaries with enhanced food, water and livelihood security

Objective Target b: indirect ? 458,221 people (49% women); direct ? 500 (34% women)

Component 1: Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and capacity built for the Joint Forestry Working Group (JFWG) and community task forces to share and use this and other data to better manage the Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system and Talau-Loes (260,485 ha) and Mota Masin (9,236 ha) basins.

Component 1 addresses the barrier of a lack of transboundary data and information as well as informed managers capable of sound watershed decision-making. The primary results anticipated include better understanding of watershed management principles, practices, and the TDA approach; as well as putting in place better informed and effective management entities. Expected results also include inclusive and representative engagement in the TDA process, as well as setting up two new community task forces in each of the two target basins (one in each country, for a total of four bodies) empowered to make decisions impacting their own livelihoods, food and water security. Participation in community task forces from the Timor-Leste areas will draw on provisions for Watershed Management Committees in Timorese regulations. Both countries' community task forces will draw from village leadership (see SEP for more details). The newly established transboundary management structure will also be expected to work across the larger Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system in the future, with the MITLTW project laying the groundwork for that future expansion and replication of results. This work will also set the stage for enhanced food, water and livelihood security for the Talau-Loes and Mota Masin basins and their 458,221 dependent people.

Outcome 1.1: TDA enables planning to track and strengthen future results for improved ecosystem management and related water and food security for the Talau-Loes and Mota Masin basins and their 458,221 dependent people.

Indicator 1.1.: Number of TDAs completed

Target: 1 TDA completed with baseline assessment data and metrics defined for both basins, presented in a final stakeholder-vetted report.

This outcome includes a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) completed for the two basins (Talau-Loes and Mota Masin) to inform improved planning based on robust information, data and evidence. Outputs to this end will build the foundation for a Strategic Action Plan (SAP) to enhance food and water security.

Output 1.1.1: Policy, decision support and information/data needs assessed and stakeholders mapped.

Indicator 1.1.1: Number of assessment documents

Target 1.1.1: 1 document

GMP target: Information assessment at community level must ask men and women equally. For government partners, minimum is 50 people of which 30% (in Timor-Leste) and 40% (in Indonesia) are women. For communities, minimum 300 people minimum of which 35% are women (Timor-Leste) and 150 people of which 25% are women (Indonesia).

Per best practice for shared watershed management, Output 1.1.1 will comprise a comprehensive stock-take of needs with respect to policies, decision tools and information and data requirements for effective management. The draft management plan for Talau-Loes provides an initial characterization of these needs, and the baseline assessment prepared to inform the MITLTW project design built on this characterization to note further gaps. Output 1.1.1 also will build on this Project Document and the accompanying Stakeholder Engagement Plan by further elaborating stakeholder mapping in light of long-term management needs; this forms an integral part of the TDA. This assessment, to be completed within the first year of the project, will draw on partner experience in watershed management as well as global learnings, accessed through IW:Learn. Crucially, Output 1.1.1 will inform the scope of information gathering needed for the TDA. The assessment will equitably assess stakeholders in the communities and the design of data collection tools and methodologies will incorporate a gender lens.

Output 1.1.2: JFWG formally established and operationalized.

Indicator 1.1.2: Number of enabling measures to formally create the JFWG

Target 1.1.2: Two enabling measures (one each in Indonesia and Timor-Leste)

GMP target: JFWG will include an estimated 10-15 members of which 30% women from Timor-Leste and 40% women from Indonesia.

Long term joint management of shared transboundary watersheds will require a permanent standing body with the mandate and capacity to undertake such management. The bilateral agreements between Indonesia and Timor-Leste provide for such a body ? the Joint Forestry Working Group (JFWG) ? but this body has yet to be created. Output 1.1.2 will consist of the establishment of this body, with clear definition of roles and responsibilities and its relation to other government bodies. For the project itself, the JFWG will play a central role in oversight and implementation. The output will entail decisions on size and composition, as well as Terms of Reference (Operational procedures and guidance will be

developed as Output 1.2.3, with input from the JFWG itself as well as community task forces (Output 1.1.3). The Timor-Leste MAF intends initially to assign five forestry staff to the incipient JFWG, to enable initiation of key project processes. The PMU will work with MAF and Indonesia's MOEF to jointly agree on the ultimate JFWG make-up, and to undertake the administrative steps to formally establish the JFWG, in years one and two of the project. Pending the establishment of the JFWG, the PMU will secure agreement with MAF and MOEF that regional activities under the project will be supported by the university executing partners.

Output 1.1.3: Community taskforces set up, one for each basin, to engage in the TDA and SAP.

Indicator 1.1.3: Number of community taskforces set up

Target 1.1.3.: Four taskforces; An estimated 300 people in Timor-Leste (10 villages each with 30 people in community conservation groups) of which women will make up at least 35%. An estimated 150 people on Indonesian task forces of which women will make up at least 25%.

Local communities in the two basins are critical stakeholders, as their day-to-day resource-use decisions critically impact watersheds, and watershed conditions in turn directly impact their lives. Community participation in the TDA and SAP development processes will be vital, as a large portion of on-the-ground interventions to improve watershed management will depend on community buy-in and delivery. For Output 1.1.3, to facilitate communications and community participation in these processes, the project will work with communities to set up one community task force in each basin for each country (total 4). These task forces will serve as information channels between the project/JFWG and local communities, and help organize targeted efforts to solicit community input at key junctures in preparation of the TDA and SAP. The community task forces will also have a facilitating role in the design and execution of field demonstrations of recommended interventions under Component 3. Creation of the task forces will be the responsibility of the Safeguard Coordinators in each country (TBH) and completed by the end of year one.

The project team (in particular the Safeguard Coordinators) will take measures to ensure that disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (such as women and youth, people with disabilities (PWD), the elderly, men and women who are unemployed or with lower education and residents of informal settlements), have equal opportunity to access information, provide feedback, or submit grievances (see Appendix VI: Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Appendix VIII: Gender Mainstreaming Plan, Appendix IX: Indigenous Peoples Plan and Appendix VII: Grievance Mechanism for details). In both countries, communities are governed by village councils/traditional leaders. The village councils may feed into the task forces if they are already diverse, but if not, the Safeguard Coordinators will need to conduct additional work with the communities to identify more diverse representatives. Each community will have representation on the task forces.

Output 1.1.4: JFWG and other stakeholders are trained in watershed management and TDA approaches, to shape and prioritize key questions/issues for the TDA.

Indicator 1.1.4: Number of stakeholders trained

Target 1.1.4: 30 people (data disaggregated; JFWG: all 10-15 members trained, 40% trainees are women and are accommodated; other stakeholders: at least 15 trained, 30% of trainees are women and are accommodated)

To empower and enable the JFWG (estimated at 7 members), community task forces (at least one representative from each community, 20 members), and other stakeholders (to be identified under Output 1.1.1, but anticipated to include other local government agencies, local civil society organizations, and potentially private sector representatives) to undertake the TDA process, the Project will invest in targeted capacity-building such that key actors have a shared basis of requisite skills and information. Output 1.1.4 will ensure that these actors are able to contribute to and own the TDA process from the outset. Training will be conducted by persons with relevant expertise from the two designated technical ministries (MOEF and MAF), supplemented by partners from academe as well as contracted technical experts. Design of the training program will draw on SAPIP training materials as well as resources available through IW:Learn. This targeted training to enable initiation of the TDA process will be conducted by the second quarter of the second year of implementation (additional capacity building relating to wider management needs is addressed under Outcome 1.2 below). While specific training needs will be determined during the assessment described in Output 1.1.1, some of general concepts will include transboundary problems, ecosystem services, environmental and socioeconomic impacts, causal chain analysis, governance and stakeholder analysis, and leverage points.

Output 1.1.5: Baseline information collected and baseline assessment completed, including aquifer conditions, to identify/prioritize transboundary watershed management needs and interventions.

Indicator 1.1.5: Number of baseline assessments completed

Target 1.1.5: 2 baseline assessments completed

Output 1.1.5 will address the needs identified in Output 1.1.1, in the form of a comprehensive baseline assessment that then guides collaborative work by JFWG and other stakeholders to articulate management needs and priorities. Building on previous work by CSDA, the baseline assessment will be led by the academic partners in the two countries, using harmonized methodology for data collection and management. The baseline assessment will include socio-economic data, as well as data needed to understand gender differences with respect to resource use. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for ensuring that the baseline assessment is completed in the first year of the project and that it meets the required technical standards, subject to oversight by the JFWG oversight to ensure consistency between the work conducted in the two countries, as well as alignment with the needs identified in Output 1.1.1. To support university partners, the project will contract TDA-expertise to benefit from global learning and best practice. Baseline information will be collected and assessed in

the first year of the project.

Output 1.1.6: TDA results compiled into regional and country-specific TDA reports for public consultation.

Indicator 1.1.6: Number of TDA reports

Target 1.1.6: 3 reports (gender responsive)

Results from the comprehensive baseline assessment (Output 1.1.5) will be presented in two country-specific reports, which ultimately will be synthesized into one combined regional report following consultations in each country. The consultation process will constitute interagency sessions as well as community-level sessions with focal communities identified in the TDA process. The PMU will facilitate incorporation of inputs received during consultations into the final TDA products, with support provided to the government agencies in the two countries by university partners, reinforced by contracted expertise as needed. Output 1.1.6 will apply the GEF IW TDA 'best practice' approach, consisting of the following steps:

- a) Identification and prioritization of transboundary problems with technical experts from the participating countries;
- b) Conducting a causal chain analysis (CCA) of the identified problems, including their root causes which are those causes that are at the heart of the problem;
- c) Gathering and interpreting information on environmental impacts and socioeconomic consequences of each problem;
- d) Completion of an analysis of institutions, laws, regulations and projected investment; and
- e) Development of recommendations to address the root causes and improve conditions.

Thus, Output 1.1.6 will provide the basis for public consultations and multi-stakeholder processes to identify and prioritize candidate interventions to improve watershed management in the two project basins. The consultation process will consist of public meetings to invite further input and validate results. Through IW:Learn, the project will solicit peer review of the reports. The PMU will be responsible for facilitating the process of preparing the TDA reports, subject to JFWG oversight; the reports themselves will be the responsibility of the relevant government agencies in the two countries. This distribution of responsibilities will foster strong ownership of the results by key stakeholders. The TDA reports will be produced by the first quarter of year two.

Output 1.1.7: Recommendations for the development of the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) formulated and adopted by JFWG, as well as community members, emphasizing food, livelihood and water security.

Indicator 1.1.7: Number of recommendation reports developed and adopted

Target 1.1.7: 1 report

The purpose of the TDA products (Output 1.1.6) is to enable formulation of concrete interventions to enhance food, livelihood and water security through improved management of transboundary watersheds. Output 1.1.7 will distill TDA results into recommendations for these interventions, including recommendations relating to governance and decision-making arrangements, information gathering and sharing, impact monitoring, resource-use practices, and livelihoods. Formulation of recommendations will include participatory community processes facilitated by the community task forces, to ensure a strong foundation for field-implementation of relevant recommendations. Identification of potential interventions will include as a consideration the potential for synergies with SAPIP investments, and also will incorporate experience generated by related CSDA efforts to date. The types of recommendations that may be included are training programs for sustainable agriculture, economic and financial analysis of agricultural systems and irrigation projects, rangeland management programs, water quality monitoring programs, restoration of degraded river banks, and payment for ecosystem services schemes. In determining recommendations for livelihoods, the top five livelihood activities promoted by women and the top five livelihood activities promoted by men must be addressed. Also, given that women are often directly responsible for household water needs and the production of non-forest timber products, the SAP must explicitly address how women use these resources and thus women must make up at 35% of the population consulted. The recommendation reports will be completed by the first quarter of year three.

Outcome 1.2: Improved JFWG capacity to support data and information sharing from the TDA with communities and government agencies at local and national levels.

Indicator 1.2: Number of JFWG Operations Manuals in place, including protocols and mechanism for data and information sharing.

Target 1.2: 1 JFWG Operations Manual, with protocols for data and a mechanism for data and information sharing; and policies and practices for managing the two basins.

Outcome 1.2 provides the necessary training and capacity building with respect to data and information management and sharing for resource managers within the Joint Forestry Working Group (JFWG) and for community members to effectively fulfill their roles with respect to data information use and sharing once the TDA is completed. Thus, it directly corresponds to SDG Target 6.5, Indicator 6.5.2 (proportion of transboundary basin area within a country covered by an operational arrangement for water cooperation. This Outcome builds on Output 1.1.4, which focuses on knowledge and capacity

needed to conduct the TDA itself. Making sure that decision-making entities are fully functional is critical to ensure that once the SAP is endorsed, there will be the necessary authorities and actors in place for its implementation; the dual government and community-based management structure will constitute a new management model. The JFWG is a key constituency because it was tasked by both governments with transboundary watershed responsibility under the Implementing Agreement. Community members are also key stakeholders, given that the communities in each country have legally recognized ownership and rights over their natural resources. Therefore, this outcome will also include definition of long-term operational roles of community task forces, such that the JFWG Operational Manual explicitly defines modalities by which the JFWG will work with the community task forces, including ongoing consultation roles, participatory monitoring and data collection (i.e. of field tests of improved resource management practices), and safeguard provisions. The university partners for this project, CI, and government experts from each country, will lead the related activities for this work and it will be completed by the second quarter of year two.

Output 1.2.1: Governance and institutional analysis completed, focusing on the JFWG to determine capacity needs for transboundary watershed management in the Talau-Loes and Mota Masin basins.

Indicator 1.2.1: Number of analyses completed

Target 1.2.1: 1 analysis document completed

For Output 1.2.1, the project will undertake an analysis to understand what investment in governance and institutional capacity will be required to enable effective and efficient transboundary watershed management. Although the JFWG has been mandated with this general task, and the two countries have defined watershed management responsibilities within relevant agencies, successful transboundary management will require further clarification of roles, responsibilities, decision-rights and institutional processes. Moreover, although the MOU between Indonesia and Timor-Leste provides a strong basis for this project, long-term shared transboundary watershed management will require permanent institutional arrangements. The project will contract a third-party governance specialist to work with the JFWG to produce this output and the analysis will be completed by the first quarter of year two.

Output 1.2.2: JFWG trained to play a leadership role in watershed management.

Indicator 1.2.2: Number of Working Group members trained

Target 1.2.2.: 15 people (estimated at 30% women in Timor-Leste and 40% women in Indonesia)

As the focal body for transboundary watershed management, per designation by the two country governments, the JFWG must have the requisite capacity to undertake its responsibilities, including the ability to steer processes to implement the SAP. Building on the training for implementing TDA processes (Output 1.1.4), the project will work with university partners and IW:Learn to prepare and deliver a series of training sessions of the members of the JFWG, addressing skill and knowledge

requirements for effective watershed management. Topics to be covered include vision statements and goal setting, effective communications, prioritizing alternatives, strategic planning, economic analysis, consultation processes, action planning, and monitoring and evaluation. The training will include gender mainstreaming techniques and capacity building to undertake gender analysis, etc. (the project team will review relevant content already captured on the IW:Learn gender hub). The JFWG trainings will be completed by the end of year two.

Output 1.2.3: Operational structure developed and defined in Operations Manual, including a transboundary data sharing mechanism, for the JFWG and for the community taskforces to enable transboundary watershed management in the Talau-Loes and Mota Masin basins.

Indicator 1.2.3: Number of operational structures and systems

Target 1.2.3: 1 operational structure/system, as defined in Operations Manual

Output 1.2.3 will capture governance and implementation arrangements to be followed by the institutional framework for transboundary watershed management. This will comprise an Operations Manual that describes management structures and systems, processes for coordination and decision-making, consultations, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation (including data sharing), and other management activities, roles and responsibilities. A key element of processes and procedures covered in the Operations Manual will be the role of the community task forces and interactions with the JFWG. Preparation of the Operations Manual will be the responsibility of the PMU, supported by technical staff from within the two Ministries and contracted expertise. Although the PMU will initiate work on the Operations Manual in year one of the project in parallel to efforts to establish the JFWG, the Manual's finalization will be overseen by the JFWG once it is installed and operational.

Component 2: SAP with JFWG decision making/management policies and structures set up, allowing for both countries at the national and regional level to endorse the SAP and then implement SAP sub-plans for the Talau-Loes (260,489 ha) and Mota Masin (9,236 ha) basins.

Component 2 addresses the barrier of a lack of transboundary watershed management plans. A Strategic Action Plan (SAP) will help define, prioritize and implement best practices with appropriate interventions identified that are capable of responding to the key threats and drivers. The SAP will provide the basis for SAP sub-plans for the two target basins, as well as a holistic management framework for the execution of the overall mandate of the JFWG. Under the joint leadership of Executing Agencies MOEF and MAF, the SAP and the two basin sub-plans will be produced through a multi-stakeholder process that ensures technical input from local government agencies as well as strong participation by communities through the two community task forces. The planning process will emphasize adaptive management, anticipating that actions in the plans will be refined based on results from field testing under Component 3.

Outcome 2.1: SAP is developed based on the TDA to guide transboundary watershed management of the Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system and the Talau-Loes (260,489 ha) and Mota Masin (9,236 ha) basins, to improve management and food, water and livelihood security for a total of at least 269,725 ha.

Indicator 2.1.: Number of SAPs and SAP sub-plans completed covering 269,725 ha of the shared watershed.

Target 2.1: 1 SAP and 2 SAP sub-plans completed for the two basins, with metrics to track improvements in food, water and livelihood security, as well as aquifer conditions, and financing opportunities identified for its implementation.

Outcome 2.1 is led by the university partners, CI and government experts, who will lead the process to develop a Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for the Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system and sub-plans for the Talau-Loes and Mota Masin basins, based on information and systems developed under Component 1 as described above. The planning process will produce a sequential series of Outputs as follows:

Output 2.1.1: Vision statements for priority problems articulated by JFWG with key stakeholders, especially the two community taskforces.

Indicator 2.1.1: Number of vision statements

Target 2.1.1: Two vision statements (one for each basin; gender responsive)

To produce a Strategic Action Plan (SAP) with broad-based stakeholder buy-in, Output 2.1.1 will initiate the participatory multi-stakeholder process by engaging actors to develop Vision statements that reflect a shared understanding of what the SAP is intended to achieve. These statements will be informed by the TDA, responding to the conditions, gaps, management needs and recommendations developed through the TDA process. The PMU will be responsible for working with the JFWG and community task forces to undertake this process with support from university partners; the consultative process itself will rely on outside facilitation services engaged by the project, to ensure expertise in managing complex multi-stakeholder processes. A core aspect of the Vision statements will relate to shared transboundary management responsibilities between the two countries, but the Vision statements are also expected to capture watershed management objectives relating to environmental as well as socioeconomic development ambitions, and to reflect considerations relating to gender equity. The vision statements will be completed by the first quarter of year three.

Output 2.1.2: Ecosystem based watershed management objectives, indicators and targets defined for strategic actions for the SAP sub-plans.

Indicator 2.1.2: Number of SAP sub-plans with objective indicators and targets

Target 2.1.2.: 2 SAP sub-plans developed (gender responsive)

The Vision statements for each basin (Output 2.1.1) will inform the definition of objectives, with indicators and targets, to be pursued under the SAP sub-plans (one for each basin), which constitute Output 2.1.2. Definition of objectives will be conducted jointly by the JFWG and the community task forces, supported by project planning and M&E expertise supplied by the PMU and university partners. The definition of objectives, indicators and targets will be informed by other GEF IW experiences, including IW guidance on gender-responsive indicators, and will emphasize the importance of SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound) indicators that lend themselves to meaningful tracking to guide adaptive management over time. The SAP sub-plans will be gender responsive and will be completed by the second quarter of year two.

Output 2.1.3: Feasibility study conducted to determine best options for achieving objectives identified in the TDA and SAP sub-plans.

Indicator 2.1.3: Number of feasibility studies conducted

Target 2.1.3: 2 feasibility studies conducted (including social and gender aspects)

After defining watershed management objectives (Output 2.1.2) to respond to problems identified in the TDA and SAP sub-plans, technical expertise engaged by the JFWG (from government agencies, university partners, NGO partners, and specialist consultants) will characterize a range of options for interventions to achieve those objectives. Selection of strategic actions will require feasibility assessment of these options, taking into consideration technical, legal, financial and social factors, including considerations of gender and inclusivity. To conduct the feasibility studies (one for each basin) that will comprise Output 2.1.3, the project will work with JFWG to compose teams from the project partners, supplemented by contracted expertise as needed. The feasibility studies will consider social and gender aspects and will be completed by the second quarter of year three.

Output 2.1.4: Key policy changes or additions identified to support SAP sub-plan implementation.

Indicator 2.1.4: Number of memos describing recommended policy change for submission to government

Target: 1 policy memo for each country with gender mainstreamed into new policies

Building on the TDA and governance and institutional analysis (Output 1.2.1), the JFWG will analyze the SAP sub-plan objectives to determine policy work needed to support implementation of effective transboundary watershed management. The scope of needed policy work cannot be determined before these analyses have been completed, and will also depend on the objectives collectively defined by stakeholders. Nevertheless, areas that may require attention may be anticipated to include policies relating to land-use planning, monitoring and enforcement; payments for ecosystem services and other incentive mechanisms; and inter-agency coordination to facilitate holistic watershed management. Given that each country currently focuses on domestic watershed management, a policy in each country that explicitly addresses how to manage the ten transboundary watersheds would significantly

advance this work. The policy recommendations will be gender responsive and will be completed by the second quarter of year three.

Output 2.1.5: Financing needs assessment conducted and potential sources of financing for SAP and SAP sub-plans, knowledge management system, and other investment needs identified.

Indicator 2.1.5: Number of financing needs assessments (including potential sources of financing) conducted

Target 2.1.5: 2 financing needs assessments (including potential sources of financing) conducted; includes gender and social aspects mainstreamed into assessment.

Once the complete set of strategic actions to achieve transboundary watershed management objectives has been identified, the JFWG will commission an assessment of financing needs to execute the SAP and sub-plans. These financing needs can be anticipated to include ongoing costs of governance/management frameworks (guided by the Operations Manual ? Output 1.2.4), implementation of field interventions, and monitoring and evaluation (including knowledge management), among others. Output 2.1.5 (one financing needs assessment for each basin) will also identify potential sources for addressing financing needs, expected to include government budget allocations, local revenue mechanisms, and development assistance. Given the importance of watersheds in supplying ecosystem services, and the linkages between upstream land-use management and downstream water users, the financing needs assessment will devote specific attention to the suitability of Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) arrangements in the context of the project's target watershed. Gender and social aspects will be mainstreamed into the financing needs assessments and the assessments will be completed by the end of year 3.

Output 2.1.6: SAP sub-plans integrated into a unified SAP and compiled into report for public consultation and government review.

Indicator 2.1.6: Number of consolidated SAPs and reports for public consultation

Target 2.1.6: 1 consolidated SAP and 1 report for public consultation

Building on Component 1, the culmination of activities to produce Outputs 2.1.1 ? 2.1.5 will be a unified Strategic Action Plan for transboundary watershed management to guide the efforts of the JFWG, community task forces and other stakeholders, covering the two project basins. The sub-plans ultimately will be integrated into a unified SAP following consultations in each country. The consultation process will constitute interagency sessions as well as community-level sessions with focal communities identified in the TDA process. The PMU will facilitate incorporation of inputs received during consultations into the final TDA products, with support provided to the government agencies in the two countries by university partners, reinforced by contracted expertise as needed. Output 2.1.6 will be the presentation of this SAP in a report suitable for sharing with a wide range of stakeholders, and particularly the various government institutions in both countries that will be involved in review, approval and endorsement processes (as these processes are new, they will be defined under Output

2.2.1 below, including the required stakeholder consultations). Equally important will be the distillation of the SAP reports into forms suitable for dissemination in local communities, to support community task force engagement work. The PMU will engage technical expertise to compile the report, with substantial input from the JFWG as well as university partners; the report will be completed by the second quarter of year four.

Outcome 2.2: SAP is endorsed by both countries, improving management and food and water security for 269,725 ha, and enabling future scale-up to the entire 466,601 ha Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system.

Indicator 2.2: Number of ministerial endorsements.

Target 2.2: Two endorsements (one for each country) of SAP and accompanying metrics covering the shared watershed of 269,725 ha.

Outcome 2.2 focuses on defining and following the required government procedures and mainstreaming the SAP's importance to secure formal endorsement at the ministerial level, as well as identify potential financing to ensure its implementation. A management plan already has been drafted for the Talau-Loes basin, but more detail is required and there has been no similar effort yet for the Mota Masin basin. Immediate actions will be identified for field testing to refine and finalize the SAP and SAP sub-plans, and for communicating results under Component 3.

Output 2.2.1: Definition of the necessary political process in each country for final endorsement of the SAP.

Indicator 2.2.1: Number of defined endorsement processes

Target 2.2.1: 2 processes

Transboundary watershed management is new to both Indonesia and Timor-Leste. Therefore the requirements for endorsement and approval of the SAP are not well-defined. Output 2.2.2 will be a clear articulation of the steps and requirements in each country to secure formal authorization of the SAP and maximize its regulatory strength. Doing so is essential for inter-agency recognition, alignment with regulatory enforcement, and government budgetary allocations, and to signal official commitment. The JFWG will work with government agencies in each country to document the required political processes, assisted by the PMU and will complete this by the end of year three.

Output 2.2.2: SAP and SAP sub-plans mainstreamed within each country's line agencies, finalized for review within each country according to processes defined in Output 2.2.1.

Indicator 2.2.2: Number of SAP and SAP sub-plans mainstreamed

Target 2.2.2: 3 (1 SAP and 2 SAP sub-plans)

For meaningful impact as well as formal approval, the SAP and SAP sub-plans will require broad-based buy-in from all relevant government agencies at local, regional and national levels. Once the required processes are identified (Output 2.2.1), the JFWG will lead efforts to socialize the SAP and SAP sub-plans among the relevant line agencies to secure a smooth path to official endorsement. This will involve convening meetings of relevant agency representatives to present the SAP and provide additional information on request. The multi-stakeholder processes under Component 1 and Outcome 2.1 will have included the relevant agencies, such that significant concerns may be expected to already have been addressed. Output 2.2.2 will be reflected in documentation of approval or non-objection by the various agencies, to form part of the dossiers to be submitted for Ministerial approval.

Output 2.2.3: SAP and SAP sub-plans endorsed at Ministerial level.

Indicator 2.2.3: Number of SAP and SAP sub-plans endorsed at Ministerial level

Target 2.2.3: 3 (1 SAP and 2 SAP sub-plans) endorsed

Given that the SAP and SAP sub-plans relate to inter-governmental cooperation, endorsement will be required at the Ministerial level in each country (The Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (Directorate General for Watershed and Protected Forest Management); Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (Directorate General for Forestry, Coffee and Industrial Plants), in furtherance of the inter-ministerial MOU and Implementation Arrangement documents signed by the two countries. This Output also will be shaped by the long-term arrangements to be put in place to transition from the current MOU to greater permanence. The JFWG will be responsible for securing these endorsements, following the processes identified in Output 2.2.1. and will obtain endorsement by the end of year four.

Output 2.2.4: SAP and SAP sub-plan implementation plans developed

Indicator 2.2.4: Number of SAP and SAP sub-plan implementation plans developed

Target 2.2.4: 3 (1 SAP and 2 SAP sub-plan) implementation plans developed

Endorsement of the SAP and SAP-plans (Output 2.2.3) will provide an unambiguous mandate to the JFWG to proceed with implementing strategic actions for enhanced transboundary watershed management. To do so, the JFWG will prepare detailed implementation plans at the SAP and SAP sub-plan level. Whereas the SAP and SAP sub-plans will present broader strategy with a medium- to long-term time horizon, the implementation plans will focus on more detailed activities in the near term

through annual workplans. The JFWG will lead preparation of Output 2.2.4, consisting of these implementation plans with timelines, input requirements and accompanying budgets, and implementation roles and responsibilities. The implementation plans will be gender responsive and the SAP and SAP sub-plan implementation plans will be completed by the end of the project.

Component 3: SAP sub-plan livelihood improvements and water and food security practices tested with communities, and lessons shared for future application to the entire Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system (465,601 ha).

Component 3 addresses the barriers of a lack of experiential knowledge incorporated into planning and a lack of information sharing, which in turn limits the ability to learn from management experiences within and beyond transboundary watersheds for the two countries. Key results include communication of results and recommendations through the sharing of knowledge products and the ability to better manage shared watersheds. Another expected result is developing the pathway and plans for scaling up transboundary watershed management beyond the project basins to benefit the greater Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system.

Outcome 3.1: Increased field testing of agriculture, soil and water management practices to help refine and improve SAP sub-plan recommendations.

Indicator 3.1: Number of practices field tested.

Target 3.1: At least 10 practices recommended in SAP sub-plans field tested with 20 communities (450 people; 35% women in Timor-Leste and 25% women in Indonesia) in the two basins, and lessons shared.

Outcome 3.1 includes field testing of SAP sub-plan recommendations to help refine and improve them, enabling communities to trial them on the ground first. This also responds to government emphasis on the need for concrete early results and action on the ground to accompany planning activities. Identification of practices for field testing will build on past work by the CSDA as well as SAPIP experience, as well as results from feasibility assessment (Output 2.1.3). Importantly, the design of these recommendations will emphasize implications with respect to improved livelihoods and livelihood security within the two target basins, responding to priorities of local communities and government. At the same time, field testing will build the evidence base for beneficial impacts of interventions with respect to water and food security. This Outcome will involve 20 communities in the two transboundary basins, identified through the TDA process conducted under Outcome 1.1.

Output 3.1.1: Recommendations for enhancing livelihoods related to better water and food security designed and tested.

Indicator 3.1.1: Number of recommendations designed and tested

Target 3.1.1: At least 3 recommendations

Long-term community commitment to enhanced watershed management will be a function of the degree to which management measures yield tangible improvements in community wellbeing. Therefore field testing of interventions will focus on measures that enhance local community livelihoods while improving water and food security, informed by previous experience of CSDA as well as SAPIP. Although specific interventions cannot be identified until the preceding assessment and planning steps have been conducted, they may be anticipated to include activities relating to better water management in agriculture, better pasture management in livestock keeping, and waste management. Synergies between watershed management and livelihoods will be sought in terms of improved productivity through yield growth, quality improvements, reduced waste (e.g. of biomass by-products), and/or new income generating activities. University partners will lead identification of interventions for testing, working together with government technicians, community members and other partners (must include 30% women). Recommendations will be prepared by the third quarter of year two and the testing will occur throughout the rest of the project.

Output 3.1.2: Measures to reduce soil degradation related to agriculture from the SAP designed and tested.

Indicator 3.1.2: Number of measures from SAP sub-plans designed and tested

Target 3.1.2: At least 3 measures

Agriculture is the economic mainstay of a large majority of the people living in the two project basins. Climate-smart, sustainable agriculture (relating to field crops and tree crops as well as livestock) involves practices that are beneficial with respect to watershed management, including reduced soil degradation. Available background information on the project geography indicates that recommendations for such measures will feature prominently in the SAP, but specific measures remain to be determined (on the basis of the TDA, participatory processes, and feasibility assessment, as well as CSDA and SAPIP experience). Activities for this output will be led by university partners (at least 30% women). Measures will be identified by the third quarter of year two and the testing will occur throughout the rest of the project.

Output 3.1.3: Measures to help reforest and restore degraded areas designed and tested.

Indicator 3.1.3: Number of measures designed and tested

Target 3.1.3: At least 4 measures

Maintaining watershed function (and reversing loss of watershed function) in the project area will require land cover rehabilitation in areas that have been subjected to unplanned conversion or progressive degradation. Specific interventions under Output 3.1.3 can range from passive restoration encouraged by enhanced protection of sensitive areas to intercropping with canopy species to intensive reforestation; activities for this output will be led by university partners, supplemented by contracted expertise to work with government technical staff and local communities to identify locally appropriate options and initiate field testing. Given the available budget, the scale of these activities likely will be limited to smaller demonstration plots; however, depending on the interventions that ultimately are prioritized, there may be scope for alignment with existing government programs (e.g. seedling nurseries and forest rehabilitation programs conducted by both country governments; see below) or other initiatives such as SAPIP. Measures will be identified by the third quarter of year two and the testing will occur throughout the rest of the project.

Outcome 3.2: JFWG communicates project results, shares them with the IW: Learn, and designs future plans for scaling up transboundary watershed management across the entire 465,601 ha Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system.

Indicator 3.2a: Number of knowledge platforms in place

Target 3.2a: One knowledge platform set up and operational

Indicator 3.2b: Number of knowledge sharing events conducted.

Target 3.2b: 4 watershed/university partner learning exchanges conducted.

Outcome 3.2 involves sharing the GEF project results, including from the process of developing the TDA and the SAP and SAP sub-plans, as well as those based on what was learned from the field testing. It also includes full participation and engagement in IW:Learn, learning from others in the network, and contributing project results to the network, benefitting from a large set of additional experiences. The communities and the task forces will select various interventions to trial, with CI, university partners, and government partners providing support to help design the interventions and review the results from the trials. These actors will also help refine, as needed, the SAP and SAP sub-plan recommendations on the basis of learning generated through field testing of practices. Within IW:Learn, the JFWG will lead presentation of project results and share lessons learned, and the JFWG will also help facilitate exchanges among government and community groups across basins within the Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system as a part of transboundary learning, to catalyze replication from the Talau-Loes and Mota-Masin basins to the Bikuba Hau Oepotis, Tafara and Babulu basins.

Output 3.2.1: Lessons learned from setting up the JFWG and recommendations from SAP sub-plan field testing shared across both governments and for replication in other shared basins.

Indicator 3.2.1a: Number of lessons learned knowledge products produced

Target 3.2.1a: 1 lessons learned report

Indicator 3.2.1b: Number of knowledge sharing events

Target 3.2.1b: 2 knowledge sharing events

The PMU will be responsible for working with the JFWG and other partners to document and share lessons learned under the project on an ongoing basis. This responsibility will be met through capturing of lessons learned in regular project reporting, complemented by commissioned studies to produce specific learning products (e.g., case studies, field reports, best practice syntheses). Learning products will be shared through online communication channels (including IW:Learn) as well as dedicated knowledge sharing events. These products also will be synthesized in an overall lessons learned report. Targeted knowledge products also will be produced in forms suitable for different audiences, including academia, government technicians, government policy makers, and, crucially, local communities. Lessons learned will be compiled and shared during the second half of the project.

Output 3.2.2: Exchange visits conducted across the 5 basins and with university partners to promote shared learning and uptake of SAP sub-plan results.

Indicator 3.2.2: Number of exchange visits conducted

Target 3.2.2: 5 visits (exchange participants should be at least 40% women^{[5]¹)}

Output 3.2.2 seeks to promote replication of the Talau-Loes and Mota-Masin work in the Bikuba Hau Oepotis, Tafara and Babulu basins ? together, these five basins comprise the Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system. The JFWG will organize exchange visits as a tool to engage government actors, local communities, and other stakeholders. These visits will facilitate learning through direct observation and exchange with project implementers and beneficiaries. These visits will thereby contribute to ongoing project execution and refinement of activities, while also building a foundation for replication of the project in other basins. Finally, through IW:Learn the project will explore the possibility of learning visits to other successful transboundary watershed management settings for selected JFWG members. The exchange visits will occur in year five.

Output 3.2.3: Participation in IW:Learn, hosted by the GEF, sharing lessons learned from one of the newest transboundary agreements.

Indicator 3.2.3: Number of knowledge products generated and shared with IW:Learn

Target 3.2.3: 9 knowledge products (at least one document with lessons learned from GMP and shared via IW: Learn)

The PMU will work with the JFWG and university partners to ensure active participation in IW:Learn, to both contribute to and benefit from the growing global body of work on watershed management.

This includes contribution of learning materials to the IW:Learn platform (i.e. aforementioned knowledge products, to include IW Results Notes), participation in online seminars and exchanges, and serving as a resource to others in the IW: Learn network. At least one knowledge product will focus on lessons learned on women's engagement and gender mainstreaming.

Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation

The bi-national watershed governance arrangements make this a complex project, involving significant stakeholders in two countries, with an ambitious objective that will be transformative. It will require dedicated management and coordination, and consistent effort to sustain forward progress. Therefore, MOEF and MAF and their partners have devoted particular attention to ensuring an effective structure for project management, governance, and coordination. Linkages to IW:Learn will be essential in this Component, to align program management and ensure consistency of M&E efforts with evolving global best practice.

Outcome 4.1: Monitoring and evaluation program in place that assesses overall progress and results of the project and facilitates adaptive management.

Indicator 4.1: % of required reports and evaluations completed.

Target 4.1.: 100% of required reports and evaluations completed

Timely, high-quality Project reporting is critical for adaptive management, and the ambitious scope of the proposed project will undoubtedly require adaptive management over the course of execution. This highlights the importance of both designing appropriate systems and processes, and staffing the PMU with appropriate skills and capacity. The reporting framework will be designed to meet the M&E needs under GEF's International Waters Focal Area Strategy with respect to impact measurement. The reporting system also will reflect the need to facilitate bi-national data and information sharing between Indonesia and Timor-Leste, for ongoing reinforcement of the JFWG.

Output 4.1.1: A gender-sensitive M&E system developed and implemented to collect, analyze, and synthesize data and information generated during project implementation.

Indicator 4.1.1: Number of M&E programs implemented

Target 4.1.1.: 1 program

As watershed management is the basis of the project, and effective watershed management relies on robust data and information, the Monitoring and Evaluation system is vital for both project governance

and for substantive project delivery. The M&E system must serve as an accessible depository for data and information, as well as the products developed using that data and information, while reliably tracking and documenting the evolution and execution of product development processes. These functions combine the needs of project delivery and project oversight and will also generate the material that will inform knowledge-sharing among stakeholders and with interested parties beyond Indonesia and Timor-Leste. The M&E system will incorporate (among other considerations) specific gender-related indicators, as per the project's Gender Mainstreaming Plan.

To measure delivery of Core Indicator 7, the project team will ensure 269,725 ha are included in the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and the SAP(s), to enable better ecosystem management and related water and food security, via mapping and ground-truthing. The direct beneficiaries figure, 500 people, is a combination of government staff who will be involved through the development of the TDA and the capacity building for the JFWG, as well as community members involved in capacity building, the task forces and testing of actions in Outcome 3. This figure will be measured through participation lists, task force membership, training records, etc.

Success of JFWG training will be measured through a series of tests to determine the members are prepared to take on the responsibility of leading this work. Tests will be conducted immediately after training sessions and at regular intervals (to be agreed upon with the members of JFWG) to ensure retention. The key expectation is not only that the members of the JFWG will have the knowledge and skills to manage a GEF project (including understanding and abiding by all restrictions, etc.), but also understand and be able to work across the border and be the voice for their governments, while still being able to advocate for the entire watershed and not just their 'side.' They will need intimate understanding of the TDA and the SAPs and will need to be able to respond to community requests and concerns, particularly as SAP implementation is tested in Outcome 3. The indicator that the JFWG is ready to lead will be a ToR for the entire group (approved by both governments) that clearly articulates the needs of both countries' watersheds management and the surrounding communities.

The set of outcomes described above and their corresponding outputs reflect the following Theory of Change: if a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) is completed for the Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system; a Strategic Action Plan (SAP) is developed on the basis of the TDA, with sub-plans for the Talau-Loes and Mota Masin basins; priority interventions are selected from the SAP and piloted in the two basins; and adaptive management takes place on the basis of effective monitoring and evaluation; then a transboundary management entity can be set up and begin work on the basis of shared management plans, using best practice and learnings derived from the TDA work, from other efforts around the world (e.g. through IW:Learn), and from knowledge generated through implementation of field activities. This will result in robust transboundary water management, enhanced food, water and livelihood security for 458,221 beneficiaries, and a clear path for scale-up to the entirety of the Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system and replication in other transboundary contexts around the world. The global environmental benefits of these results include improved water supplies, reduced risk of floods, droughts, landslides, reduced erosion and sedimentation, and habitat/ecosystem maintenance. This Theory of Change is represented in the figure below:

Figure 2: Management of Indonesian and Timor-Leste Transboundary Watersheds (MITLTW) Theory of Change

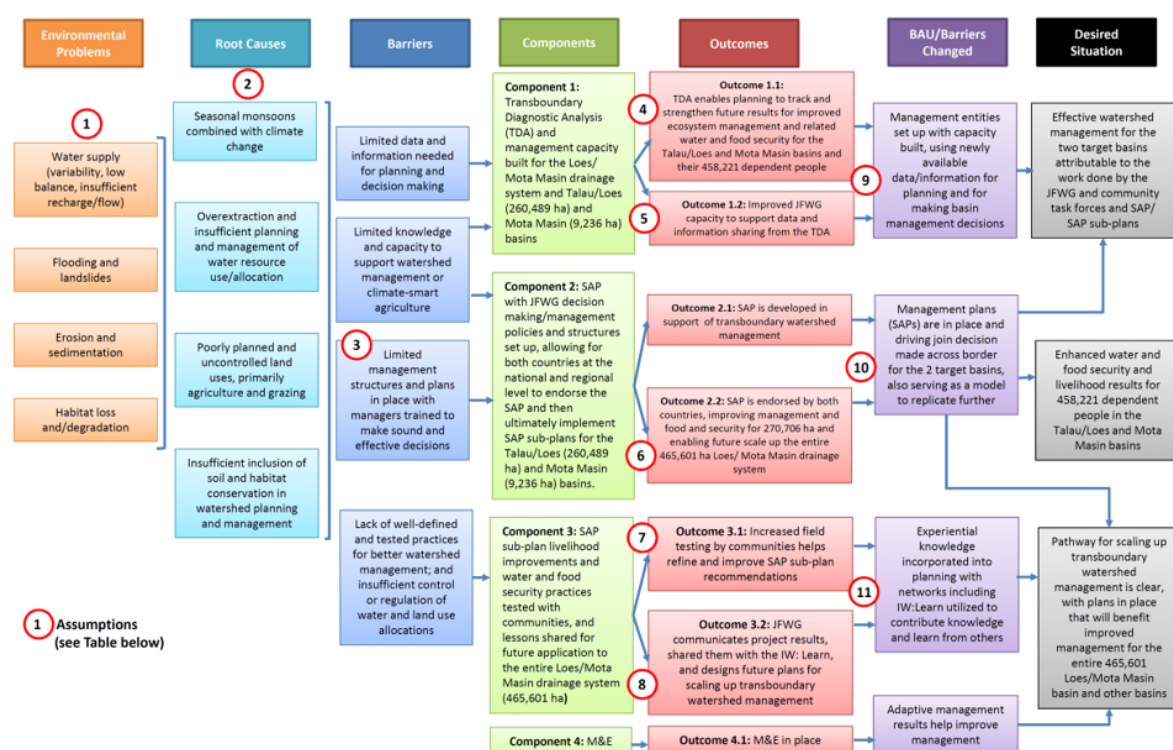


Table 2: Assumptions in the Theory of Change

1	These environmental problems are recognized as priorities by government and local communities.
2	Local actions have a significant impact within the overall context of climate change.
3	Improved management capacity combined with better data and knowledge will be put to use for better planning and regulation.
4	TDA is the appropriate tool in this setting.
5	Institutional and regulatory contexts will accommodate shared transboundary governance that also includes communities.
6	Administrative processes to review, approve and endorse measures can be completed within the project timeline.
7	Communities are willing to undertake behavior change prescribed by recommended interventions.
8	Demonstrations result in measurable and meaningful positive impacts within the project timeframe.
9	There is sustained political will to consolidate the project.
10	There is sustained political will to expand and replicate the project in other transboundary watersheds.
11	Knowledge and lessons learned are seen by stakeholders as applicable to their contexts.

Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

The MITLTW project is directly aligned with GEF-7 Focal Area 3: Enhancing water security in freshwater ecosystems, and in particular 3-6: Enhance water security in freshwater ecosystems through enhanced regional and national cooperation on shared freshwater surface and groundwater basins. The MITLTW project focuses on transboundary management of freshwater ecosystems with links to coastal/marine ecosystems, and strengthening food and water security for dependent populations in the island nations of Timor-Leste and Indonesia. Both countries have expressed firm commitment and have asked for support to help them further their plans to implement effective transboundary watershed management. The primary results from this project would be two basins with TDAs and SAPs completed and endorsed to allow for better managed watersheds between and within and between the two countries (IW indicator 7.1). Thus, the project focuses on priority IW themes of better coordination across borders and operationalizing existing transboundary watershed agreements and commitments.

The project will complete a TDA and an SAP with two SAP sub-plans, as well as planning to help unlock future funding to support government efforts to implement the SAP once completed after the project ends. The project will build capacity across borders, set up and formalize new transboundary watershed management community task forces, and it will also help operationalize the already established on paper JFWG to ensure day-to-day management support is in place. The project will also harmonize best practices for watershed management across borders, and facilitate implementation of the signed bi-lateral agreements related to forest, water, agriculture and other sectoral policies?also engaging relevant government agencies across borders. Piloting SAP sub-plan interventions in communities will also help enhance the agricultural productivity of lands and improve livelihoods with further market growth potential, as part of incentivizing communities to actively engage in managing their watersheds and to make sure that the buy-in and support exists to begin implementing the SAP.

The MITLTW project builds on existing efforts both countries are pursuing as part of climate change adaptation strategies, and provides data, information and recommendations which will help improve food and water and environmental security across the two target basins, sharing lessons learned that can benefit the entire Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system. Finally, this project aligns with both country?s commitments to the UN Water Courses Convention, Ramsar Convention, and mitigation and adaptation planning related to the UNFCCC.

Linkages with other GEF Projects and Relevant Initiatives

Table 3: Other Relevant Projects and Initiatives

GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives	Linkages and Coordination
<p>Securing the long-term conservation of Timor-Leste's biodiversity and ecosystem services through the establishment of a functioning National Protected Area System and the improvement of natural resource management in priority catchment corridors (GEF 9434)</p>	<p>This project is led by CI and sets up Timor-Leste's country's protected area system. At the site level, the project facilitates participatory collaborative management arrangements with local communities, to reduce threats to critical ecosystems and enhance sustainable livelihoods. It focuses on two basins outside the MITLTW geography (the Comoro River and Irabere River basins). However, these two basins overlap with other transboundary basins. The MITLTW project will build on the protected area/watershed project mapping and GIS analyses and collaboration across civil society, community and other actors, and incorporate best practices that emerge from this project into the MITLTW SAP.</p>
<p>Building Shoreline Resilience of Timor-Leste to Protect Local Communities and their Livelihoods (GEF 5671)</p>	<p>This project is led by UNDP, and although it does not have common geographic coverage with MITLTW, both projects focus on watersheds i.e., the Irabere River basin, and include a component linking ridge to reef. The MITLTW project will consult with the shoreline resilience team, aiming to build upon the planning they have done for watersheds and any other relevant adaptation activities.</p>
<p>Other Initiatives</p>	
<p>Consortium for Sustainable Dryland Agriculture</p>	<p>The Consortium for Sustainable Dryland Agriculture, a partner on the MITLTW project, is comprised of universities in Australia, Indonesia and Timor-Leste with a mutual interest in addressing watershed management and other means of enhancing agricultural productivity, food security and livelihoods following climate-smart, sustainable practices in dryland ecosystems. The Consortium is conducting related research both within and outside of the Talau-Loes/Mota Masin project area, and will inform best practices for agriculture, soil and water management. They will also bring value added benefits related to student research.</p>
<p>Sustainable Agriculture Productivity Improvement Project (SAPIP), World Bank</p>	<p>As described above, SAPIP aims to improve agricultural productivity, food security and watershed management for the Loes Basin in Timor-Leste. The MITLTW project will coordinate closely with this effort, building on lessons learned, engaging relevant local partners as key stakeholders, and leveraging capacity developed through SAPIP to further integrate climate-smart practices, conservation, and basin management into agriculture development.</p>
<p>JICA-financed, community based sustainable natural resource management, Phase 2</p>	<p>JICA has been supporting community-based natural resource management in Timor-Leste since 2007. This JICA-financed project is a follow-up phase of a successful community basin management initiative. The MITLTW project will build upon the collaborative management arrangements, and the best practices emerging from this work ? given that they relate to soil and water management and agriculture.</p>

EU- and German-financed Partnership for Sustainable Agroforestry (PSAF)	The PSAF program aims to develop sustainable market oriented, competitive, climate resilient and prosperous agroforestry systems to increase rural employment and income. The MITLTW project will incorporate best practices into the SAP, and also consider private sector partners for stakeholder engagement with the TDA and SAP process.
IKI-funded Solution for Marine and Coastal Resilience in Coral Triangle (SOMACORE)	The SOMACORE project led by GIZ with CI as a partner (agreement pending), aims to improve long term effective management of 3.35 million hectares of transboundary waters in the Coral Triangle region, including Timor-Leste, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Malaysia and Philippines. This work is expected to yield invaluable lessons learned about transboundary cooperation, enhancing food security and livelihood opportunities; through CI, the MITLTW project will readily access these learnings.
Asian Forest Cooperation Organization (AfoCO)	Timor-Leste and Indonesia are both members of AfoCO, which seeks to strengthen regional forest cooperation and translate sound forest policies and proven technologies into action to rehabilitate degraded forest land and prevent deforestation. Potential synergies with the MITLTW project include sharing regional experiences and best practice, fostering regional partnerships, and capacity building through AfoCO's regional education and training center.
Mannaki Fund (New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT)) Enhancing climate resilience of coastal communities in Timor-Leste through improved MPA management, livelihood support, and fisheries management	CI-led project (in stage 2 of the proposal process with MFAT) aims to increase climate resilience with coastal communities in Timor-Leste near the border with Indonesia. One outcome is that transboundary communities have agreed to collaborate on management of fisheries. The project will lay the groundwork with communities who are already managing Marine Protected Areas to further protect their coastal assets. Potential synergies with the MITLTW project include preliminary work at the community-level for the transboundary Peace Park and working on protected and managing shared marine resources.
Kiwa Initiative (funded by EU, Canada, AFD, Australian Aid and New Zealand MFAT), ?Resilient Pacific Communities through Ecosystem-based Reef and Mangrove Restoration, Management and Sustainable Livelihoods?	CI-led project (in stage 2 of proposal process) aims to increase climate resilience in Fiji, Samoa and Timor-Leste. The work in Timor-Leste is aligned with the work being proposed in the MITLTW. Potential synergies include improved livelihoods work for communities in Timor-Leste and shared learning on nature-based solutions and scientific collaboration that could be useful in defining the transboundary work.
FAO led Indonesian Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (ISLME) project	The FAO-ISLME project is currently being implemented across a transboundary marine area between Timor-Leste and Indonesia. Their main focus is to support effective sustainable management for the region and improve management of fisheries resources and food security by gender mainstreaming. Potential synergies include lessons on transboundary management, livelihood work, and capacity building.

FAO Technical Cooperation Programme ?Community Forestry Development Project?	The project aimed to finalize the existing draft National Community Forestry Strategy, and build capacity to facilitate establishment of community forestry processes, including a framework and set of tools for forest land tenure assessment. Forest user groups were formed, guided by forest management plans; community forestry development approaches were tested in pilot sites in different agro-ecological zones.
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Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTE, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

The TDA results will be used to develop the first SAP for the two countries for transboundary watershed management, in direct alignment with the two existing transboundary agreements. Not only are the necessary framework agreements in place, but the two countries have also designated a transboundary authority to manage the watersheds from day to day. As the IA specifically focuses on the Talau-Loes basin and extrapolating lessons learned and replicating them in the other basins of the Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system, the buy-in and support for including this basin within the MITLTW project from both governments is very strong. However, without GEF funding support, the agreements between the two countries will exist on paper without the financial, technical and institutional capacity to actually implement transboundary watershed management or realize the associated livelihood strengthening and enhanced water and food security outcomes.

The RPDAS (management plan) suggested capacity building and data sharing for government agencies tasked with managing watersheds?including the JFWG?and mentioned setting up community task forces as part of reducing environmental problems and threats. To date, neither the plans to operationalize the RPDAS, nor the formalization or set up of the JFWG, have taken place. Support is needed from the MITLTW project, led by MOEF and MAF, to formalize and operationalize the JFWG. As part of operationalization, the JFWG will first need to develop a clear set of mandates, action items and guidance/formal operational procedures. These will need to be reviewed, endorsed, and included within the larger commitments made by each country related to the IA.

Without GEF support for this project, the JFWG and the community task forces are not likely to become operational in the foreseeable future, and the current reality of limited collaboration and cooperation is likely to persist. The project will put in place the co-management structure needed to provide ongoing guidance and support to develop and implement appropriate watershed management interventions. It will build on the capacity for agricultural planning and development being developed under SAPIP, in particular by testing and replicating climate-smart agriculture and livestock practices that enhance basin management; however, without the project, SAPIP impacts at best will be limited to the Timor-Leste portion of the Talau-Loes basin, and ultimately may be undermined by continued challenges facing basin management in the Indonesian portion. The project also builds on the efforts of the CSDA, by consolidating research and field-testing results for land- and resource-use practices and creating an avenue for scaled-up adoption through the JFWG.

The additionality of GEF funding for the MITLTW project relates to ensuring that management systems and capacity are in place, with a clear and transparently developed action plan built on field-tested interventions and reflecting stakeholder uptake and buy-in. The field-tested interventions will be

aligned to metrics tracking progress in addressing the major threats facing watersheds identified by both country governments. The SAP will specifically address the barriers to those threats, responding with realistic and appropriate solutions. Thus, the incremental impact of the GEF investment will be to make concrete management possible to generate global environmental benefits in the project area, with a clear path for replication to other shared basins along the Indonesia-Timor-Leste border.

Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

With respect to the number of shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management: The project will focus on two basins – Talau-Loes and Mota Masin – in the Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system that straddles the border between Indonesia and Timor-Leste. The total area of these two basins is 269,725 ha. **The project will ensure multi-state cooperation to reduce threats to this watershed.**

Regarding the number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment: The total number of people living in the two focal basins is 458,221, with a 51:49 ratio of men to women. These people will benefit from new and improved cooperative management of transboundary watersheds through maintenance of vital ecosystem services that sustain livelihoods and household water use. **These communities will also enjoy reduced vulnerability to climate variability and climate-related risks and increase ecosystem resilience as these will be considered when developing the SAPs and the outputs under Outcome 3.1. Outputs under Outcome 3.1. will also test options to reduce pollution load in international waters from nutrient enrichment and other land-based activities.**

Global environmental benefits will result from improved land- and resource-use over nearly 270,000 hectares, which represents a large area for an island ecosystem. The MITLTW project target area overlaps with protected areas and other areas with important biodiversity habitat, relevant to Aichi Biodiversity Target 7 of the CBD (see Table 3). The focal basins in the project geography overlap with areas prioritized for conservation and restoration. The project also supports the Land Degradation Neutrality targets under the Convention to Combat Desertification – which both countries have endorsed and included in national targets. Improved agricultural production, grazing practices, and forest management interventions will also offer associated results in terms of livelihood benefits. Finally, the MITLTW project includes actions relevant to strategies for climate change mitigation and adaptation, advancing both countries' commitments under the UNFCCC.

The MITLTW project area consists of a dryland ecosystem, characterized by highly threatened soils, water flows and biodiversity. The global environmental benefits from the MITLTW project include better management of land, soils and water flows, which helps reduce problems of erosion and sedimentation common to many global dryland and other ecosystems. The diagnostic work conducted through the TDA, and the resulting recommendations in the SAP and SAP sub-plans, will also help inform best practices for agriculture and agroforestry in dryland ecosystems, and suggest means of increasing conservation and climate-smart awareness and practice. The consortium of university partners involved in the MITLTW project will also continue to build upon an already established portfolio of best practices, and utilize results to scale up work in other watersheds across the three

countries -Timor-Leste, Indonesia and Australia- as part of their longer term commitments and fundraising priorities.

The MITLTW project relates to the third Objective under the International Waters Focal Area (enhancing water security in freshwater ecosystems), particularly as realized through regional and national investments in regionally endorsed cooperative frameworks such as SAPs. As noted in GEF-7 Programming Directions, this aligns with the emphasis on transboundary cooperation in SDG Target 6.5, in particular Indicator 6.5.2 (proportion of transboundary basin area within a country covered by an operational arrangement for water cooperation), which will be a key project monitoring indicator. To these ends, the project will contribute to enhanced quality, coverage and free availability of robust data and information on surface and groundwater availability and use, natural resources, and related grey and green infrastructure assets and adaptation deficits; capacity to use this data to inform strategic planning and management; and dialogue between Indonesia and Timor-Leste to use this data for joint decision-making and management action, guided by a transboundary SAP. Shared ecosystem services will thus provide a basis for enhanced cooperation and peaceful relations between the two countries, while supporting water, food, energy and environmental security.

Implementation of the SAP will directly improve management and food, water and livelihood security for a total of 269,725 ha and expansion of this work to additional basins in the drainage system will further increase the area under improved management and increase the number of beneficiaries of better water allocation and management. The primary benefits accruing to at least 458,221 people residing in the Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system will include reduced soil degradation and erosion, improved water flow access and management, and enhanced livelihoods, food and water security. These benefits can be further expanded with follow-on support to replicate the approach in the second major drainage system straddling the border between the two countries.

Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovativeness

This will be the first major project to invest in developing a Strategic Action Plan covering watersheds that straddle the border between Timor-Leste and Indonesia, implemented by a dedicated bi-national management body in the form of the JFWG. It will be the first transboundary watershed management project involving a Small Island Developing Nation. Thus, the MITLTW project adds an island transboundary freshwater management project and information about transboundary management to the global knowledge base.

The MITLTW represents the first collaborative effort on natural resource management by two countries that only recently have stabilized their political relations. An important innovative aspect of the project is the potential to use an area of clear mutual interest ? management of shared watersheds ? as a precedent for collaboration that can be extended to other arenas. Moreover, the governments of Indonesia and Timor-Leste have evinced a shared commitment to cooperative management of the much larger Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system, which includes river and groundwater systems and also has deliberate links to marine systems within each country, reflecting a regional ridge to reef

perspective. Using transboundary watershed management as an anchor for wider cooperation in ridge-to-reef management represents a significant innovation with respect to responding to political opportunity to achieve major environmental benefits.

The project also creates an innovative project management structure?recognizing the joint authority of governments and communities from two countries to co-manage transboundary watersheds. This will involve novel arrangements with respect to data and information collection and sharing, as well as decision-making to ensure coordination and alignment of activities on both sides of the border, guided by the overarching SAP. Further innovations will be the inclusion in the SAP and SAP sub-plans of biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as forest management and restoration. This will reflect a holistic approach to watershed management, and reinforce linkages to other policies and plans relating to natural resource management in the two countries.

Sustainability

Sustainability of the project outcomes rests on strong government policy commitments, installation of institutional capacity, and integrating watershed management into socioeconomic development efforts. With respect to government policy, commitments are reflected in bi-lateral agreements to pursue joint management of transboundary watersheds. The term of the original agreements expired but were then extended, signaling enduring commitment; the project will seek to further reinforce this policy commitment by explicitly establishing transboundary watershed management as a permanent role for the mandated agencies in each country ? the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) Directorate General for Watershed and Protected Forest Management in Indonesia, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) Directorate General for Forestry, Coffee and Industrial Plants in Timor-Leste. The agreements specifically identify Talau-Loes as a priority basin, strengthening the basis for enduring support to maintain and build on the project outcomes on the ground. Finally, policy commitment is rooted in desire on the part of both governments to develop a transboundary watershed management model to apply to all shared basins along their border. Both governments have committed to supporting the JFWG and SAP implementation (including reviewing and updating) after the project ends.

The institutional capacity that will be put in place through the project will contribute to sustainability by ensuring the means to continue translating policy commitments to action on the ground after the conclusion of the project. This capacity relates to designated management bodies (the JFWG and the community task forces), supported by partners such as the university consortium, as well as data and information management, planning, and communications. The execution of these roles will be guided by the Strategic Action Plan developed under the project, and the operational procedures and guidance for the management structures will include processes for periodic updating of these plans to ensure continued relevance through adaptation to changing contexts and priorities. The Strategic Action Plan itself will devote attention to institutional and financial sustainability, building on existing mechanisms in each country for funding watershed management.

The project geography includes areas in each country prioritized by their respective governments for socioeconomic development efforts. At meetings convened in 2018 and 2019 by CSDA, the Ministries responsible for watershed management further endorsed support for longer term work to develop and

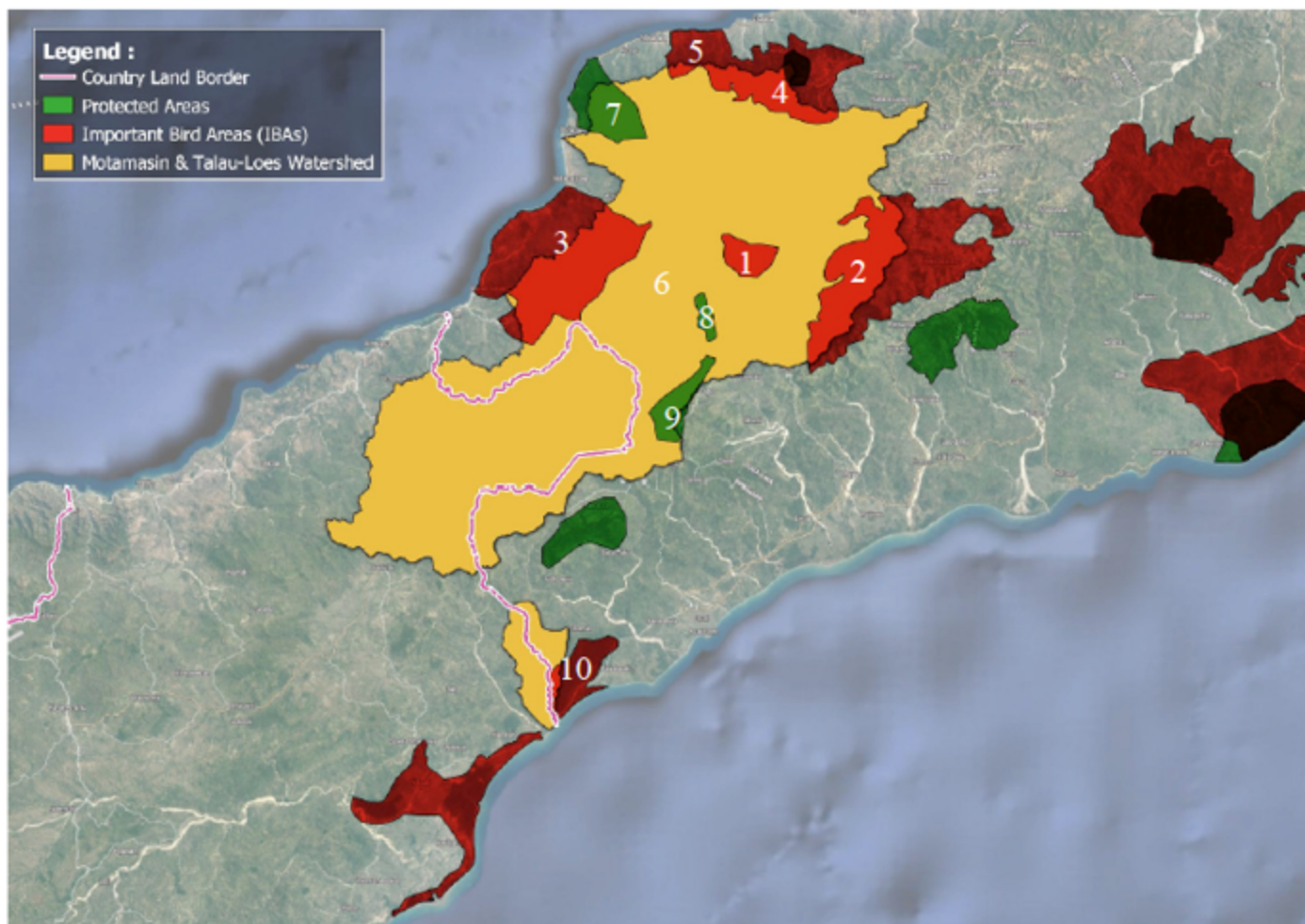
implement sustainable agriculture and watershed management actions. Aligning investment in socioeconomic development with improved watershed management will contribute to sustainability by embedding watershed considerations into land use decisions and practices; anticipated improvements in livelihoods and food security will help mainstream sound watershed management practices, sustaining these project outcomes as communities embrace these practices as in their best interest. This will be reinforced by ensuring community and stakeholder input into the development of the Strategic Action Plan to ensure adoption and implementation.

Replicability and Potential for Scaling Up

The immediate potential for scaling up is reflected in commitments in the two bi-lateral agreements, which reference all ten shared basins. The process, methods, and results generated by the TDA and from the SAP will be replicable in the basins beyond the two targeted by the project. The process of replication will be facilitated by the JFWG, which is responsible for managing the day-to-day activities in all shared watersheds. Training and capacity-building activities under the project will include targeted attention to ensuring that the JFWG and community task forces will have the ability and experience to scale up. The SAP will also address replication and scaling considerations, to ensure that expansion to other basins proceeds in a deliberate, strategic way that consolidates progress while expanding impact. Given the MOU mandate to ultimately cover the entire region, with lead responsibility assigned to dedicated ministries in each country, funding for management of all basins in the Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system will be a priority of the two governments. The project will also enhance likelihood of replication by strengthening collaborative partnerships involving government agencies, civil society, and academia. Knowledge management efforts will also support replication efforts after the project by distilling results and lessons learned into readily communicated information products, working with IW: Learn. Thus, the project anticipates that lessons learned will catalyze replication in other Small Island Developing Nations and other dryland ecosystems.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.



Coordinates for central point of Loes-Talau basin: Lat: -9.003232?, Long: 125.157179?

Coordinates for central point of Moto-Masin basin: Lat: -9.372681?, Long: 125.065457?

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Stakeholder Engagement in the Implementation Phase

A preliminary, general stakeholder engagement plan is presented below (with a detailed chart on specific engagement plans for each stakeholder group on page 46). The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be updated regularly, particularly during the inception phase and at annual Steering Committee Meetings, to continuously adapt to the needs of the project and stakeholders.

Step	Actions to be taken
? 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Conduct socio-economic assessments (and a full regional gender analysis) to understand the key target audience, perceptions, concerns, influencers and preferred communication channels ? Output 1.1.1. o Prepare key messaging and pre-test through participatory processes, specifically targeting key stakeholders and vulnerable groups in the basins. o Identify trusted community leadership across regional and sectoral groups, and local networks and project partners. o Information disclosure including general information about the project (see community information sessions below), to inform and attain support and confirm issues and impacts to the stakeholders ? information disclosure will be done in a culturally appropriate manner and with consideration to literacy levels and gendered needs. o Specific consultation activities to support the implementation of the social and environmental management plans across the project area, including the Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP). o Consultation with those affected by land tenure to confirm approval and assistance arrangements (related to piloting restoration and other efforts to secure natural resources) o Address and mitigate any potential stakeholder concerns, in turn addressing any potential risk to project implementation. o Grievance management.
? 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Engage with leadership groups and local partners to support the creation of the basin task forces (Output 1.1.3). o Establish detailed timeline of engagement processes and make available for the relevant stakeholders o Test critical engagement processes with each community, engage with groups for feedback on process ? review and adjust accordingly. o Establish large-scale community engagement for social and behaviour change approaches, collective decision-making processes and participatory technical assessments to ensure progress towards to project outcomes. o Mitigate potential stop-work or activity block scenarios. o Continue with specific consultation activities to support the implementation of the social and environmental management plans, including the GMP, IPP and grievance mechanism. o Grievance management

Step	Actions to be taken
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Establish stakeholder information and feedback mechanisms including through social media, community perceptions, knowledge, attitude and practice surveys (particularly for livelihood activities), direct dialogue and consultations. o Ensure changes to community and broader stakeholder approaches are based on needs and evidence, are empathetic and culturally appropriate. o Document experiences and use to inform further stakeholder planning as required.

Community information sessions

The project will regularly host community information sessions (Safeguards Coordinators will schedule and lead these sessions; some sessions will be held in conjunction with Task Force meetings). Information sessions enable the project team to provide information, receive feedback and answer questions. Community information sessions will be utilized for project information dissemination, seeking community feedback on project, as well as various management plans included in the ESMP, such as the Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP), the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) and Grievance Mechanism. Community leaders can assist in encouraging all community members to attend including women, elderly people, and young people.

Community information sessions will involve:

Communication via a verbal presentation (highly preferred to be conducted in the community's language).

Printed fact sheets / or community brochures ? designed with the literacy rate in mind.

Issues raised by the community will be summarised and included in internal monthly progress reports.

Basin Task Forces

To ensure full collaboration with the diverse communities, the project has included the creation of Basin Task Forces (output 1.1.3.) to collaborate on project activities (particularly community engagement in the review of the SAP, TDA and SAP sub-plans), impacts and impact management. The project will have four task forces, a task force for each basin in both countries.

The project team (Safeguard Coordinators) will take measures to ensure that disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (such as women and youth, people with disabilities (PWD), the elderly, men and women who are unemployed or with lower education and residents of informal settlements), have equal opportunity to access information, provide feedback, or submit grievances (see Gender Mainstreaming Plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan and Grievance Mechanism for details). As women are often reluctant or unable to speak in general community meetings, separate meetings may be held with them to understand and discuss their preferences and concerns. The general populations of these communities are young, but many youth are leaving to find work in Europe and elsewhere, and thus participation in community projects tends to be low. The project will seek guidance on engaging the young at the start of the project during the stakeholder assessment.

In both countries, communities are governed by village councils/traditional leaders. The village councils may feed into the task forces if they are already diverse, but if not, the Safeguard Coordinators will need to conduct additional work with the communities to identify more diverse representatives. Each community will have representation on the task forces. Given the complex nature of building robust,

equitable and diverse task forces for each basin in each country, the project timeline has dedicated three quarters of year 1 to completing this output.

The project will also work closely with existing *village* level administrative (Timor-Leste) and Pemerintah DESA (village government ? Indonesia) and traditional structures for addressing potential disputes. It will be imperative to maintain proactive engagement with *village* councils and traditional leaders, who are often called upon to settle land related issues and other conflicts in rural communities. These individuals will be engaged either as representatives on the task forces, or through additional direct engagement by the Safeguards Coordinators.

Note: For the project to support a government priority to reduce the dependence of rural communities on subsidies from the government and youth labor migration, the development of the task forces will endeavor to include elderly and youth in decision-making processes and consultations and will be representative of these groups.

Stakeholder Name	Method of Engagement	Location and Frequency	Resources Required	Budget
<i>Name the key stakeholder and group type to be engaged. Add columns as necessary.</i>	<i>How will you involve and engage this stakeholder? (meeting, consultation, workshop, discussion, etc)</i> <i>What special measures would be taken to include disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals/groups? (e.g. women, minorities, elderly, youth, etc.)?</i> <i>What steps would be taken to seek consent, if needed.</i> <i>Who will engage the stakeholders e.g. project staff, facilitators, etc.?</i> <i>Reminder: Disclosure of project information continues throughout implementation so be sure to cater for this.</i>	<i>Where and When will you engage with this stakeholder?</i>	<i>What materials (presentations, websites, brochures, surveys, translation) are needed?</i> <i>What personnel are needed to lead and monitor these engagements?</i>	<i>How much will this engagement cost? Consider resources required, staff, transportation, etc.</i>

All project affected communities	<p>? Involvement:</p> <p>? Project scope, rational and objectives</p> <p>? Local employment and volunteer opportunities</p> <p>? Timeline of engagements</p> <p>? Grievance management process</p> <p>? Stakeholder relationship process</p> <p>? Special measures (see GMP for additional measures related to specific outputs for gender equity):</p> <p>? Timing of meetings to optimize attendance</p> <p>? Childcare</p> <p>? Providing food</p> <p>? Translation</p> <p>? Consent for activities related to Output 3.1.2. and 3.1.3. will be sought through direct community consultation and task force consultation.</p> <p>? Community stakeholders will be engaged directly by the Safeguards Coordinators (who will be located in the Basins) and the Task Forces.</p>	<p>? Inception meeting ? in communities</p> <p>? Community meetings (as needed ? quarterly)</p> <p>? Information sessions (incorporated into community meetings ? annually)</p> <p>Grievance mechanism ? as needed</p>	<p>? During inception phase: see information disclosure section</p> <p>? The Stakeholder Coordinators will lead this engagement. The Task Forces will provide feedback to Stakeholder Coordinators.</p>	<p>? 2 safeguards coordinators (one for each basin) in Timor-Leste (100%LoE): \$132,696</p> <p>? Safeguards Coordinator in Indonesia (100%LoE): \$32,812</p> <p>? Local Consultant in Indonesia ? Community Facilitator: \$20,160</p> <p>? Regional Manager: \$127,697</p> <p>? Country Technical Leads (2; 25%): \$74,732.69</p> <p>? Regional Knowledge Management and Communications Officer (15% LoE): \$6,042</p> <p>? Communications Product Development (25%): 10,066.10</p> <p>? Communications Coordinator (TL; 75% LoE): US\$42,207</p>

			<p>? Translation services (25% and 35%): US\$13,985</p> <p>? Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinators (2; 5% LoE): \$3,637</p> <p>? Consultant for stakeholder assessment: US\$3,000</p> <p>? Gender Analysis: \$40,000</p> <p>? Stakeholder Mapping: \$3,000</p>
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<p>? Affected Persons: Those affected by the field testing (Outputs 3.1.1., 3.1.2. and 3.1.3.) and those participating in exchanges or on the task forces.</p>	<p>? Involvement: ? Project design and adaptation ? Conservation and social objectives of project ? Task forces meetings and feedback ? Sustainable livelihoods options ? Awareness campaigns as per the ESMP ? Grievance management process ? Special measures (see GMP for additional measures related to specific outputs for gender equity): ? Timing of meetings to optimize attendance ? Childcare ? Providing food ? Translation ? Consent for activities related to Output 3.1.2. and 3.1.3. will be sought through direct community consultation and task force consultation. Community stakeholders will be engaged directly by the Safeguards Coordinators (who will be located in the Basins) and the Task Forces.</p>	<p>? Community meetings (annually and as needed); following traditional protocol process</p> <p>? Socio-economic assessment information meeting, survey meetings (output 1.1.1)</p> <p>? Task force meetings (quarterly and as needed)</p> <p>Grievance mechanism</p>	<p>? During inception phase: see information disclosure section</p> <p>The Stakeholder Coordinators will lead this engagement. The Task Forces will provide feedback to Stakeholder Coordinators.</p>	<p>see above</p>
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<p>? Indirect beneficiaries:</p> <p>? Not within project boundaries (landscapes outside of basins that may receive ecosystem benefits or hear of project)</p>	<p>? Involvement:</p> <p>? Conservation and social objectives of project</p> <p>? Grievance management process</p>	<p>? As needed meetings</p>	<p>? Staff time</p>	<p>See above</p>
<p>Government stakeholders</p>	<p>? Involvement:</p> <p>? Officially as EAs</p> <p>? Conservation and social objectives of project</p> <p>? Awareness campaigns as per the ESMP</p> <p>? Through the JFWG (appointed by government)</p> <p>? Engagement with task forces</p> <p>? Grievance management process</p>	<p>? EAs will meet as needed (monthly)</p> <p>? When convening the JFWG, the project team will determine how often in consultation with members.</p> <p>? Quarterly with task forces and other project teams.</p>	<p>Staff time</p> <p>Travel and meeting space for JFWG (budgeted)</p>	<p>JFWG workshop, training and meetings: \$43,974</p> <p>\$51,000 is budgeted for travel/meeting space within Timor-Leste</p> <p>\$69,200 is budgeted for travel/meeting space for Indonesia</p>
<p>Academia-affiliated stakeholders</p>	<p>? Involvement:</p> <p>? Universities are acting as regional coordination until JFWG appointees determined and trained</p> <p>? Conservation and social objectives of project</p> <p>? Awareness campaigns as per the ESMP</p> <p>? Grievance management process</p>	<p>? Those involved in project delivery aspects will be contacted as needed in those endeavours.</p>	<p>? Staff time</p> <p>? Community meeting costs (budgeted)</p>	<p>Community meetings/training costs: \$174,458.38</p>

NGO/CSO-affiliated stakeholders	<p>? Involvement:</p> <p>? NGOs supporting some livelihood work and possibly supporting other field testing</p> <p>? NGOs/CSOs with specific experience with local communities and gender equity involved in project delivery</p> <p>? Conservation and social objectives of project</p> <p>? Awareness campaigns as per the ESMP</p> <p>? Grievance management process</p>	<p>? Those located in the basins will be engaged as the communities members are engaged (see above).</p> <p>? Those with interests in the basins, but located elsewhere will be engaged on a biannual basis to keep them informed/seek guidance/prevent duplication of efforts.</p>	<p>? Staff time</p> <p>? Community meeting costs (budgeted)</p>	See above
Private Sector entities: Area Agricultural Coops, Bes Qua and Ridho Qua, Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum (PDAM) and additional mineral water companies; additional private sector in area	<p>Involvement</p> <p>? Agricultural coops will need to be involved in Component 3 and most likely members will be invited to the Task Forces</p> <p>? Bottling companies and other related private sector entities will be regularly consulted and engaged in supporting SAP implementation</p> <p>? Additional efforts will be made to engage more private sector entities during implementation</p>	<p>? Those located in the basins will be engaged as the communities members are engaged (see above).</p> <p>? Those with interests in the basins, but located elsewhere will be engaged on a biannual basis to keep them informed/seek</p>	<p>? Staff time</p> <p>? Community meeting costs (budgeted)</p>	See above

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

During the PPG phase, stakeholder engagement activities were conducted to solicit input on the MITLTW concept and design. Stakeholders were engaged to understand the project objectives and to solicit feedback. Due to COVID restrictions, these meetings were limited, particularly meetings with the targeted communities. At the project start, greater stakeholder engagement will occur to ensure all

stakeholders understand the project, agree with the objectives and outcomes and are willing and able to support the work. Table 15 details the meetings that occurred during the PPG.

Table 4: Stakeholder Engagement During PPG Phase

Stakeholder Names	Dates, Locations and Methods of Engagement	Outcomes
GOI meeting led by vice minister MOEF	26 Feb. 2021	<p>GOI meeting led by vice minister MOEF to discuss status of all GEF Projects in Indonesia, including the MITLTW project PPG.</p> <p>There was a strong request from the vice Minister and also the DG Watershed for CI to support the GOI on preparing the project document for submission to GEF Secretariat.</p>
MOEF	3 June 2021	Meeting to discuss the scope of works and PPG process for the MITLTW Project. The Meeting participants were well briefed about the project and also the PPG process, and the GOI was prepared to support the project.
Internal MOEF Meeting Participants : All division of the MOEF and MoFA	24-25 June 2021	Internal MOEF Meeting to strengthen the EA role for the project. The meeting was also to clarify the CI role as an IA only for this project in Indonesia, as expected by GOI.
Ambassador of Indonesia in Timor-Leste	<p>The meeting was held in Indonesian Embassy in Dili Timor-Leste</p> <p>25 September 2021</p>	<p>The meeting objective was to bring the Ambassador and team to lead and take part in discussion with Indonesia Government and to make sure Embassy office has enough information on the transboundary project.</p> <p>The main topic discussed during the meeting was on the project concept note and requested embassy to take part in the project design and lead the important meeting between two countries.</p> <p>Ambassador appreciated and supported the transboundary project, and he will provide support from his side to make sure project will be implemented and have a positive impact by strengthening communities relationships in transboundary areas.</p>

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	<p>The meeting was held in Directorate General (DG) of Forestry, Coffee and Industrial Plant Office.</p> <p>1st meeting: 7 October 2021</p> <p>2nd meeting: 19 May 2022</p> <p>3rd meeting: 16 June 2022</p>	<p>The meeting's objective was to share the ideas and concept note on the GEF IW project and seek for input from DG Forestry and making sure DG and team in forestry office will lead from Timor-Leste side in designing the project.</p> <p>The main topic discussed during the meeting was on the project concept and all components, regional structure to manage the project, budget and Join Forestry Working Group who will lead regional coordination once established and trained.</p> <p>A second meeting with forestry was held with main objective on project budget development which was held in CITL office 19 May 2022</p> <p>A third meeting was held in Forestry office with main objective finalizing the project budget.</p>
CI and MOEF	25 Oct. 2021	Meeting to discuss the Prodoc and executing arrangement of the project.
CI and MOEF and GEF	22 November 2021	Meeting to discuss the extension request to submit the full project proposal -- delayed to March 2022. Also to discuss the GoI response to CI-GEF letter about the GOI approval of CI as an IA for the project. The GOI confirmed CI as an IA role for the project (GOI internal letter dated 29 Nov 2021) and The letter for extension request then issued by the GEF OFP (dated 30 Nov 2021).
National University of Timor-Leste	<p>Conservation International Office</p> <p>17 December 2021</p>	<p>The first meeting objective was to share project ProDoc and plan to sub grant Universidade Nacional Timor Lorosa'e (UNTL) to do Baseline assessment for two transboundary watersheds including how UNTL will become main partner during implementation phase of the project specially for activities related to dryland agriculture</p> <p>The second meeting objective with UNTL was to design project budget and get their input on budget for field activities especially for dryland agriculture activities.</p>

CI-Indonesia and MOEF	20 Jan. 2022	ProDoc draft discussion. After the meeting, CI-I proposed to the MOEF to have a dedicated person/ staff from the MOEF to work closely with CI for the preparation of the project. DC, and the MOEF positively responded and agreed.
CI and MOEF	26 Jan. 2022 Confirm executing arrangements	Agreement was determined for executing arrangements

<p>Attendees included representatives from President Authority of Ermera Municipality, Post Administrator of Railaco, Post Administrator of Ermera, Post Administrator of Hatulia A and B, Post Administrator of Letefoho, Post Administrator of Atsabe, Ministry of State Administration and Territorial (MAE)-National, Ministry of State Administration and Territorial (MAE)-Municipality, Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries (MAF)-Municipality, Representative from Suco Council, Suco Chief, Students, Conservation International Timor-Leste (CI-TL): Local and International NGOs/Group: Alola Foundation, CARE-HATUTAN, Institutu Matadalan Integradu (IMI), Women Group, Partisipa</p> <p>39 participants (18 female and 21 male)</p>	<p>The Workshop was held in Administration office Ermera Municipality on 09 May 2022</p>	<p>The workshop objective was to share the final ProDoc and get final input from local government leaders (Municipality Administrator, Post Administrator and Chief of the Village) and other participants, as well as how the project will engage women's participation in project implementation</p> <p>The main topic discussed during the workshop was on the content of the final ProDoc, gender issue and local authority perspective on the project and their involvement during project implementation</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <p>Local government leaders and all participants are very enthusiastic and fully support this project and hope that this project can strengthen the relationship between the two nations (?who are still one family?).</p> <p>All participants supported the involvement of women in this project especially activities related to livelihoods and product marketing</p> <p>They hope that the nature-based solution intervention of this project can help reduce the damage caused by flooding in riverside areas.</p> <p>They also expect that through restoration and reforestation activities their forest areas and water sources will be restored, some of which start to dry up in the dry season</p> <p>They hope there will be further intervention through relevant ministries, especially for retaining dams construction on the riverbanks to prevent damage to agricultural areas, especially rice fields owned by farmers</p> <p>They hope that all intervention will give positive impact on the target villages and watershed as a whole and project will be sustainable and achieve the results that have been set together</p> <p>Participants committed to working with the project.</p>
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<p>Participants included representatives from President Authority of Bobonaro Municipality, Post Administrator of Bobonaro, Post Administrator of Cailaco, Post Administrator of Maliana, Post Administrator of Balibo, Post Administrator of Atabae, Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries (MAF)-National, Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries (MAF)-Municipality, Ministry of State Administration and Territorial (MAE)-Municipality, Ministry of Environment-Municipality, Ministry of Education-Municipality, National Police of Timor Leste (PNTL)-Municipality, Conservation International Timor-Leste (CI-TL) and Suco Chief</p> <p>There were 31 participants (6 female and 25 male)</p>	<p>The Workshop was held in Administration office Bobonaro Municipality on 11 May 2022</p>	<p>The workshop objective was to share the final ProDoc and get final input from local government leaders (Municipality Administrator, Post Administrator and Chief of the Village) and other participants as well as how the project will engage women's participation in project implementation</p> <p>The main topic discussed during the workshop was on the content of the final ProDoc, gender issue and local authority perspective on the project and their involvement during project implementation</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <p>Same conclusions as Ermera Municipality, plus:</p> <p>Bobonaro has three protected areas siting within the Talau/Loes watershed: the participants hope that the control over poaching and illegal logging in the area could be strengthened in the future.</p>
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<p>Participants included representatives from Administrator of Liquica Municipality, Post Administrator of Maubara, Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries (MAF)-National, Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries (MAF)-Municipality, Ministry of Environment-Municipality, Ministry of State Administration and Territorial (MAE)-Municipality, Instituto de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento Empresarial (IADE), Conservation International Timor Leste (CI-TL), and a local women's group</p> <p>There were 24 participants (9 female and 15 male)</p>	<p>The Workshop was held in Administration office Liquica Municipality</p> <p>On 12 May 2022</p>	<p>The workshop objective was to share the final ProDoc and get final input from local government leaders (Municipality Administrator, Post Administrator and Chief of the Village) and other participants as well as how the project will engage women's participation in project implementation</p> <p>The main topic discussed during the workshop was on the content of the final ProDoc, gender issue and local authority perspective on the project and their involvement during project implementation</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <p>Same conclusions as Ermera Municipality, plus:</p> <p>Liquica has one protected area (Guguleur) siting within the Talau/Loes watershed, the participants hope that the control over poaching and illegal logging in the area could be strengthened in the future.</p>
<p>State Secretary of Environment</p>	<p>State Secretary Office</p> <p>25 May 2022</p>	<p>The meeting objective was to share the ProDoc and get inputs from Directorate General of Environment</p> <p>As main partner for the project implementation the SSE provided important inputs for the ProDoc and wanted to make sure that the project will be benefiting Timor-Leste in combating land degradation and reduce watershed degradation, including supporting awareness building for community and re-introduce traditional knowledge of Tara Bandu activity for the target communities.</p>

<p>Participants included representatives from Administrator of Covalima Municipality, Post Administrator of Fatumea, Post Administrator of Tilomar, Post Administrator of Suai, Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries (MAF)-National, Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries (MAF)-Municipality, Ministry of Environment-Municipality, Ministry of State Administration and Territorial (MAE)-Municipality, Conservation International Timor Leste (CI-TL), Suco Chief, Local NGOs: Hakam, HLT, Asosiasaun Rede Covalima, Centro Comunidade Covalima</p> <p>There were 33 participants (4 female and 29 male)</p>	<p>The Workshop was held in Administration office Covalima Municipality</p> <p>3 June 2022</p>	<p>The workshop objective was to share the final ProDoc and get final input from local government leaders (Municipality Administrator, Post Administrator and Chief of the Village) and other participants as well as how the project will engage women's participation in project implementation</p> <p>The main topic discussed during the workshop was on the content of the final ProDoc, gender issue and local authority perspective on the project and their involvement during project implementation</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <p>Same conclusions as Ermera Municipality, plus:</p> <p>Covalima has one protected area (Tilomar Forest Reserve) siting within the Masin watershed, the participants hope that the control over poaching and illegal logging of sandalwood in the area could be strengthened in the future.</p>
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<p>Participants included representatives: Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries (MAF)-National, Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries (MAF)-Municipality, Ministry of Environment-Municipality, Ministry of State Administration and Territorial (MAE)-Municipality, Conservation International Timor Leste (CI-TL),Municipal Administrators, Suco Chiefs, UNTL, local NGOs,</p> <p>There were 60 participants (53 men and 7 women)</p>	<p>National Workshop, Dili, Timor-Leste, 15 June 2022</p>	<p>The National Workshop held in Dili was part of the series of workshop that were held in the 4 municipalities (listed above). The workshop objective is to get final input and recommendation from key government stakeholders on the project ProDoc.</p> <p>The Workshop is led by the Directorate General of Forestry, Coffee and Industrial Plant and Conservation International Timor-Leste.</p> <p>The stakeholders who attended the workshop came from the four municipalities and relevant government institutions at the national and NGO's as well as the private sector.</p> <p>The workshop took place with the government and CITL making presentations on the project concept and continues with question and answer session which was opened for all participants to ask questions and provide suggestions and inputs to make sure project implementation would run smoothly, involve women and have a positive impact on the target community.</p> <p>The last session of the workshop was a group discussion. All participants divided into 4 groups, and each group has one question to answer related to gender and stakeholder engagement during project implementation.</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <p>All workshop participants are very enthusiastic and fully support this project and hope that this project can strengthen relationship between the two nations who are still one family in managing its natural resources.</p> <p>Women participation in the project is encouraged and key for the successful of the project; that said, women's participation at this meeting was low and reinforced the need for the EAs to implement the strategies included in the SEP and GMP.</p> <p>Directorate General of Forestry, Coffee and Industrial Plan (DGFCIP) will lead and make sure that all supporting documents and co-financing letter to this project will be</p>
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		<p>available before project document submission to GEF secretariat</p> <p>Four administrators commit themselves to the project and will make sure that all coordination at municipality including community participation in target areas will be maximized.</p> <p>Local Based NGOs for women empowerment is willing to take part in the project and will support capacity building and training for women groups in target areas</p> <p>UNTL commit themselves to support in project implementation and continues working with UNDANA in Indonesia</p>
<p>10 participants from community /farmers; 2 NGO-representatives, 11 representatives from Universities, 35 government representatives (3 national- 32 local), and 2 participants from the local religious group Keuskupan Atambia; representatives from Agricultural Coops (did not sign in) (60 participants total; 10 women)</p>	<p>Regional Meeting Talau Loes Basin, Atambua, Indonesia, 30 June 2022</p>	<p>Split into 2 working groups (one for each basin)</p> <p>The project overview was presented.</p> <p>Conclusions:</p> <p>All workshop participants are very enthusiastic and fully support this project</p> <p>Rehabilitation of upstream areas is a high priority for communities and government</p> <p>Project success will rely on good cooperation across sectors, churches, Adat and village governments.</p> <p>Participants noted their interest in gender equity</p> <p>Government representatives notes an interest in building awareness in communities regarding the effects of slash-and-burn agriculture and the promotion of agroforestry</p> <p>Interest in the transboundary aspects of project as the communities see themselves as being 'one blood' with those across the border.</p> <p>Interest in building the Adat house/institutions to oversee work in Indigenous Peoples (included in IPP)</p>

Consultations were limited due to COVID-19 restrictions. Throughout these consultations stakeholders expressed interest in the transboundary approach and the project in general. Stakeholders did not express material concerns; recommendations will be further refined with more in depth stakeholder engagement during project implementation. The most pressing recommendation was to ensure greater stakeholder engagement at the project start, which has been accommodated in project design. Greater attention from the project team will also be required to ensure more women are present and engaged in meetings and other project efforts. Moreover, local stakeholder needs and interests will be addressed through project-level measures (Appendix VI: Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Appendix VIII: Gender Mainstreaming Plan, Appendix IX: Indigenous Peoples Plan and Appendix VII: Accountability and Grievance Mechanism).

To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Stakeholders' Engagement Policy #9", the Executing Agency developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan. In addition, the project monitoring plan includes tracking of and reporting on the following minimum indicators relating to stakeholder engagement:

? Number persons (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis).

? Number of stakeholder groups (government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples and others) that have been involved in the project implementation phase (on an annual basis)

? Number of engagements (e.g., meeting, workshops, consultations) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis).

Continued stakeholder engagement will be central to the project in several ways. This includes engagement of communities and other stakeholders during the TDA and SAP processes and ensuring that engagement reflects the diversity of the communities and is gender inclusive; keeping relevant government agencies fully informed; and continued cultivation of links with relevant stakeholders, to pursue financing opportunities, programmatic synergies, and replication/scale-up. Best practices in stakeholder engagement will be applied, as reflected in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Appendix VI) and Monitoring Framework (Appendix III) provided.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

Several civil society organizations have expressed an interest in the project and will support actions as noted in the stakeholder engagement feedback in Table 4.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

During the PPG phase, a gender assessment was conducted to characterize gender dynamics that are relevant to efforts under the MITLTW project. Some of the results are as follows:

- i. The UN Gender Development Index (GDI) is 0.942 for Timor Leste and 0.940 for Indonesia, placing it below the East Asia and the Pacific value of 0.961.
- ii. At the community level in Indonesia, data from 2014 showed that more than 82% of the families in Belu regency were led by men.
- iii. The number of representatives sitting on the legislature, namely the Regional Representatives Council (DPRD) in Belu regency for the period of 2019-2024 is 34 people, with 27 men and 7 women. There are 25 DPRD in Malaka regency for the same period, with only 3 of them are women.
- iv. In Timor Leste, the 2009-2010 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) report shows that more than a third (38%) of women have experienced physical violence during their adult lives.

The gender assessment indicates that the project offers significant opportunities to address gender imbalances. This project can help improve livelihood for families by creating alternative economic streams, improving agricultural productivity, and adding values to families' agricultural product. This potentially can reduce the need for men to look for jobs in other provinces/islands and reduce potency of over workload for women. The project can also run capacity building activities that help develop hard skills for women that can diversify and support their livelihood, and soft skills such as in public speaking and leadership to increase their participation in decision-making. Additional measures to support gender mainstreaming will include ensuring minimum representation of women in consultations, training, community task forces and livelihood programs. Explicit targets in the Results Framework include i) Objective indicator b: Number of beneficiaries with enhanced food, water and livelihood security (Target: indirectly 458,221 people, 49% women; directly 500, 34% women); ii) Number of stakeholders trained in watershed management and TDA approaches, to shape and prioritize key questions/issues for the TDA (30 total; 21 men; 9 women); iii) Indicator 1.2.2: Number of JFWG members trained to play a leadership role in watershed management (15 total; 10 men; 5 women).

To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's Gender Mainstreaming Policy #8, the Executing Agency prepared a Gender Mainstreaming Plan (Appendix VIII). In addition, the project monitoring plan includes tracking of and reporting on the following minimum indicators relating to gender mainstreaming:

? Number of men and women who participated in project activities (e.g., meetings, workshops, consultations).

? Number of men and women who received benefits (e.g., employment, income generating activities, training, access to natural resources, land tenure or resource rights, equipment, leadership roles).

? Number of strategies, plans (e.g. management plans and land use plans) and policies derived from the project that include gender considerations (this indicator applies to relevant projects)

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The private sector is a stakeholder in the MITLTW project, given that they are one actor engaged in and impacted by water allocation and use. The project will ensure that the private sector is represented in key dialogues and discussions throughout the TDA SAP and SAP sub-plan processes. Private sector opportunities, such as linking small-scale landholders and other small-scale land/use activities to supply chains and markets are expected to be included as SAP recommendations. Private sector engagement related to income generation and ensuring access and use of the watersheds will also occur during SAP implementation, including after the life of this project. The concrete nature of private sector engagement and participation will be determined through the TDA process.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

Table 5: Risk Assessment and Mitigation Planning

Risks	Rating (High (H), Substantial (S), Modest (M) Low (L))	Risk Mitigation Measures
Natural disaster (potentially intensified by climate change) delays implementation	M	<p>Climate risk screening was conducted as part of project safeguards screening.</p> <p>Measures to include adaptive management training, supporting community tools, capacity and information to adapt implementation plans as part of disaster response.</p>
Pandemic prevents travel, meetings and fieldwork, delaying implementation	M	Adaptive management applied to sequencing; apply WHO and national health authority requirements; adhere to CI protocols (see below).
Changes in policy and decision makers lead to changes in support for the MITLTW project	M	<p>This is a modest risk, because although the project is in direct support of two bi-lateral agreements signed by both countries, there has historically been few actions to support those agreements. To mitigate this risk the project team will work with the two host ministries from each country that are Executing Agencies for this project, and therefore must be deeply involved in it and can lend support for its implementation. Creating and training the JFWG will also mitigate this risk.</p>
Financial sustainability of MITLTW project activities are threatened by adequate allocation of funding by governments.	M	<p>This is a modest risk. Regular review of cofinancing reporting will be completed to ensure funding is adequate for the project. Additional cofinancing is being sought during implementation.</p>
Impacts of climate change and water flow variability intensify and lead to worsening conflicts such that key actors are unable to focus on planning for longer term results.	M	<p>This is a modest risk. Variability of water flows and land-based erosion/landslides already are significant issues. The MITLTW project will assess these trends and focus on remediation measures, including engagement of all relevant stakeholders, to build broad-based support for continued efforts and lasting change.</p>

Project delivery is hampered by inadequate technical capacity of implementers.	L	This is a low risk, as the project plan involves contracting the requisite capacity, reinforced by technical expertise in relevant government departments, CSDA members, and CI.
Project implementation is delayed as the capacity of key implementers is stretched by competing priorities.	L	This is a low risk, mitigated by effective project management. Robust execution arrangements and clear deadlines will be used to help participants stay on task and on schedule.
Community participation and communication of community aspirations are hindered by social hierarchies and norms, undermining project acceptance.	M	This is a modest risk, mitigated by effective project management and a well-designed stakeholder engagement strategy, including different appropriate community engagement tools. Project managers will be selected for their ability to foster open communication, personal initiative, and interest.
Communities resist behavior change with respect to unsustainable practices (shifting cultivation, uncontrolled grazing, farming on steep slopes).	M	This is a modest risk. Behavior change to alter long-standing local practice is difficult, but mitigated by best practice in stakeholder engagement; practical field testing and demonstration of new practices; and building on SAPIP work with farmers, farmer groups and cooperatives.
Conflict emerges among various community-level and private sector stakeholders due to competing objectives / interests in resource use.	M	This is a modest risk, as land- and resource-management requirements for long-term sustainability may diverge from competing short-term objectives. Mitigation measures include participatory multi-stakeholder land- and resource planning and management approaches, and communications and awareness programming.
Time lag between national policies/commitments and their implementation at sub-national levels affects project field activities.	M	This is a modest risk. Continuous communication within the transboundary implementation team will align timing of project execution. In each country the project team will work to facilitate project information flow and expedite transfer of information from national to sub-national levels.

Inadequate institutionalization of transboundary arrangements and durable incentives for improved resource use practices reduce impact beyond the project implementation period.	S	This is a substantial risk. Addressing this risk is critical to ensuring that project impacts endure in the long term (see section on Sustainability). The principal mitigation strategy is engagement of authorities in relevant ministries to enshrine permanent commitments in policy, including clear mandate/remit for the JFWG, with dedicated government resources. A complementary mitigation action is the cultivation of local community support through stakeholder engagement and demonstration projects, to reinforce political constituency that favors continued government commitments.
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Risk-related Implications of COVID-19

Availability of Technical Expertise and Capacity and Changes in Timelines

With respect to availability of technical expertise and capacity, CI-Timor-Leste Country Program is committed to supporting the MAF on several fronts to ensure continued delivery during the PPG and Project Implementation stages. CI-Timor-Leste has the technical staff in country, and benefit from support from regional and global CI expertise, particularly in key areas such as land- and resource-use assessment and planning, stakeholder engagement, and gender mainstreaming. The MOEF (Indonesia) is well positioned to act as EA as it has experience managing and operating as EA for a number of GEF projects in the country such as GEF Project ID5764, entitled Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Indonesia (SMPEI) supported by IFAD, and GEF Project ID9239 on Integrated Management of Peatland Landscapes in Indonesia (IMPLI) supported by IFAD. The MOEF is also mandated to support transboundary watershed issues.

The project further benefits from participation of CSDA member-universities, who likewise will continue to serve technical roles. Both of these groups (CI Country Programs and universities) have developed COVID-19 response strategies and protocols to protect staff as well as counterparts in communities, local civil society organizations, and government agencies. Moreover, these actors are well adjusted to remote work and online interactions, and in facilitating access for others to interactions requiring connectivity.

The project is unlikely to suffer from redirection of government capacity, as the baseline scenario involves a very low level of government capacity to begin with. The emphasis of the project on building the requisite capacity therefore will complement other capacity-related processes, including those relating to government responses to COVID-19. Although pandemic-related priorities may dominate the attention of some government agencies, during the development of this PIF key government counterparts have assured CI Country Program representatives that this project will be a priority.

Local NGOs are anticipated to play an important role in community engagement and field-testing climate-smart agricultural practices. Funding for these NGOs in the COVID-19 context is even more constrained than usual; therefore, financial resources made available through the project will not only enable important implementation activities, but also help the emergent civil society sector in the area survive the pandemic.

Moreover, their involvement in the project will allow CI Country Programs and university partners to convey best practices to these local NGO actors with respect to safety planning and protocols.

The project beneficiaries – community members in the two target basins – rely predominantly on subsistence agriculture. Although economic shocks caused by the pandemic do affect the area (e.g., as observed in price increases for agricultural inputs), self-reliance grounded in staple food crop production and household strategies for coping with poor market access do provide some buffer against these shocks. By focusing on agricultural productivity and sustainable resource management, the project will reinforce this self-reliance, while positioning people to take better advantage of opportunities when economic conditions and market linkages improve. Moreover, the emphasis on water management in this project provides a potential avenue for incorporating a Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) theme in direct response to the pandemic, with attendant social benefits. This will be explored during the PPG phase.

Although the development of the ProDoc was profoundly affected by COVID-19, given the current management of the disease, it is assumed that project implementation will not be as impacted. Conservation International Timor-Leste has had success recently with project implementation on the ground in Timor-Leste, and these lessons will be shared with Indonesia to ensure successful implementation of MITLTW. At present, the project partners believe that the timeline for the project itself will remain viable; the partners are hopeful that the project can contribute to post-pandemic resumption of activities, with an emphasis on social, economic and environment resilience.

Stakeholder Engagement Process

A preliminary, general stakeholder engagement plan is presented in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). This plan will be updated to outline how stakeholder engagement actions detailed in the SEP will be implemented for the project areas and activities. This will occur during the inception phase and at annual Steering Committee Meetings to continuously adapt to the needs of the project and stakeholders.

In general, Stakeholder Engagement will be implemented by the Stakeholder Coordinators (2 in Timor-Leste and 1 in Indonesia), but is the responsibility of all project staff. The project will regularly host community information sessions (Safeguards Coordinators will schedule and lead these sessions; some sessions will be held in conjunction with Task Force meetings). Information sessions enable the project team to provide information, receive feedback and answer questions. Community information sessions will be utilized for project information dissemination, seeking community feedback on project, as well as various management plans included in the ESMP, such as the Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP, Appendix VIII), the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP, Appendix IX) and the Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM, Appendix VII). Community leaders can assist in encouraging all community members to attend including women, elderly people, and young people.

Community information sessions will involve:

? Communication via a verbal presentation (highly preferred to be conducted in the community's language).

- ? Printed fact sheets / or community brochures ? designed with the literacy rate in mind.
- ? Issues raised by the community will be summarised and included in internal monthly progress reports.

To ensure full collaboration with the diverse communities, the project has included the creation of Basin Task Forces (output 1.1.3.) to collaborate on project activities (particularly community engagement in the review of the SAP, TDA and SAP sub-plans), impacts and impact management. The project will have four task forces, a task force for each basin in both countries.

The project team (Safeguard Coordinators) will take measures to ensure that disadvantaged and vulnerable groups (such as women and youth, people with disabilities (PWD), the elderly, men and women who are unemployed or with lower education and residents of informal settlements), have equal opportunity to access information, provide feedback, or submit grievances (see Appendix VIII: Gender Mainstreaming Plan, Appendix IX: Indigenous Peoples Plan and Appendix VII: Accountability and Grievance Mechanism for details). As women are often reluctant or unable to speak in general community meetings, separate meetings may be held with them to understand and discuss their preferences and concerns. The general populations of these communities are young, but many youth are leaving to find work in Europe and elsewhere, and thus participation in community projects tends to be low. The project will seek guidance on engaging the young at the start of the project during the stakeholder assessment.

In both countries, communities are governed by village councils/traditional leaders. The village councils may feed into the task forces if they are already diverse, but if not, the Safeguard Coordinators will need to conduct additional work with the communities to identify more diverse representatives. Each community will have representation on the task forces. Given the complex nature of building robust, equitable and diverse task forces for each basin in each country, the project timeline has dedicated three quarters of year 1 to completing this output.

The project will also work closely with existing village level administrative (Timor-Leste) and Pemerintah DESA (village government ? Indonesia) and traditional structures for addressing potential disputes. It will be imperative to maintain proactive engagement with village councils and traditional leaders, who are often called upon to settle land related issues and other conflicts in rural communities. These individuals will be engaged either as representatives on the task forces, or through additional direct engagement by the Safeguards Coordinators.

Enabling Environment

The COVID-19 pandemic is not anticipated to impact the enabling environment for the project in terms of essential government support and participation. During consultations with various government agencies while preparing the PIF and during the PPG phase, contact points in both country governments signaled that this project remains a strong priority. The transboundary nature of the project, involving improved collaboration between the two Governments, is seen as more relevant than ever, linked to a sense that COVID-19 response in border regions likewise should be a focus of collaboration.

Financing

Recent discussions have confirmed that the governments of both Indonesia and Timor-Leste are committed to providing significant co-financing for this project. Successful execution of the project itself is anticipated to leverage additional financing, as the requested budget will enable proof-of-concept for management systems and improved field practices; funding from a range of sources will then become vital to follow-on efforts after the project for replication and scale-up. Given existing commitments, the pandemic is not expected to impact this aspect of project financing.

The project does expect to see some price increases that will impact procurement, in particular for inputs pertinent to the agriculture and livestock sectors. This may require some budgetary shifts to ensure adequate funds for field testing improved, climate-smart practices. One potential strategy for mitigating this impact is to work with other projects (e.g. SAPIP) that are operating in the same arena, to increase order sizes that can achieve volume discounts. In addition, university partners may have access to preferentially priced sources of key supplies. A challenge with respect to incorporating these budget considerations is that some field activities (and thus their related procurement needs) can only be identified after the diagnostic and planning processes; however, by that time, prices may have normalized in any case.

Future Risk of Similar Crises/Opportunities

As described above, the project area is relatively buffered from direct pandemic impacts and risk of community spread, owing principally to geographic marginalization. Nevertheless, several features of the project will help mitigate the future risk of similar crises:

- ? Protection of freshwater supplies will help maintain and improve human wellbeing and ecosystem maintenance, increasing socioeconomic and ecological resilience.
- ? Improved spatial planning will rationalize land use, identify areas for restoration, and prevent uncontrolled conversion or degradation of natural habitat. Doing so enables explicit attention to managing the interface between human populations and wildlife.
- ? Livelihood strengthening will reinforce household resilience against shocks, and enable local people to better address health needs in general.
- ? Stronger ecosystem health through improved watershed management will contribute to socioeconomic and ecological resilience against climate change.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Execution Arrangements and Partners

Conservation International is the GEF Implementing Agency for the project. As the Implementing Agency, the CI-GEF Project Agency will provide project assurance, including supporting project implementation by maintaining oversight of all technical and financial management aspects, and providing other assistance upon request of the Executing Agencies. The CI-GEF Project Agency will also monitor the project's implementation and achievement of the project outputs and outcomes, ensure the proper use of GEF funds, and review and approve any changes in annual budgets and/or workplans. This will include annual site visits and/or technical and financial desk reviews, and tracking project production of publications and knowledge materials. The CI-GEF Project Agency will arbitrate and ensure resolution of any execution conflicts.

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (Directorate General of Watershed and Protected Forest Management) and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (Directorate General for Forestry, Coffee and Industrial Plants) as the project's Executing Agencies will play the lead role in the execution of the project, and maintaining its strategic focus. MAF and MOEF have been deeply involved during the preparatory phase and will lead execution of the project. **Conservation International Timor-Leste will be an execution partner with MAF to provide fiscal oversight and manage the grant from GEF.**

MAF and MOEF are well-placed to act as EA, given their mandates for watershed management in Timor-Leste and Indonesia, respectively. The EAs offer extensive experience managing comparable processes and projects, and coordinating with other government agencies and partner organizations on community-based approaches (co-management, livelihood support).

As EAs, the MAF and MOEF will be responsible for all procurement processes (including managing/tracking equipment), safeguards, work-plans/budgets, due-diligence and management of sub-grants, security screenings, management of implementation budget, annual co-financing updates, and annual audits of sub-grantees. The CI Timor-Leste Country Program will support MAF with technical input and facilitation of implementation activities, specifically:

- ? Operational planning and day-to-day implementation of project field activities
- ? Preparing annual and quarterly project workplans and budgets
- ? Field monitoring of project activities
- ? Annual and quarterly reporting on project outputs and outcomes
- ? Collaboration and coordination of project activities in the field
- ? Manage and oversee grants provided to sub-grantees
- ? Participate in mid-term and terminal evaluations
- ? Document and share lessons learned and best practices

? Prepare for and support Timor-Leste Project Steering Committee Meetings

Local government will play important roles, including the District/Kabupaten Government and Balai Pembinaan Daerah Aliran Sungai dan Hutan Lindung Benain Noemina (BPDASHL Benain Noelmina) in Indonesia, and the Bobonaro, Liquica, Ermera and Covalima Municipality Administrations in Timor-Leste. These roles include participation in strategic planning and supporting implementation of outputs 3.1.1., 3.1.2., and 3.1.3. in their communities.

Delivery Partners will include local NGOs focused on sustainable community development (especially to work with farmers on field testing of new practices) and gender inclusion (to support the implementation of the GMP) and university members of the Consortium for Sustainable Dryland Agriculture (for technical analysis and contributions to planning processes, and design and guidance for field testing).

Additional details on the roles of these partners are provided in the stakeholder engagement plan (Appendix VI). During the implementation phase, prior to contracting or sub-granting, the EAs will need to conduct Financial and Risk Assessments of all partners and service providers.

Table 5: Project Executing Agencies, Subgrantees and Partner Roles and Rationale for their Inclusion

Grantee / Sub-grantee / Partner	Specific Role	Rationale
MOEF	Executing Agency	Responsible for transboundary watershed management; operational planning and implementation of project
MAF	Executing Agency	
CI-TL	Technical Support	Assist MAF and manage funding
Nusa Cendana	Regional Coordination Entity	Operationalize the JFWG, coordinate with country teams, M&E/reporting to CIGEF.
UNTL	Regional Coordination Entity	

Project Management Unit

The PMU will be responsible for operational planning and day-to-day implementation of all project activities under the three project components, as well as for monitoring and reporting on project outputs and outcomes. The PMU will prepare and support meetings of the Project Steering Committee (PSC, see below) and manage the project budget. The EAs will provide oversight of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and decisions will be made by the PSC. The PMU will consist of the Regional Coordination Entity - RCE, led by a Regional Manager, and the two Country Teams, led by Country Technical Leads. A portion of GEF project resources will be allocated to the RCE through a contract with the universities to operationalize the JFWG. The Universities will act as the RCE until the JFWG is operational and ready to take the RCE role. The rest of the resources will be split between the governments of Indonesia and Timor-Leste based on the outputs/outcomes that each country needs to complete in the project area. The

PMU will be hosted between the two countries/EAs, splitting the work and staff needed to execute the project. For Timor-Leste, CI will hire the PMU Finance and Grants Lead and for Indonesia, MAF will hire the Regional Knowledge Management and Communications Officer. There is only one PMU with each position being held by one person.

The PMU will also include a Regional Coordination Entity (RCE) staffed by Nusa Cendana (located in Kupang, West Timor, Indonesia) and UNTL (located in Dili, Timor-Leste) universities. The RCE will be responsible for coordinating the regional work between the two countries and leading the process to operationalize the JFWG as the main transboundary coordination body. The bi-lateral Joint Forestry Working Group (JFWG) is tasked with transboundary watershed management, but it is not yet an established entity. Over the course of the project, the JFWG will be formalized and trained, therefore the RCE will be part of the PMU only until the JFWG is set up and operational. Once the JFWG is ready to take on the role of transboundary coordination, the agreement with the universities will end and the regional coordination role will be taken by the JFWG.

The Regional Manager will be hired to support the process of operationalizing the JFWG and will also support the M&E function of the project. This Regional Manager is responsible for coordinating with the country teams and for preparing consolidated progress reports to CI-GEF. The Regional Manager will receive guidance from MAF and MOEF. This person will also be responsible of coordinating closely with CI, country teams and delivery partners as needed.

Each Country Team will be led by a Country Technical Lead and a Financial Manager, and supported by a Safeguards Coordinator (2 in Timor-Leste and 1 in Indonesia) and M&E Coordinator. The Safeguards Coordinators will ensure gender mainstreaming, stakeholder engagement, the indigenous peoples plan and the AGM are implemented. The PMU team will either already have capacity with respect to gender mainstreaming or will receive training, and gender considerations will be incorporated throughout team members' roles and responsibilities.

The Country Technical Leads will maintain ultimate responsibility for day-to-day execution of this project, with input from senior MAF and MOEF staff, reporting to the Regional Manager. In addition, the Indonesia Country Team will include a Regional KM and Communications Specialist. The Timor-Leste Country Team will include a Regional Finance and Grants Lead. In addition, the PMU will receive important technical, administrative, and institutional support from other government agencies and project partners, as well as technical consultants. The PMU will contract technical experts, including both full-time staff for the duration of the project and shorter-term contracts for targeted technical inputs. The PMU will develop detailed terms of reference and through the EAs arrange consultancy contracts and institutional service contracts for targeted assignments of shorter duration over the course of the Project (see Appendix IX for PMU staff TORs).

With respect to community-based work under the project, the PMU will pursue a bottom up approach, giving time to communities to take ownership of the proposed activities through the Community Task Forces. The Safeguard Coordinators will travel frequently to project sites, and maintain close and continuous contact with the communities and other stakeholders (subject to COVID safety protocols).

Project Steering Committee

The project is governed by the Project Steering Committee (PSC) chaired by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia (Directorate General for Watershed Management and Land Rehabilitation) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (Directorate General for Forestry, Coffee and Industrial Plants). The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will provide strategic guidance to the project implementation and oversee the PMU, and will be composed of representatives from the Executing Agencies and Conservation International. The principal function of the PSC is to provide guidance on project delivery to ensure alignment with national policies and laws, best practices, and new initiatives. The PSC is responsible for providing input to project work planning, approving annual work plans and budgets, reviewing and approving any key project outputs, and providing efforts to facilitate successful project execution, as appropriate. This body will ensure collaboration with other programs and avoid duplication of efforts. The PSC will maintain continuous exchange of information among its members by electronic means, and additional ad hoc steering committee meetings can be convened via telephone conference or other means as needed.

Representatives of MAF and MOEF will serve as co-chairs of the Project Steering Committee, and will designate his/her representative to the PSC for each meeting if he/she is unable to preside. The Project Steering Committee institutions are as follows (individuals to be designated by each institution):

- ? MAF
- ? MOEF
- ? Conservation International Timor-Leste as observer
- ? CI-GEF as observer or its representative

The PSC will meet twice a year to review project progress and may recommend specific directions for the PMU to pursue to better achieve project outcomes. Minutes of PSC meetings will be prepared and agreed with clear next steps between the participants. Those meetings will be kept for records under the PMU and shared with the CI-GEF Agency and other relevant stakeholders as needed. In the event that PSC members are not able to attend meetings in-person, other alternative platforms may be considered such as teleconferences.

The PSC's key responsibility is to provide advisory support to the EAs through overarching management advice and recommendations, based on information provided by the EA, to assist the EAs in decision-making. The PSC further provides guidance to the EAs regarding the technical feasibility of the project in alignment with the project expected outputs and benefits. The primary function of the PSC is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project and to ensure the realization of the project expected outputs from the perspective of the project beneficiaries.

The PSC's recommendations are to be made in accordance with standards that promote good governance and accountability, cost-effectiveness, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international

competition. In the event that consensus cannot be reached, the final decision rests with the PS for the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste. The EAs in consultation with the PSC will arbitrate and ensure resolution of any execution conflicts.

The synthesis of the PSC will be finalized during its first meeting, which will take place immediately after the MITLTW Inception Workshop, where specific TORs will be agreed upon. Representatives of the organizations comprising the PSC will maintain equal voting rights.

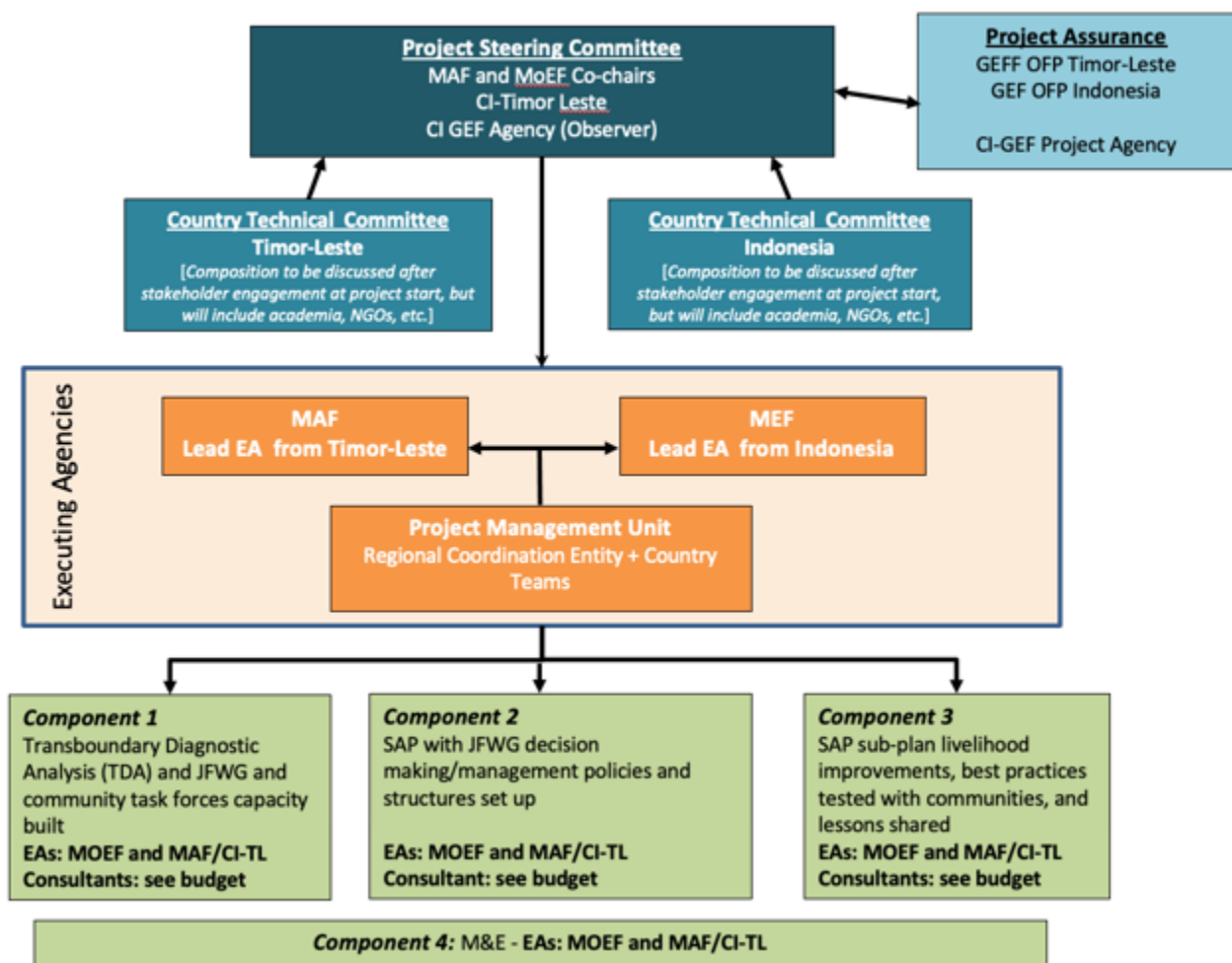
The CI-GEF Project Agency will provide the technical oversight to the Executing Agencies (EAs) in line with the GEF and Indonesia/Timor-Leste government requirements. The technical oversight role includes reviewing yearly workplans, quarterly technical progress reports and yearly Project Implementation Reports. It also includes meetings with the EA to discuss project progress. In addition, the IA focal point in Indonesia will represent CI-GEF in the PSC meeting. Staff from the CI-GEF Project Agency will support the in-country representative and will participate in in-country project field visits when required. The CI-GEF Agency will lead the financial oversight of the project and hire third party assessors when needed.

The Chairperson of the PSC will rotate yearly between the Ministries of Indonesia and Timor-Leste and holds legal authority to make decisions. In any unforeseen circumstances that the Chairperson is unable to attend the PSC meeting, the legal authority may be delegated to the alternate Ministry.

Country Technical Committees

Each country will have a country technical committee, which will be built at the start of project implementation, but after initial stakeholder engagement meetings (where the committees' purpose will be presented). The purpose of these committees is to seek expertise and knowledge that can inform the project. The Country Technical Committees will have representatives from local and national NGO's and other civil society groups, university staff, and others who have expertise that could be helpful in the implementation of the project (such as staff from aligned projects). Members of the Country Technical Committees will have no formal role in the project.

Figure 4: Project Execution Organizational Chart



Funding will flow from the CI GEF Agency to the MOEF in Indonesia directly. Funding for Timor-Leste and the regional costs will flow through CI-Timor-Leste from the CI GEF Agency. CI-Timor-Leste will also hire all regionally-focused consultants and consultants needed for Timor-Leste-specific activities. MOEF will hire consultants for Indonesia-specific activities. The MOEF and CI-Timor-Leste will be responsible for reporting (both technical and financial), which will be consolidated by the regional coordination entity and submitted to the CI GEF Agency.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

Table 6: Consistency with National Priorities, Plans, and Policies

National Priorities	Project Consistency
Indonesia National Development Strategy	The use of watersheds as a natural resource management planning unit was established in Indonesia in 1988, and has subsequently been part of each National Development Strategy. Thus the project will be directly responding to the National Development Strategy by providing the necessary stakeholder engagement and data to manage the shared watersheds.
Indonesia Master Plan for Forest and Land Rehabilitation in 2000	Watersheds are the main management unit in the Master Plan. The primary rationale was that watersheds serve as a holistic frame for evaluating the relationship between biophysical factors and the intensity of socioeconomic activities as well as culture, from upstream to downstream areas. Outcome 3.1, and in particular Output 3.1.1., will directly show the relationship between watershed management and sustainable livelihoods.
Indonesia Government Regulation No. 44/2004 on Forestry Planning	Particularly in Article 1 Paragraph 1, explains that forestry planning is the process of goal setting as well as the arrangement of activities and necessary tools for sustainable forest management by providing guidance and direction to ensure the achievement of forest management objectives, which are to maximize equitable and sustainable human wellbeing. Article 32 Paragraph 2 states that every forest management unit must be based on the characteristics of the watershed concerned. Given the project's focus on watershed management, this regulation is relevant; particularly Outcome 2.2. where SAP endorsement is sought.
Indonesia Government Regulation No. 37/ 2012 on Watershed Management	Further clarifies the policy on watersheds and their management. Stipulates government requirements for watershed management but does not specifically mention transboundary watersheds. A relatively new water resources act (no. 17) has been issued by the Indonesian government but has not yet been translated into specific recommendations. Outcome 1.1. Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis, Outcome 2.1. SAP developed and Outcome 2.2. SAP endorsed are aligned with this regulation.
Indonesian National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for 2020-2024.	The water security section emphasizes two factors: 1) water adequacy, quantity, quality, and sustainability including the sustainability of biodiversity and ecosystems, and 2) ability to reduce water damage risk. Lists several ministries as responsible for watershed management, including Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Agriculture, and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. These ministries are involved in the project and will ensure the project is aligned with the development plan, particularly the EA, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
Local Regulations (Indonesia)	13 Provincial Watershed Management Regulations and 2 District/Municipal Watershed Regulations further support watershed management at the local level. The project will be sure to follow these regulations and include guidance in the SAP.

Timor-Leste General Forest Regime ^[1] and Government Resolution National Policies and Strategies for the Forest Sector ^[2]	Timor-Leste has formulated a road map and related guidelines for government to work in watershed areas but has not yet developed a specific decree or law for watershed management. The SAP will ensure the road map is followed and will provide guidance for a future decree or law.
Timor-Leste National Action Programme (NAP) to Combat Land Degradation (2008)	Promotes integrated natural resource management, sustainable agriculture and forestry, with Action Programme 6 covering the rehabilitation of degraded lands and protection of water resources through adopting appropriate technologies, reforestation on degraded lands, and strengthening local community (both men and women) capacity to initiate reforestation, agro-forestry and water resource protection programs. The project will provide an action plan that will deliver Action Programme 6 in the watershed, particularly through the testing that will be done under Outcome 3.
Timor-Leste's National Forest policy (2017)	This policy sets the basis for sustainable management of forests and watersheds (specifically). The project will provide direct support (in SAP development and implementation) to deliver this policy's intentions.
2017 Implementation Arrangement	Authorizes the JFWG and provides specific priority activities to engage in to co-manage transboundary watersheds. The arrangement provides the legal basis for both countries to co-manage the transboundary watersheds, engaging in information exchange, joint formulation of management plans, and implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.
National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans	<p>Indonesia: The Indonesian plan for conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity notes the importance of forest conservation, and in particular notes forest value towards watershed functions. The project goals and outcomes will directly prepare Indonesia to properly manage forests near the project watersheds.</p> <p>Timor-Leste: The project, particularly Component 3, is very aligned with Timor-Leste's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, particularly in terms of rehabilitating critical watersheds and implementing 'sustainable livelihood activities for local communities that promote sustainable use of natural resources, including promoting traditional conservation knowledge and practices, and enhancing the role of women and youth.'</p>
National Action Plans for Climate Change Adaptation ^[3]	<p>Indonesia: The National Action Plan Addressing Climate change (2007) mentions watersheds, but only river watersheds.</p> <p>Timor-Leste: Timor-Leste's National Adaptation Plan: Addressing climate risks and building climate resilience, notes a need to improve water resource management under climate change and specifically mentions implementing 'integrated water resource management approaches to protect and rehabilitate watersheds critical for sustainable water supply along the river basin or agriculture and domestic purposes.' The project is aligned with this intention, particularly given the SAP will provide guidance to develop an integrated water resource management approach, and Component 3 will test rehabilitation models.</p>

<p>Nationally Determined Contributions</p>	<p>Indonesia: Indonesia's Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (2022) only mentions watersheds in relationship to developing policy instruments and tools to assess climate vulnerability, risks, and impacts to national priority watersheds. The project, in Output 1.1.1 will assess data needs for policy and decision-makers, which will include climate vulnerability data and Output 2.1.4. will recommend policy changes needed to implement SAP sub-plans.</p> <p>Timor-Leste: Timor-Leste's Nationally Determined Contribution (2022-2030) notes there has been some investment in watersheds in Timor-Leste to ensure resilience. Under Food and Water Security, integrated water resource management has been listed as a priority, which this project will support directly in the SAP development and implementation. The updated NDC also mentions supporting livelihoods, which is addressed by the project in Component 3.</p>
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8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

One of the main comparative advantages of GEF's global outreach is its IW:LEARN program, as well as the extensive networks the institution has with a wide range of multilateral agencies, inter-governmental bodies, public and private research institutions, academia, and civil society. The MITLTW project will leverage this expansive resource and institutional capacity, working with key national and regional partners as well as other GEF-funding recipients within and outside of the IW:LEARN network, aiming to improve upon the process followed, methods used, and results achieved from both TDA and SAPs. The investment in critical management structures (the JFWG and community task forces) will generate capacity and lessons learned for co-management that will last well beyond the project life cycle, facilitating on-going, long term watershed management replicated in areas beyond the two focal basins, ultimately benefitting all watersheds shared between the two countries.

The knowledge management strategy and communications plan, to be developed in the first year of implementation, will include producing informative knowledge products, enhancing access to the knowledge created through the JFWG acting as an information platform and resource, and mainstreaming knowledge products and services created via a dedicated project website and postings on the two country's government websites related to natural resource management. These efforts will be designed to facilitate ownership and to ensure sustainable institutional and financial support following completion of the planned project activities.

The main objectives to be included in of the knowledge management strategy are to raise awareness and to facilitate the uptake of the TDA and SAP results into watershed management action, including both policy and best practices. Some of the key aspects of the knowledge management strategy include:

- ? facilitating effective stakeholder engagement

- ? delivering timely and targeted information to end-users in forms that are accessible, lead to on the ground responses, and are culturally appropriate
- ? providing direct lines for feedback to agencies, NGOs, and community groups
- ? monitoring and evaluating the success of knowledge management and communications activities, such that their efficiency and effectiveness can be increased over time
- ? establishing arrangements relating to data ownership and access, ensuring that project outputs are widely accessible long after the GEF project closes
- ? increasing community ownership of the watershed management and livelihood improvement solutions to enhance food and water security

The PMU includes a Communications and Knowledge Management Officer, who will be responsible for leading the activities related to knowledge management, for coordinating the knowledge management and communication plans and delivering Outcome 3.2, which ties all of the knowledge management aspects of the project together. A consultant will be procured to support the development of the Knowledge Management and Communication Plans and to support development of the products. The country technical leads and safeguards coordinators also have knowledge management responsibilities.

The following outputs and outcome have knowledge management requirements:

Output	Documents to be included in knowledge management and communications plans	Estimated costs
Output 1.1.1. Policy, decision support and information/data needs assessed and stakeholders mapped.	An assessment document	<p>Communications and KM Officer estimation of time devoted to KM: US\$40,278 (distributed across components)</p> <p>Other staff time dedicated to KM: US\$57,454</p> <p>Translation services: US\$2,100</p> <p>Consultant to support Learning and Knowledge Management: US\$75,000</p> <p>Travel: US\$10,000</p> <p>Other direct costs: US\$12,094</p>
Output 1.1.5. Baseline information collected and baseline assessment completed, including aquifer conditions, to identify/prioritize transboundary watershed management needs and interventions.	2 baseline assessments	<p>See above.</p> <p>Cross boundary visit and IW learning: US\$34,000</p>

Output 1.1.6: TDA results compiled into regional and country-specific TDA reports for public consultation.	3 TDA reports	See above (+ additional time for communications plan implementation of public consultation)
Output 1.2.1: Governance and institutional analysis completed, focusing on the JFWG to best determine capacity needs for transboundary watershed management in the Talau-Loes and Mota Masin basins.	1 analysis document	See above
Output 1.2.3: Structures and systems set up and operational policies and a manual developed, including a transboundary data sharing mechanism, for the JFWG and for the community taskforces to enable transboundary watershed management in the Talau-Loes and Mota Masin basins.	Operations manual	See above
Output 2.1.1: Vision statements for priority problems articulated by JFWG with key stakeholders, especially the two community taskforces.	2 vision statements	See above
Output 2.1.3: Feasibility study conducted to determine best options for achieving objectives identified in the TDA and SAP sub-plans.	2 feasibility studies	See above
Output 2.1.4: Key policy changes or additions identified to support SAP sub-plan implementation.	1 policy memo	See above
Output 2.1.5: Financing needs assessment conducted and potential sources of financing for SAP and SAP sub-plans, knowledge management system, and other investment needs identified.	2 financial needs assessments	US\$10,000 included for Financing Assessment of SAP and Knowledge Management
Output 2.1.6: SAP sub-plans integrated into a unified SAP and compiled into report for public consultation and government review.	1 consolidated SAP report	See above

Output 3.1.1: Recommendations for enhancing livelihoods related to better water and food security designed and tested.	Recommendations will be documented	See above
Output 3.1.2: Measures to reduce soil degradation related to agriculture from the SAP designed and tested.		
Outcome 3.2: JFWG communicates project results, shares them with the IW: Learn, and designs future plans for scaling up transboundary watershed management across the entire 465,601 ha Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system.	One knowledge platform set up and operational 4 watershed/university partner learning exchanges conducted.	Knowledge platform and product development budget: US\$45,000 Learning exchange budget: US\$34,600
TOTAL		US\$277,438

Project knowledge management will benefit significantly from participation of the CSDA as an implementing partner. The consortium of Indonesian, Timorese and Australian universities excels at applied research processes and workshops designed for training, information gathering, exchange of lessons learned and generation of recommendations and policy-relevant research steps. They also offer important networks and the ability to convene policy- and decision-makers in a depoliticized context that is conducive to information sharing and joint development of practical solutions. The project will foster growth in technical capability of the academic institutions involved as well as participation and training of post-graduate and technical students, including direct knowledge and skills transfer to communities through student field work. Notably, the consortium is emerging as a key regional information and data center for development in sustainable semi-arid dryland agriculture. To this end, they bring well-developed knowledge management processes and practices for inventorying and curating information and data, hosting structured databases, and synthesizing information and data into analytical findings in research products tailored to various audiences, including peer-reviewed literature as well as grey literature (research reports, fact sheets, etc.).

The project will utilize and share learning and best practices through existing mechanisms, including IW:Learn, as well as dedicated project web pages; the project will allocate 5% of the GEF grant to participation in IW:LEARN and other communications and knowledge management activities. The project will deliver at least two experience notes (one at mid-term and one at project end) and 1 results note (at project end) over the course of implementation. Project information will be made available on the websites and social media platforms of MAF, MOEF, and CI.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established Conservation International and GEF procedures by the project team and the CI-GEF Project Agency. The project's M&E plan will be presented and finalized at the project inception workshop, including a review of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

Monitoring and Evaluation Roles and Responsibilities

The Project Management Unit (which includes the Regional Coordination Entity) on the ground will be responsible for initiating and organizing key monitoring and evaluation tasks. This includes the project inception workshop and report, quarterly progress reporting, annual progress and implementation reporting, documentation of lessons learned, and support for and cooperation with the independent external evaluation exercises.

The project Executing Agencies are responsible for ensuring the monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out in a timely and comprehensive manner, and for initiating key monitoring and evaluation activities, such as the independent evaluation exercises.

Key project executing partners are responsible for providing any and all required information and data necessary for timely and comprehensive project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate.

The Project Steering Committee plays a key oversight role for the project, with regular meetings to receive updates on project implementation progress and approve annual workplans. The Project Steering Committee also provides continuous ad-hoc oversight and feedback on project activities, responding to inquiries or requests for approval from the Project Management Unit or Executing Agency.

The CI-GEF Project Agency plays an overall assurance, backstopping, and oversight role with respect to monitoring and evaluation activities.

The CI GEF Project Agency along with internal divisions are responsible for contracting and oversight of the planned independent external evaluation exercises at the mid-point and end of the project.

Monitoring and Evaluation Components and Activities

The Project M&E Plan should include the following components (see M&E table 17 for details):

Inception workshop

Project inception workshop will be held within the first three months of project start with the project stakeholders. An overarching objective of the inception workshop is to assist the project team in understanding and taking ownership of the project's objectives and outcomes. The inception workshop will be used to detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of the CI-GEF Project Agency and the Executing Agency.

Inception workshop Report

The Executing Agency should produce an inception report documenting all changes and decisions made during the inception workshop to the project planned activities, budget, results framework, and any other key aspects of the project. The inception report should be produced within one month of the inception workshop, as it will serve as a key input to the timely planning and execution of project start-up and activities.

Project Results Monitoring Plan (Objective, Outcomes, and Outputs)

A Project Results Monitoring Plan will be developed by the Project Agency, which will include objective, outcome and output indicators, metrics to be collected for each indicator, methodology for data collection and analysis, baseline information, location of data gathering, frequency of data collection, responsible parties, and indicative resources needed to complete the plan. Appendix III provides the Project Results Monitoring Plan table that will help complete this M&E component.

In addition to the objective, outcome, and output indicators, the Project Results Monitoring Plan table will also include all indicators identified in the Safeguard Plans prepared for the project, thus they will be consistently and timely monitored.

The monitoring of these indicators throughout the life of the project will be necessary to assess if the project has successfully achieved its expected results.

Baseline Establishment: in the case that all necessary baseline data has not been collected during the PPG phase, it will be collected and documented by the relevant project partners within the first year of project implementation.

GEF Core Indicator Worksheet

The relevant section of the GEF Core Indicator Worksheet was updated for the CEO endorsement submission. This worksheet will also be updated i) prior to mid-term review, and ii) prior to the terminal evaluation.

Project Steering Committee Meetings

Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings will be held annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as appropriate. Meetings shall be held to review and approve project annual budget and work plans, discuss implementation issues and identify solutions, and to increase coordination and communication between key project partners. The meetings held by the PSC will be monitored and results adequately reported.

CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions

The CI-GEF PA will conduct annual visits to the project country and potentially to project field sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Oversight visits will most likely be conducted to coincide with the timing of PSC meetings. Other members of the PSC may also join field visits. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by the CI-GEF PA staff participating in the oversight mission, and will be circulated to the project team and PSC members within one month of the visit.

Quarterly Progress Reporting

The Executing Agency will submit quarterly progress reports to the CI-GEF Project Agency, including a budget follow-up and requests for disbursement to cover expected quarterly expenditures.

Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)

The Executing Agency will prepare an annual PIR to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the reporting period (July 1st to June 30th). The PIR will summarize the annual project result and progress. A summary of the report will be shared with the Project Steering Committee.

Final Project Report

The Executing Agency will draft a final report at the end of the project.

Independent External Mid-term Review

The project will undergo an independent Mid-term Review within 30 days of the mid-point of the grant term. The Mid-term Review will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. The Mid-term Review will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions, and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings and recommendations of the Mid-term Review will be incorporated to secure maximum project results and sustainability during the second half of project implementation.

Independent Terminal Evaluation

An independent Terminal Evaluation will take place within six months after project completion and will be undertaken in accordance with CI and GEF guidance. The terminal evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The Executing Agency in collaboration with the PSC will provide a formal management answer to the findings and recommendations of the terminal evaluation.

Lessons Learned and Knowledge Generation

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation through lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. There will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

Financial Statements Audit

Annual Financial reports submitted by the Executing Agency will be audited annually by external auditors appointed by the Executing Agency. The CI-GEF Agency reserves the right to hire external audit directly. This is part of the PMC budget.

The Terms of References for the evaluations will be drafted by the CI-GEF PA in accordance with GEF requirements. The procurement and contracting for the independent evaluations will be handled by CI's General Counsel's Office. The funding for the evaluations will come from the project budget, as indicated at project approval.

Table 7: M&E Plan Summary and Project Management Costs (PMC) Summary

Both countries will have a dedicated Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator. The M&E cost by country is for Indonesia at US\$70,979 and for Timor-Leste at \$149,695.

Type of M&E	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Budget from GEF (USD)
<i>a.?? Inception workshop</i>	Within three months of signing the CI Grant Agreement for GEF Projects	?? Project Team	\$ 23,708
		?? Executing Agency	
		?? CI-GEF PA	
<i>b.? Inception workshop Report</i>	Within one month of inception workshop	?? Project Team	\$ 23,708
		?? CI-GEF PA	
<i>c.?? Project Results Monitoring Plan (Objective, Outcomes and Outputs)</i>	Annually (data on indicators will be gathered according to monitoring plan schedule shown on Appendix IV)	?? Project Team	\$ 35,637
		?? CI-GEF PA	
<i>d.? GEF Indicator Tracker</i>	i) Project development phase; ii) prior to project mid-term evaluation; and iii) project completion	?? Project Team	\$ 26,604
		?? Executing Agency	
		?? CI-GEF PA	
<i>e.??? CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions</i>	Approximately annual visits	?? CI-GEF PA	Included in Agency fees
<i>f.? Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)</i>	Annually for the fiscal year ending June 30	?? Project Team	\$ 26,532
		?? Executing Agency	
		?? CI-GEF PA	
<i>g.??? Project Completion Report</i>	Upon project operational closure	?? Project Team	\$ 24,484
		?? Executing Agency	
<i>h.??? Independent External Mid-term Review</i>	Approximate mid-point of project implementation period	?? CI Evaluation Office	\$ 30,000
		?? Project Team	
		?? CI-GEF PA	
<i>i.?? Independent Terminal Evaluation</i>	Evaluation field mission within three months prior to project completion.	?? CI Evaluation Office	\$ 30,000
		?? Project Team	
		?? CI-GEF PA	
Summary M&E total	?	?	\$ 220,674

Table 8: PMC Costs

<i>Type of PMC</i>	<i>Reporting Frequency</i>	<i>Responsible Parties</i>	<i>Indicative Budget from GEF (USD)</i>
<i>a.?? Project Steering Committee Meetings</i>	Annually	?? Project Team	? \$ 68,799
		?? Executing Agency	
		?? CI-GEF PA	
<i>b.?? Quarterly Progress Reporting</i>	Quarterly	?? Project Team	? \$ 118,993
		?? Executing Agency	
		?? Executing Agency	
		?? CI-GEF PA	
<i>d. Financial Statements Audit</i>	Annually	?? Executing Agency	? \$ 50,000
		?? CI-GEF PA	
<i>Summary PMC total</i>	?	?	\$ 237,792

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The project will result in socio-economic benefits for 458,221 beneficiaries living in the two targeted watersheds. Benefits will be generated through direct investments to pilot improved resource management and use practices with communities, designed to maintain and enhance watershed conditions, enhance livelihoods, and reinforce water and food security. Safeguards will be put in place to ensure continued legal access to natural resources, and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan that will guide community work will provide a framework for application of best practices including FPIC, participation and transparency. Throughout the project gender mainstreaming will be prioritized.

The populations in the geographies targeted by the Project will benefit from enhanced/sustained ecosystem services (esp. those linked to biodiversity, soil maintenance, and water quality/quantity) and improved economic development planning guided by the SAP. Important ecosystem services also include enhanced protection against flooding, erosion and landslides. Indirect beneficiaries will include people living in downstream areas and likewise benefiting from watershed-ecosystem services.

The specific nature of livelihood benefits will depend on SAP actions prioritized by stakeholders, guided by technical expertise (e.g. from the project's university partners). Examples of possible actions may be anticipated to include pasture and fodder practices to reduce negative watershed impacts of livestock keeping; agricultural practices (e.g. crop selection, harvest methods) that increase water and soil retention and reduce nutrient export; and land cover maintenance and enhancements that combat runoff and erosion. These practices will be identified and selected to not only improve watershed function, but also with the

objective of increasing productivity and resilience, thereby better sustaining income-generating prospects as well as food security in the long term. Forest maintenance and rehabilitation will generate further socioeconomic benefits through sustained provisioning ecosystem functions, such as supplies of wood as well as non-timber forest products, including a focus on sites of high biodiversity value (e.g. KBAs) within the project geography.

Populations in other Indonesia-Timor-Leste transboundary watersheds will benefit from later replication of TDA-informed planning, management, and field interventions piloted and refined by the Project. Mainstreaming of TDA and resulting SAPs will better incorporate the value of watershed-ecosystem services and biodiversity into government planning, sector strategies and practices, and enhance the security of the natural resource base that is vital for essential economic sectors (i.e. agriculture and livestock, forestry, fisheries, tourism), benefiting both nations.

Finally, integration of TDA and transboundary SAPs into planning, business models, risk analyses and decision-making processes within government (and other stakeholders) is expected to align national and local governance with goals articulated in policy instruments such as the 2015 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the Forestry Sector signed between the Governments of Indonesia and Timor-Leste, the follow-up Implementation Arrangement, and local development plans.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification *

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low	Low		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Table 9: Safeguard Screening Results

ESS Standard	Yes	No	TBD	Justification
1. Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)		X		<i>No significant adverse environmental and social impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented is anticipated.</i>
2. Protection of Natural Habitats and Biodiversity Conservation		X		<i>The project is not proposing activities that would have adverse impacts on natural or critical natural habitats, contravene applicable international environmental treaties or agreements or introduce or use potentially invasive, non-indigenous species.</i>
3. Resettlement and Physical and Economic Displacement		X		<i>The project is not proposing involuntary resettlement or restriction on land use.</i>
4. Indigenous Peoples	X			<i>Although the term Indigenous is not commonly used in Timor-Leste or Indonesia, the project does plan to work in lands or territories traditionally owned, customarily used, or occupied by ?indigenous? or traditional peoples.</i>
5. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention		X		<i>There are no proposed activities related to the use of banned, restricted or prohibited substances, chemicals or hazardous materials.</i>
6. Cultural Heritage		X		<i>The project does not plan to work in areas where cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, exists.</i>
7. Labour and Working Conditions		X		<i>The EA indicated that they have the necessary policies, procedures, systems and capabilities that meets the requirements set out in the GEF Minimum Standard 8.</i>
8. Community Health, Safety and Security		X		<i>The project does not anticipate risks to community health, safety and security. COVID-19 protocols are to be observed.</i>

9. Private Sector Direct Investments and Financial Intermediaries		X		<i>The project does not plan to make direct investments in Private Sector and Financial Intermediaries.</i>
10. Climate Risk and Related Disasters		X		<i>The project identified medium-high risks and will undertake a climate vulnerability assessment as part of TDA in Component 1 of the project which will lead to the identification of risk management measures in the Strategic Action Plan.</i>
ESS Standard	Yes	No	TBD	Justification
1. Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)		X		<i>No significant adverse environmental and social impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented is anticipated.</i>
2. Protection of Natural Habitats and Biodiversity Conservation		X		<i>The project is not proposing activities that would have adverse impacts on natural or critical natural habitats, contravene applicable international environmental treaties or agreements or introduce or use potentially invasive, non-indigenous species.</i>
3. Resettlement and Physical and Economic Displacement		X		<i>The project is not proposing involuntary resettlement or restriction on land use.</i>

4. Indigenous Peoples	X			<i>Although the term Indigenous is not commonly used in Timor-Leste or Indonesia, the project does plan to work in lands or territories traditionally owned, customarily used, or occupied by ?indigenous? or traditional peoples.</i>
5. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention		X		<i>There are no proposed activities related to the use of banned, restricted or prohibited substances, chemicals or hazardous materials.</i>
6. Cultural Heritage			X	<i>The project will work in areas where cultural heritage (sacred places and objects) exists. TBC during implementation.</i>
7. Labour and Working Conditions		X		<i>The EA indicated that they have the necessary policies, procedures, systems and capabilities that meets the requirements set out in the GEF Minimum Standard 8.</i>

8. Community Health, Safety and Security		X		<i>The project does not anticipate risks to community health, safety and security. COVID-19 protocols are to be observed.</i>
9. Private Sector Direct Investments and Financial Intermediaries		X		<i>The project does not plan to make direct investments in Private Sector and Financial Intermediaries.</i>
10. Climate Risk and Related Disasters		X		<i>The project identified medium-high risks and will undertake a climate vulnerability assessment as part of TDA in Component 1 of the project which will lead to the identification of risk management measures in the Strategic Action Plan.</i>

Table 10: Safeguard Categorization

PROJECT CATEGORY	Category A	Category B	Category C
			X
<i>Justification: The proposed project activities are likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts.</i>			

Compliance with Safeguard Requirements

EES 4 was triggered during PPG phase and an Indigenous Peoples Plan (Appendix IX) was produced. The project has been designed to reduce the likelihood of risks as identified in the safeguard screening. Given that some risk is unavoidable, mitigation measures have been identified to respond to consequences so as to ensure that the project achieves its objectives. A discussion of Climate Risk and Related Disasters is included in Appendix X: Climate Vulnerability Assessment. Finally, ESS6 on cultural heritage is to be defined if further action required during project implementation.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
20220727 MITLTW Indonesia and Timor Second Safeguard Screening Report	CEO Endorsement ESS	
Indigenous Peoples Plan	CEO Endorsement ESS	
AGM_GEF Transboundary Waters_Draft 1	CEO Endorsement ESS	
20201007 Climate Risk Screening TL and Indonesia	Project PIF ESS	
20201015 MITLTW Indonesia and Timor Preliminary Safeguard Screening Analysis Results	Project PIF ESS	
20200916 MITLTW Indonesia and Timor Preliminary Safeguard Screening Analysis Results	Project PIF ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Objective:	To ensure collaborative management of freshwater ecosystems and protect water, food and livelihood security in the Talau-Loes and Mota Masin basins straddling the border between Indonesia and Timor-Leste.		
Indicator(s):	a. Area under improved watershed management (Target: 260,489 ha Talau-Loes and 9,236 ha Mota Masin basins) b. Number of beneficiaries with enhanced food, water and livelihood security (Target: indirect ? 458,221 people (49% women); direct ? 500 (34% women))		
Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
Component 1: Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and capacity built for the Joint Forestry Working Group (JFWG) and community task forces to share and use this and other data to better manage the Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system and Talau-Loes (260,489 ha) and Mota Masin (9,236 ha) basins.			

<p>Outcome 1.1: TDA enables planning to track and strengthen future results for improved ecosystem management and related water and food security for the Talau/Loes and Mota Masin basins and their 458,221 dependent people.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.: Number of TDAs completed</i></p>	<p>0 TDAs completed</p>	<p>1 TDA completed with baseline assessment data and metrics defined for both basins, presented in a final stakeholder-vetted report.</p>	<p>Output 1.1.1: Policy, decision support and information/data needs assessed and stakeholders mapped.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.1: Number of assessment documents</i></p> <p><i>Target 1.1.1.: 1 document</i></p> <p><i>GMP target: Information assessment at community level must ask men and women equally</i></p> <p><i>For government partners, minimum is 50 people of which 30% (in Timor-Leste) and 40% (in Indonesia) are women.[1]</i></p> <p><i>For communities, minimum 300 people minimum of which 35% are women (Timor-Leste) and 150 people of which 25% are women (Indonesia).[2]</i></p> <p>Output 1.1.2: JFWG formally established and operationalized.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.2: Number of enabling measures to formally create the JFWG</i></p> <p><i>Target 1.1.2: Two enabling measures (one each in Indonesia and Timor-Leste)</i></p> <p><i>GMP target: JFWG will include an estimated 10-15 members of which 30% women from Timor-Leste and 40% women from Indonesia.</i></p> <p>Output 1.1.3: Community taskforces set up, one for each basin, to engage in the TDA and SAP.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.3: Number of community taskforces set up (gender disaggregated; An estimated 300 people in Timor-Leste (10 villages each with 30 people in community conservation groups) of which women will make up at least 35%. An estimated 150 people on Indonesian task forces of which women will make up at least 25%).)</i></p> <p><i>Target 1.1.3: 4 taskforces</i></p> <p>Output 1.1.4: JFWG and other stakeholders are trained in</p>
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		<p>watershed management and TDA approaches, to shape and prioritize key questions/issues for the TDA.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.4.: Number of stakeholders trained</i></p> <p><i>Target 1.1.4: 30 people (data disaggregated; JFWG: all 10-15 members trained, 40% trainees are women and are accommodated; other stakeholders: at least 15 trained, 30% of trainees are women and are accommodated)</i></p> <p>Output 1.1.5: Baseline information collected and baseline assessment completed, including aquifer conditions, to identify/prioritize transboundary watershed management needs and interventions.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.5: Number of baseline assessments completed</i></p> <p><i>Target 1.1.5: 2 baseline assessments completed (1 per basin); baseline assessment will include socio-economic assessment</i></p> <p>Output 1.1.6: TDA results compiled into regional and country-specific TDA reports for public consultation.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.6: Number of TDA reports</i></p> <p><i>Target 1.1.6: 3 reports (gender responsive)</i></p> <p>Output 1.1.7: Recommendations for the development of the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) formulated and adopted by JFWG, as well as community members, emphasizing food, livelihood and water security.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.7: Number of recommendation reports developed and adopted</i></p> <p><i>Target 1.1.7: 1 report (Women must each make up 35% of the consultations for the formulation of the SAP.</i></p>
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			<i>Additionally, when developing livelihood recommendations, at least the top 5 livelihood activities of each men and women must be addressed.)</i>
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<p>Outcome 1.2: Improved JFWG capacity to support data and information sharing from the TDA with communities and government agencies at local and national levels.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2: Number of JFWG Operations Manuals in place, including protocols and mechanism for data and information sharing.</i></p>	<p>0 Operations Manuals in place</p>	<p>1 JFWG Operations Manual, with protocols for data and a mechanism for data and information sharing; and policies and practices for managing the two basins.</p> <p><i>(Corresponds to SDG Target 6.5, Indicator 6.5.2 (proportion of transboundary basin area within a country covered by an operational arrangement for water cooperation).</i></p>	<p>Output 1.2.1: Governance and institutional analysis completed, focusing on the JFWG to best determine capacity needs for transboundary watershed management in the Talau-Loes and Mota Masin basins.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.1: Number of analyses completed</i> <i>Target 1.2.1: 1 analysis document completed</i></p> <p>Output 1.2.2: JFWG trained to play a leadership role in watershed management.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.2: Number of Working Group members trained</i> <i>Target 1.2.2: 15 people (30% women in Timor-Leste and 40% women in Indonesia)</i></p> <p>Output 1.2.3: Structures and systems set up and operational policies and a manual developed, including a transboundary data sharing mechanism, for the JFWG and for the community taskforces to enable transboundary watershed management in the Talau-Loes and Mota Masin basins.</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.2.3: Number of operational structures and systems</i> <i>Target 1.2.3: 1 operational structure/system, as defined in Operations Manual</i> <i>GMP target: For the task forces, there must be at least 25% (Indonesia) to 35% (Timor-Leste) women contributing to making decisions</i> <i>For JFWG there must be at least estimated at 30% women in Timor-Leste and 40% women in Indonesia contributing to making decisions.</i></p>
<p>Component 2: SAP with JFWG decision making/management policies and structures setup, allowing for both countries at the national and regional level to endorse the SAP and then implement SAP sub-plans for the Talau-Loes (260,489 ha) and Mota Masin (9,236 ha) basins.</p>			

<p>Outcome 2.1: SAP is developed based on the TDA to guide transboundary watershed management of the Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system and the Talau-Loes (260,489 ha) and Mota Masin (9,236 ha) basins, to improve management and food, water and livelihood security for a total of at least 269,725 ha.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1: Number of SAPs and SAP sub-plans completed covering 269,725 ha of the shared watershed.</i></p>	<p>0 plans/sub-plans</p>	<p>1 SAP and 2 SAP sub-plans completed for the two basins, with metrics to track improvements in food, water and livelihood security, as well as aquifer conditions, and financing opportunities identified for its implementation.</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1: Vision statements for priority problems articulated by JFWG with key stakeholders, especially the two community taskforces. <i>Indicator 2.1.1: Number of vision statements</i> <i>Target 2.1.1: Two vision statements (one for each basin; gender responsive)</i></p> <p>Output 2.1.2: Ecosystem based watershed management objectives, indicators and targets defined for strategic actions for the SAP sub-plans. <i>Indicator 2.1.2: Number of SAP sub-plans with objective indicators and targets</i> <i>Target: 2.1.2: 2 SAP sub-plans developed (gender responsive)</i></p> <p>Output 2.1.3: Feasibility study conducted to determine best options for achieving objectives identified in the TDA and SAP sub-plans. <i>Indicator 2.1.3: Number of feasibility studies conducted</i> <i>Target 2.1.3: 2 feasibility studies conducted (including social and gender aspects)</i></p> <p>Output 2.1.4: Key policy changes or additions identified to support SAP sub-plan implementation. <i>Indicator 2.1.4: Number of memos describing recommended policy change for submission to government</i> <i>Target: 1 policy memo for each country with gender mainstreamed into new policies</i></p> <p>Output 2.1.5: Financing needs assessment conducted and potential sources of financing for SAP and SAP sub-plans, knowledge management system, and other investment needs identified. <i>Indicator 2.1.5.: Number of financing needs assessments</i></p>
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		<p><i>(including potential sources of financing) conducted</i></p> <p><i>Target 2.1.5.: 2 financing needs assessments (including potential sources of financing) conducted; includes gender and social aspects mainstreamed into assessment.</i></p> <p>Output 2.1.6: SAP sub-plans integrated into a unified SAP and compiled into report for public consultation and government review.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.6: Number of consolidated SAPs and reports for public consultation</i></p> <p><i>Target: 1 consolidated SAP and 1 report for public consultation</i></p>
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<p>Outcome 2.2: SAP is endorsed by both countries, improving management and food and water security for 269,725 ha, and enabling future scale-up to the entire 465,601 ha Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system.</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2: Number of ministerial endorsements.</i></p>	<p>0 endorsements</p>	<p>Two endorsements (one for each country) of SAP and accompanying metrics covering the shared watershed of 269,725 ha.</p>	<p>Output 2.2.1: Definition of the necessary political process in each country for final endorsement of the SAP. <i>Indicator 2.2.1: Number of defined endorsement processes</i> <i>Target 2.2.1: 2 processes</i></p> <p>Output 2.2.2: SAP and SAP sub-plans mainstreamed within each country's line agencies, finalized for review within each country according to processes defined in Output 2.2.1. <i>Indicator 2.2.2: Number of SAP and SAP sub-plans mainstreamed</i> <i>Target 2.2.2: 3 (1 SAP and 2 SAP sub-plans)</i></p> <p>Output 2.2.3: SAP and SAP sub-plans endorsed at Ministerial level. <i>Indicator 2.2.3: Number of SAP and SAP sub-plans endorsed at Ministerial level</i> <i>Target 2.2.3: 3 (1 SAP and 2 SAP sub-plans) endorsed</i></p> <p>Output 2.2.4: SAP and SAP sub-plan implementation plans developed <i>Indicator 2.2.4: Number of SAP and SAP sub-plan implementation plans developed</i> <i>Target 2.2.4: 3 implementation plans (for 1 SAP and 2 SAP sub-plans) developed (gender responsive)</i></p>
<p>Component 3: SAP sub-plan livelihood improvements and water and food security practices tested with communities, and lessons shared for future application to the entire Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system (465,601 ha)</p>			

<p>Outcome 3.1: Increased field testing of agriculture, soil and water management practices to help refine and improve SAP sub-plan recommendations.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1: Number of practices field tested.</i></p>	<p>0 practices field tested under the project</p>	<p>At least 10 practices SAP recommended in SAP sub-plans field tested with 20 communities (450 people; 35% women in Timor-Leste and 25% women in Indonesia) relying on the two basins, and lessons shared.</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1: Recommendations for enhancing livelihoods related to better water and food security designed and tested. <i>Indicator 3.1.1: Number of recommendations designed and tested</i> <i>Target 3.1.1: At least 3 recommendations tested and results documented (30% of decision making team must be women)</i></p> <p>Output 3.1.2: Measures to reduce soil degradation related to agriculture from the SAP designed and tested. <i>Indicator 3.1.2: Number of measures from SAP sub-plans designed and tested</i> <i>Target 3.1.2: At least 3 measures tested and results documented (30% of decision making team must be women)</i></p> <p>Output 3.1.3: Measures to help reforest and restore degraded areas designed and tested. <i>Indicator 3.1.3: Number of measures designed and tested</i> <i>Target 3.1.3: At least 4 measures (30% of decision making team must be women)</i></p>
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<p>Outcome 3.2: JFWG communicates project results, shares them with the IW: Learn, and designs future plans for scaling up transboundary watershed management across the entire 465,601 ha Talau-Loes/Mota Masin drainage system.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.2a: Number of knowledge platforms in place</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 3.2b: Number of knowledge sharing events conducted.</i></p>	<p>0 knowledge platforms in place</p> <p>0 knowledge sharing events conducted</p>	<p>One knowledge platform set up and operational</p> <p>4 watershed/university partner learning exchanges conducted.</p>	<p>Output 3.2.1: Lessons learned from setting up the JFWG and recommendations from SAP sub-plan field testing shared across both governments and for replication in other shared basins.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.2.1: Number of knowledge sharing events</i></p> <p><i>Target 3.2.1: 2 knowledge sharing events</i></p> <p>Output 3.2.2: Exchange visits conducted across the 5 basins and with university partners to promote shared learning and uptake of SAP sub-plan results.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.2.2 :Number of exchange visits conducted</i></p> <p><i>Target 3.2.2: 5 visits (attendees should be 40% women)</i></p> <p>Output 3.2.3: Participation in IW:Learn, hosted by the GEF, sharing lessons learned from one of the newest transboundary agreements.</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.2.3: Number of knowledge products generated and shared with IW:Learn</i></p> <p><i>Target 3.2.3: 9 knowledge products (at least one document with lessons learned from GMP and shared via IW: Learn)</i></p>
Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation			
<p>Outcome 4.1: Monitoring and evaluation program in place that assess overall progress and results of the project and facilitates adaptive management.</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1: % of required reports and evaluations completed.</i></p>	<p>0 reports and evaluations completed</p>	<p>100% of required reports and evaluations completed</p>	<p>Output 4.1.1: Monitoring and evaluation program developed.</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.1: Number of M&E programs developed</i></p> <p><i>Target 4.1.1: 1 program</i></p> <p>Output 4.1.2: Monitoring and evaluation program implemented.</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1.2: Number of M&E programs implemented</i></p> <p><i>Target 4.1.2: 1 program</i></p>

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Part I: Project Information	
GEF ID	10679
Project Title	Management of Indonesian and Timor-Leste Transboundary Watersheds (MITLTW)
Date of Screening	23 November 2020
STAP member screener	Blake Ratner
STAP secretariat screener	Virginia Gorsevski

<p>STAP Overall Assessment and Rating</p>	<p>Minor</p> <p>STAP welcomes this project from Conservation International on the management of Indonesian and Timor-Leste transboundary watersheds.</p> <p>The project design follows the typical TDA-SAP logic, aiming to build a durable transboundary management entity to drive GEBs in the shared basins. While the theory of change is presented, it is missing explicit assumptions; these should be developed and integrated prior to CEO endorsement.</p> <p>Particular attention will need to be paid to developing project implementation approaches that respect and implement in practice commitments regarding indigenous peoples. The description of private sector roles remains vague, with reference to land use, supply chains, and income generation opportunities. These factors suggest the need for particular scrutiny of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan to be developed during PPG stage.</p> <p>Plausible risks are indicated, but these do not appear complete. There is no identified risk regarding potential conflict among various community-level and private sector stakeholders stemming from competing objectives / interests in resource use.</p>		<p>Assumptions added to Theory of Change (see Table 8)</p> <p>CI GEF Agency and the rest of the CI organization adhere to robust safeguard policies regarding Indigenous Peoples; the safeguard screening for this project indicated that Indigenous Peoples are not implicated. With respect to the private sector, as noted in the ProDoc specific private sector actors will be identified and included in consultations and participatory processes surrounding the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis; however, during the PPG phase the emphasis needed to be on securing alignment between the Governments of Indonesia and Timor-Leste.</p> <p>The risk of potential conflict among communities/private sector has been added to the risk table (Table 10). The risk has been rated as moderate, with the risk mitigated by participatory multi-stakeholder land- and-</p>
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	Thinking beyond the project implementation period, there should also be consideration of risks related to inadequate institutionalization of transboundary arrangements and durable incentives for improved resource use practices. What measures will help ensure that a well-written and agreed SAP does not languish like prior agreements?		resource planning and management approaches, and communications and awareness programming. The principal measure to ensure ongoing implementation of the SAP is the installation of a permanent, adequately resourced Joint Forestry Working Group with clear mandate and requisite capacity, reinforced by laws, regulations and policies in each of the two Governments. In addition, the project will establish and empower community taskforces to participate in governance and represent a local constituency with a strong interest in implementation of measures to enhance water, food and livelihood security.
Part I: Project Information B. Indicative Project Description Summary	What STAP looks for	Response	
Project Objective	Is the objective clearly defined, and consistently related to the problem diagnosis?	Yes.	No response needed.
Project components	A brief description of the planned activities. Do these support the project's objectives?	Yes.	No response needed.
Outcomes	A description of the expected short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention. Do the planned outcomes encompass important adaptation benefits?	Yes.	No response needed.

	Are the global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits likely to be generated?	Yes, in addition to management of transboundary freshwater resources, the project has downstream implications in areas of exceptional marine biodiversity.	No response needed.
Outputs	A description of the products and services which are expected to result from the project. Is the sum of the outputs likely to contribute to the outcomes?	Yes, clearly structured.	No response needed.
Part II: Project justification	A simple narrative explaining the project's logic, i.e. a theory of change.		
1. Project description. Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)	Is the problem statement well-defined?	Yes.	No response needed.
	Are the barriers and threats well described, and substantiated by data and references?	Barriers are briefly described, without substantiating data and references.	Barriers have been elaborated in Section 2.E, including substantiating data and references.
	For multiple focal area projects: does the problem statement and analysis identify the drivers of environmental degradation which need to be addressed through multiple focal areas; and is the objective well-defined, and can it only be supported by integrating two, or more focal areas objectives or programs?		

2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects	Is the baseline identified clearly?	Adequate.	No response needed.
	Does it provide a feasible basis for quantifying the project's benefits?	Yes.	No response needed.
	Is the baseline sufficiently robust to support the incremental (additional cost) reasoning for the project?	Adequate, given relatively little background data apparently available.	No response needed.
	For multiple focal area projects:		
	are the multiple baseline analyses presented (supported by data and references), and the multiple benefits specified, including the proposed indicators;		
	are the lessons learned from similar or related past GEF and non-GEF interventions described; and		
	how did these lessons inform the design of this project?		
3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project	What is the theory of change?	Theory of change provided, including useful mapping of components to barriers addressed, and subsequent ?barriers changed? descriptions.	No response needed.

	What is the sequence of events (required or expected) that will lead to the desired outcomes?	Follows typical TDA-SAP logic, aiming to build a durable transboundary management entity to drive GEBs in the shared basins. This is apparently well beyond the current expectations of the Joint Forestry Working Group designated under existing binational agreement, so care will be needed to establish / adapt the necessary institutional framework.	The ToC and RF have been revised to address the sequencing required to empower the JFWG to address the needs for effective transboundary watershed management. The ProDoc also describes the need to permanently embed the JFWG and supporting policies in the relevant government agencies.
	What is the set of linked activities, outputs, and outcomes to address the project's objectives?	Clearly presented.	No response needed.
	Are the mechanisms of change plausible, and is there a well-informed identification of the underlying assumptions?	Yes. Explicit assumptions are missing; these should be developed and integrated prior to CEO endorsement.	Assumptions added to Theory of Change (see Table 8)
	Is there a recognition of what adaptations may be required during project implementation to respond to changing conditions in pursuit of the targeted outcomes?	M&E systems (component 4) designed to enable adaptive management.	No response needed.

5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEF trust fund, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing	GEF trust fund: will the proposed incremental activities lead to the delivery of global environmental benefits?	Benefits are plausible, though mechanisms to influence ground-level action will need further development.	In ProDoc Outcome 3.1 description, add to end of para: ?Thus, in addition to multi-state cooperation to improve management of shared watersheds, testing and deployment of improved practices in the field, followed by ongoing implementation of the SAP, will contribute to Global Environmental Benefits in several ways: improved habitat condition and connectivity across watersheds, contributing to conservation of globally significant biodiversity as indicated by the presence of KBAs; by reversing forest loss and degradation, maintenance of environmental services and products derived from forests as well as enhanced sustainable livelihoods for local communities; and increased ecosystem resilience and reduced vulnerability to climate variability and climate-related risks.?
	LDCF/SCCF: will the proposed incremental activities lead to adaptation which reduces vulnerability, builds adaptive capacity, and increases resilience to climate change?		
6) global environmental benefits (GEF trust fund) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)	Are the benefits truly global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits, and are they measurable?	Yes, in line with IW objectives.	No response needed.

	Is the scale of projected benefits both plausible and compelling in relation to the proposed investment?	Yes.	No response needed.
	Are the global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits explicitly defined?	Yes.	No response needed.
	Are indicators, or methodologies, provided to demonstrate how the global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits will be measured and monitored during project implementation?	Indicators are preliminary; methodologies require further elaboration.	See Project Results Monitoring Plan (Appendix III). In addition, the SAP itself will include a monitoring plan with indicators related to improved watershed function.
	What activities will be implemented to increase the project's resilience to climate change?	Includes aspects related to identifying and building awareness around climate change risks, and promoting climate-smart agricultural and water-use practices.	No response needed.
7) innovative, sustainability and potential for scaling-up	Is the project innovative, for example, in its design, method of financing, technology, business model, policy, monitoring and evaluation, or learning?		
	Is there a clearly-articulated vision of how the innovation will be scaled-up, for example, over time, across geographies, among institutional actors?	Yes, within other basins shared by the two countries. Expectation of lessons being made available to other SIDS as well.	No response needed.
	Will incremental adaptation be required, or more fundamental transformational change to achieve long term sustainability?	For enduring transboundary collaboration, transformation is required. Current basis of agreements and institutions for cooperation appear very preliminary and untested.	Meaningful transformation is required in modalities for watershed management along the shared boundary between the two countries; that is the purpose of this project. The transformation includes governance mechanisms, policies, and resource use and management practices available to local stakeholders.

<p>1b. Project Map and Coordinates. Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.</p>		<p>Map provided, geo coordinates missing.</p>	<p>Map included with geo coordinates.</p>
<p>2. Stakeholders. Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase: Indigenous people and local communities; Civil society organizations; Private sector entities. If none of the above, please explain why. In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.</p>	<p>Have all the key relevant stakeholders been identified to cover the complexity of the problem, and project implementation barriers?</p>	<p>Local consultations are reasonably deferred to PPG stage, citing political sensitivities.</p> <p>Particular attention will need to be paid to developing project implementation approaches that respect and implement in practice commitments regarding indigenous peoples. The PIF notes: Proper involvement of civil society and indigenous peoples is increasingly important in both Indonesia and Timor-Leste, in accordance with national laws specifically reflecting their rights and access to resources. . . However, in both countries implementation of such principles and regulations continues to lag.?</p> <p>Description of private sector roles remains vague, with reference to land use, supply chains, and income generation opportunities.</p> <p>These factors suggest the need for particular scrutiny of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan to be developed during PPG stage.</p>	<p>Safeguard screening indicates that this project does not implicate Indigenous Peoples. Check SEP and other places in ProDoc for discussion of IP commitments and role of private sector.</p> <p>The ProDoc notes that specific private sector actors will be identified and included in consultations surrounding the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis; the TDA process will involve broad consultative and participatory processes that will include the private sector. However, during the project design process and the initial project implementation steps, the emphasis necessarily needs to be on inter-governmental collaboration.</p>

	<p>What are the stakeholders? roles, and how will their combined roles contribute to robust project design, to achieving global environmental outcomes, and to lessons learned and knowledge?</p>	<p>Approach outlined is adequate with regard to government bodies, very preliminary regarding other stakeholders.</p>	<p>Further description of stakeholder roles is contained in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Section 5-Implementation and Execution Arrangements. Output 1.1.3 focuses on the establishment community taskforces, and the Output description includes the roles of these bodies. Also, non-government stakeholders will be critical in testing the field practices in Outputs 3.1.1-3.1.3.</p>
<p>3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis). Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment? Yes/no/tbd.</p> <p>If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality: access to and control over resources; participation and decision-making; and/or economic benefits or services.</p> <p>Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? yes/no/tbd</p>	<p>Have gender differentiated risks and opportunities been identified, and were preliminary response measures described that would address these differences?</p>	<p>Description of gender considerations is minimal but includes appropriate measures to be considered during development of Gender Mainstreaming Plan.</p>	<p>See Gender Mainstreaming Plan.</p>

	Do gender considerations hinder full participation of an important stakeholder group (or groups)? If so, how will these obstacles be addressed?	Needs further elaboration.	See Gender Mainstreaming Plan.
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<p>5. Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design</p>	<p>Are the identified risks valid and comprehensive? Are the risks specifically for things outside the project's control? Are there social and environmental risks which could affect the project?</p> <p>For climate risk, and climate resilience measures:</p> <p>? How will the project's objectives or outputs be affected by climate risks over the period 2020 to 2050, and have the impact of these risks been addressed adequately?</p> <p>? Has the sensitivity to climate change, and its impacts, been assessed?</p> <p>? Have resilience practices and measures to address projected climate risks and impacts been considered? How will these be dealt with?</p> <p>? What technical and institutional capacity, and information, will be needed to address climate risks and resilience enhancement measures?</p>	<p>Plausible risks are indicated, but these do not appear complete. In the risk table, there is no indication of risks related to technical capacity of implementers (though reference is made to potential competing priorities, and later in the narrative, to capacity of supporting institutions). Likewise, there is no identified risk regarding potential conflict among various community-level and private sector stakeholders stemming from competing objectives / interests in resource use.</p> <p>Thinking beyond the project implementation period, there should also be consideration of risks related to inadequate institutionalization of transboundary arrangements and durable incentives for improved resource use practices. What measures will help ensure that a well-written and agreed SAP does not languish like prior agreements? The positive text on enabling environment seems to gloss over this question.</p>	<p>The risk of inadequate technical capacity of implementers has been added to the risk table (Table 10). The risk has been rated as low, as the project plan involves contracting the requisite capacity, reinforced by technical expertise in relevant government departments, CSDA members, and CI. The risk of potential conflict among communities/private sector has been added to the risk table (Table 10). The risk has been rated as moderate, with the risk mitigated by participatory multi-stakeholder land- and resource planning and management approaches, and communications and awareness programming.</p> <p>The project executing partners acknowledge this risk and mention it specifically in the risk table (Table 10). In order to address the risk, Output 2.1.4. will identify key policy changes related to institutionalization, including the consideration of PES and other incentive mechanisms, noting that these will build on the results of the TDA. The principal measure to ensure ongoing implementation of the SAP is the installation of a permanent, adequately resourced Joint Forestry Working Group with clear mandate and requisite capacity, reinforced by laws, regulations and policies in each of the two Governments. In addition,</p>
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			the project will establish and empower community taskforces to participate in governance and represent a local constituency with a strong interest in continued implementation of measures to enhance water, food and livelihood security.
6. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other related initiatives	Are the project proponents tapping into relevant knowledge and learning generated by other projects, including GEF projects?	Relevant plans for coordination indicated with a relatively small number of related projects.	No response needed.
	Is there adequate recognition of previous projects and the learning derived from them?	Apparently yes, given the small number.	No response needed.
	Have specific lessons learned from previous projects been cited?	Yes.	No response needed.
	How have these lessons informed the project's formulation?	Plans appear to incorporate lessons regarding livelihood options, environmental trends, institutional setup.	No response needed.
	Is there an adequate mechanism to feed the lessons learned from earlier projects into this project, and to share lessons learned from it into future projects?	Yes.	No response needed.

8. Knowledge management. Outline the?Knowledge Management Approach? for the project, and how it will contribute to the project?s overall impact,including plans to learn from relevant projects, initiatives and evaluations.	What overall approach will be taken, and what knowledgemanagement indicators and metrics will be used?	Plans describe appear appropriate. Good indicationof intent to draw upon university expertise in the region to support learning processes.	No response needed.
	What plans are proposed for sharing, disseminating and scaling-up results, lessons and experience?	Role of tri-national university consortium suggestspotential for durable support to capacity and knowledge exchange beyond the project implementation period.	No response needed.
COMPILATION OF COMMENTS SUBMITTED BY COUNCIL MEMBERS ON THE GEF DECEMBER 2020 WORK PROGRAM			
<u>Germany Comments</u> Germany approves the following PIF in the work program but asks that the following comments are taken into account: Germany approves this proposal, which aims to enhance joint watershed management as well as food, water and livelihood security for communities in the Loes/Mota Masin drainage system (crossing the borders between Indonesia and Timor-Leste). <u>Suggestions for improvements to be made during the drafting of the final project proposal:</u> -			

	<p>? Germany appreciates the detailed description of outputs to support the outcomes. However, Germany would like to point out some discrepancies between the formulation of outputs in the main text (Part II: Project Justification) and in Part I: Project Information ? Section B) that should be addressed (e.g. In Part II, Output 2.2.4 reads ?SAP and SAP sub-plans endorsed by the necessary agencies? In Part I, Output 2.2.4 reads ?SAP and SAP sub-plans endorsed at Ministerial level?).</p>		<p>Outputs have been aligned in all sections of the ProDoc.</p>
	<p>? Germany would like to suggest testing some best practices and findings from previous CSDA activities (e.g. within management plan) already at an earlier project stage. Such field testing in all dimensions could start early during project implementation on a trial basis. Findings could be used to inform the formulation of the SAP/SAP sub-plans.</p>		<p>The field testing will be designed and implemented early in project implementation. See Project Timeline.</p>

	<p>? Germany would like to underline that activities building on existing efforts of both countries in the field of climate change (e.g. as part of climate change adaptation strategies) should always be aligned to existing national climate strategies and policies. Furthermore, respective line ministries and governmental agencies should be consulted during the project implementation phase, where appropriate.</p>		<p>This will be addressed through the Project Steering Committee described in Section 5: Implementation and Execution Arrangements. The PSC will provide a conduit for consultation with other agencies/ministries during implementation as needed, through the representatives of the two lead Ministries. At the local/field level, interagency consultation will be facilitated through District (Indonesia) and Municipality (Timor-Leste) administrations.</p>
United States Comments	<p>? We would like to suggest the additional consideration of a mechanism, such as Payment for Environment Service (PES) that enables the downstream users to incentivize for the community?s or government agency?s effort to manage, protect and conserve the catchment area in the upstream.</p>		<p>Output 2.1.4. will identify key policy changes related to institutionalization, including the consideration of PES and other incentive mechanisms.</p>
	<p>Is there adequate recognition of previous projects and the learning derived from them?</p>	<p>Apparently yes, given the small number.</p>	<p>No response needed.</p>
	<p>Have specific lessons learned from previous projects been cited?</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>No response needed.</p>
	<p>How have these lessons informed the project?s formulation?</p>	<p>Plans appear to incorporate lessons regarding livelihood options, environmental trends, institutional setup.</p>	<p>No response needed.</p>

	Is there an adequate mechanism to feed the lessons learned from earlier projects into this project, and to share lessons learned from it into future projects?	Yes.	No response needed.
8. Knowledge management. Outline the Knowledge Management Approach for the project, and how it will contribute to the project's overall impact, including plans to learn from relevant projects, initiatives and evaluations.	What overall approach will be taken, and what knowledge management indicators and metrics will be used?	Plans describe appear appropriate. Good indication of intent to draw upon university expertise in the region to support learning processes.	No response needed.
	What plans are proposed for sharing, disseminating and scaling-up results, lessons and experience?	Role of tri-national university consortium suggests potential for durable support to capacity and knowledge exchange beyond the project implementation period.	No response needed.
COMPILATION OF COMMENTS SUBMITTED BY COUNCIL MEMBERS ON THE GEF DECEMBER 2020 WORK PROGRAM			
<u>Germany Comments</u> Germany approves the following PIF in the work program but asks that the following comments are taken into account: Germany approves this proposal, which aims to enhance joint watershed management as well as food, water and livelihood security for communities in the Loes/Mota Masin drainage system (crossing the borders between Indonesia and Timor-Leste). <u>Suggestions for improvements to be made during the drafting of the final project proposal:</u> -			

	<p>? Germany appreciates the detailed description of outputs to support the outcomes. However, Germany would like to point out some discrepancies between the formulation of outputs in the main text (Part II: Project Justification) and in Part I: Project Information ? Section B) that should be addressed (e.g. In Part II, Output 2.2.4 reads ?SAP and SAP sub-plans endorsed by the necessary agencies? In Part I, Output 2.2.4 reads ?SAP and SAP sub-plans endorsed at Ministerial level?).</p>		<p>Outputs have been aligned in all sections of the ProDoc.</p>
	<p>? Germany would like to suggest testing some best practices and findings from previous CSDA activities (e.g. within management plan) already at an earlier project stage. Such field testing in all dimensions could start early during project implementation on a trial basis. Findings could be used to inform the formulation of the SAP/SAP sub-plans.</p>		<p>See ProDoc timeline (field testing is scheduled early in the project)</p>

	<p>? Germany would like to underline that activities building on existing efforts of both countries in the field of climate change (e.g. as part of climate change adaptation strategies) should always be aligned to existing national climate strategies and policies. Furthermore, respective line ministries and governmental agencies should be consulted during the project implementation phase, where appropriate.</p>		<p>This will be addressed through the Project Steering Committee described in Section 5: Implementation and Execution Arrangements. The PSC will provide a conduit for consultation with other agencies/ministries during implementation as needed, through the representatives of the two lead Ministries. At the local/field level, interagency consultation will be facilitated through District (Indonesia) and Municipality (Timor-Leste) administrations.</p>
<p>United States Comments</p>	<p>? We would like to suggest the additional consideration of a mechanism, such as Payment for Environment Service (PES) that enables the downstream users to incentivize for the community?s or government agency?s effort to manage, protect and conserve the catchment area in the upstream.</p>		<p>Output 2.1.4. will identify key policy changes related to institutionalization, including the consideration of PES and other incentive mechanisms.</p>
<p>STAP advisory response</p>	<p>Brief explanation of advisory response and action proposed</p>		
<p>1. Concur</p>	<p>STAP acknowledges that on scientific or technical grounds the concept has merit. The proponent is invited to approach STAP for advice at any time during the development of the project brief prior to submission for CEO endorsement.</p>		
	<p><i>* In cases where the STAP acknowledges the project has merit on scientific and technical grounds, the STAP will recognize this in the screen by stating that ?STAP is satisfied with the scientific and technical quality of the proposal and encourages the proponent to develop it with same rigor. At any time during the development of the project, the proponent is invited to approach STAP to consult on the design.?</i></p>		
<p>2. Minor issues to be considered during project design</p>	<p>STAP has identified specific scientific /technical suggestions or opportunities that should be discussed with the project proponent as early as possible during development of the project brief. The proponent may wish to:</p>		

	(i) Open a dialogue with STAP regarding the technical and/or scientific issues raised;
	(ii) Set a review point at an early stage during project development, and possibly agreeing to terms of reference for an independent expert to be appointed to conduct this review.
	The proponent should provide a report of the action agreed and taken, at the time of submission of the full project brief for CEO endorsement.
3. Major issues to be considered during project design	STAP proposes significant improvements or has concerns on the grounds of specified major scientific/technical methodological issues, barriers, or omissions in the project concept. If STAP provides this advisory response, a full explanation would also be provided. The proponent is strongly encouraged to:

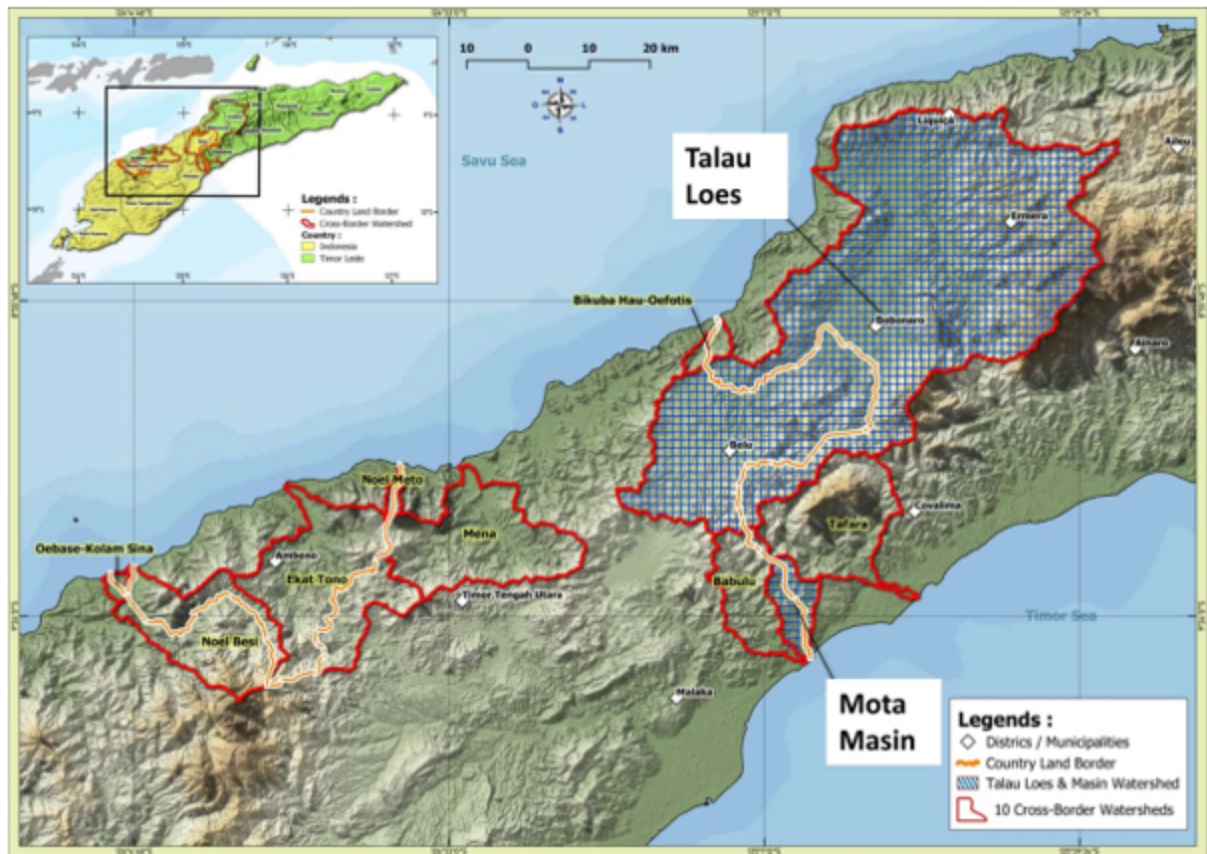
ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).

(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF:			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Personnel - Project design and coordination, due diligence, Safeguards documentation, budget development	29,368	41,200	-11,832
International Consultants-ProDoc Development and Baseline Surveys	102,405	102,405	
Travel - Meetings for international coordination, national workshops, and stakeholder engagement	12,802	15,193	-2,391
Other costs ? printing, rent	5,425	4,867	558
Total	<u>150,000</u>	<u>132,721</u>	<u>17,279</u>

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.



Coordinates for central point of Loes-Talau basin: Lat: -9.003232?, Long: 125.157179?

Coordinates for central point of Moto-Masin basin: Lat: -9.372681?, Long: 125.065457?

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Appendix
A:
Indicative
Project
Budget
Template

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity)
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		

		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	KM	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 3.2					receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Personnel and Professional Services	In-House Consultant - National Policy & Government Relations Expert	\$9,657	\$9,657	\$9,657	\$9,657	\$8,691	\$9,657	\$9,658	\$66,634	\$966	\$-	\$67,600	Conservation International Timor-Leste
	Personnel - Timor-Leste Technical Lead	\$20,912	\$19,517	\$17,427	\$20,911	\$19,517	\$20,911	\$20,146	\$139,341	\$3,400	\$17,495	\$160,236	
	Personnel - Timor-Leste Finance and Grants Lead	\$22,969	\$26,415	\$-	\$27,945	\$27,946	\$26,415	\$26,415	\$158,105	\$-	\$17,610	\$175,715	
	Personnel - Safeguards Coordinator, Talau-Loes	\$9,755	\$9,755	\$1,434	\$10,902	\$10,902	\$11,476	\$11,762	\$65,986	\$-	\$-	\$65,986	
	Personnel - Safeguards Coordinator, Mota-Masin	\$9,754	\$9,755	\$1,434	\$10,902	\$10,902	\$11,476	\$11,762	\$65,985	\$-	\$-	\$65,985	
	Personnel - Technical Project Officer	\$10,041	\$10,041	\$-	\$11,117	\$11,117	\$11,834	\$11,834	\$65,984	\$-	\$-	\$65,984	
	Personnel - Communications Coordinator	\$5,024	\$5,024	\$10,407	\$5,383	\$5,024	\$5,383	\$5,024	\$41,269	\$-	\$-	\$41,269	
	Personnel - GIS Specialist	\$2,109	\$2,109	\$-	\$2,812	\$2,813	\$3,164	\$3,164	\$16,171	\$-	\$-	\$16,171	
	Personnel - M&E Coordinator	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$42,093	\$-	\$42,093	
	Personnel - Driver	\$5,857	\$5,857	\$-	\$6,485	\$6,485	\$6,903	\$6,903	\$38,490	\$-	\$-	\$38,490	
	Personnel - Regional Manager	\$25,450	\$24,743	\$8,483	\$25,449	\$24,743	\$25,450	\$24,742	\$159,060	\$-	\$3,535	\$162,595	Ministry of Environment and Forestry Indonesia
	Personnel - Regional Finance and Grants Lead	\$11,358	\$11,358	\$-	\$11,358	\$11,358	\$11,358	\$11,859	\$68,649	\$-	\$30,288	\$98,937	
	Personnel - Indonesian Technical Lead	\$21,058	\$16,916	\$7,049	\$21,146	\$16,917	\$19,736	\$16,917	\$119,739	\$7,048	\$14,185	\$140,972	
	Personnel - Provincial Coordinator	\$10,875	\$9,667	\$-	\$10,875	\$9,063	\$10,875	\$9,062	\$60,417	\$-	\$-	\$60,417	
	Personnel - Indonesian Finance Lead	\$9,063	\$8,557	\$-	\$9,063	\$9,063	\$9,063	\$9,063	\$53,872	\$-	\$6,545	\$60,417	
	Personnel - Technical Officer	\$7,250	\$6,444	\$-	\$7,250	\$6,042	\$7,250	\$6,042	\$40,278	\$-	\$-	\$40,278	
	Personnel - Communications & KM Officer	\$4,028	\$4,028	\$16,111	\$4,028	\$4,027	\$4,028	\$4,028	\$40,278	\$-	\$-	\$40,278	
	Personnel - Administration Lead	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$30,208	\$30,208	

Personnel - Technical BPDAS Officer	\$7,250	\$6,444	\$-	\$7,250	\$6,042	\$7,250	\$6,042	\$40,278	\$-	\$-	\$40,278	
Personnel - Monitoring & Evaluation Coordinator	\$1,563	\$938	\$-	\$938	\$937	\$938	\$938	\$6,252	\$25,000	\$-	\$31,252	
Personnel - Safeguards Coordinator	\$5,313	\$4,688	\$1,563	\$5,313	\$4,688	\$5,313	\$4,375	\$31,253	\$-	\$-	\$31,253	
Local Consultant - Baseline, feasibility, land and forest survey/testing	\$5,000	\$-	\$-	\$20,000	\$-	\$20,000	\$-	\$45,000	\$-	\$-	\$45,000	Conservation International Timor-Leste
Local Consultant - Stakeholder and Gender Analysis	\$5,000	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$5,000	\$-	\$-	\$5,000	
Local Consultant - Training JFWG & other Stakeholders	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$15,000	\$-	\$-	\$15,000	
Local Consultant - Training taskforces and livelihood, food, security assessment/planing and SAP socialization	\$5,000	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$5,000	\$25,000	\$-	\$35,000	\$-	\$-	\$35,000	
Local Consultant - Governance & policy analysis	\$-	\$5,000	\$-	\$5,000	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$10,000	\$-	\$-	\$10,000	
Local Consultant - Financing Assessment of SAP & Knowledge Management	\$-	\$-	\$10,000	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$10,000	\$-	\$-	\$10,000	
Translation services	\$3,150	\$3,150	\$2,100	\$3,150	\$3,150	\$3,150	\$3,150	\$21,000	\$-	\$-	\$21,000	
Project Audit	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$10,000	\$10,000	
Legal Services	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$5,000	\$5,000	
Contractual Service - Project audit	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$35,000	\$35,000	Ministry of Environment and Forestry Indonesia
Contractual Service - Legal fees	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$10,000	\$10,000	
Contractual Service - Translation documents	\$3,333	\$3,333	\$-	\$3,333	\$3,333	\$3,333	\$3,333	\$19,998	\$-	\$-	\$19,998	
Local Consultant - Policy/governance baseline and Talau Loes Watershed Management Plan review	\$20,000	\$40,000	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$60,000	\$-	\$-	\$60,000	

Travel, Meetings and Workshops	Local Consultant - Baseline, feasibility, AgroForestry-soil-water degradation, TDA studies and structure	\$100,000	\$-	\$-	\$30,000	\$-	\$185,000	\$-	\$315,000	\$-	\$-	\$315,000	
	Local Consultant - Community TaskForce training and Facilitator	\$53,360	\$3,360	\$-	\$3,360	\$3,360	\$3,360	\$3,360	\$70,160	\$-	\$-	\$70,160	
	Local Consultant - Regional Gender Analysis	\$40,000	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$40,000	\$-	\$-	\$40,000	
	Local Consultant - SAP development	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$65,000	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$65,000	\$-	\$-	\$65,000	
	Local Consultant - Community livelihood improvement	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$45,000	\$-	\$45,000	\$-	\$-	\$45,000	
	Local Consultant - Communication and knowledge management	\$6,711	\$6,711	\$45,000	\$6,711	\$6,710	\$6,711	\$6,711	\$85,265	\$-	\$-	\$85,265	
	Local Consultant - M&E program development	\$3,333	\$3,333	\$-	\$3,333	\$3,333	\$3,333	\$3,333	\$19,998	\$-	\$-	\$19,998	
	International Consultant - TDA, JWFG Operations Manual, SAP and Sub-SAP plans, and KM and Learning	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$300,000	\$-	\$-	\$300,000	Conservation International Timor-Leste
	Mid-term and Terminal Evaluation	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$60,000	\$-	\$60,000	
	Regional Inception and Closeout meeting	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$14,879	\$-	\$14,879	Conservation International Timor-Leste
	Regional TDA Transboundary Public Consultation Meeting	\$14,879	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$14,879	\$-	\$-	\$14,879	
	Regional JWFG Workshop and training	\$-	\$14,879	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$14,879	\$-	\$-	\$14,879	
	Regional SAP Transboundary Public Consultation Meeting	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$14,879	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$14,879	\$-	\$-	\$14,879	
	Regional Transboundary Lessons Learned sharing meeting	\$-	\$-	\$14,879	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$14,879	\$-	\$-	\$14,879	
	JFWG and Community cross visit	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$-	\$-	\$20,000	

Gender Mainstreaming Workshop & Meetings	\$3,333	\$3,333	\$-	\$3,333	\$3,333	\$3,333	\$3,333	\$19,998	\$-	\$-	\$19,998
Personnel Travel to Indonesia	\$19,500	\$7,500	\$-	\$10,500	\$7,500	\$4,500	\$10,297	\$59,797	\$-	\$-	\$59,797
Travel In-Country	\$16,800	\$17,680	\$10,200	\$16,800	\$17,680	\$11,700	\$7,580	\$98,440	\$-	\$-	\$98,440
Travel Annual Monitoring	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$16,854	\$-	\$16,854
Community meetings	\$24,000	\$-	\$-	\$24,000	\$-	\$24,000	\$-	\$72,000	\$-	\$-	\$72,000
Fuel for vehicle	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$-	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$30,000	\$-	\$-	\$30,000
Carbon Offset	\$-	\$67	\$-	\$67	\$67	\$-	\$67	\$268	\$-	\$-	\$268
Inception & Closeout Workshop	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$8,729	\$-	\$8,729
TDA Workshop	\$29,095	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$29,095	\$-	\$-	\$29,095
Gender Mainstreaming Workshop	\$11,638	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$11,638	\$-	\$-	\$11,638
JFWG Training & Workshop	\$-	\$29,095	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$29,095	\$-	\$-	\$29,095
SAP Workshop	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$29,613	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$29,613	\$-	\$-	\$29,613
SAP Sub-Plan Workshop	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$29,613	\$-	\$-	\$29,613	\$-	\$-	\$29,613
Livelihood Training	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$36,584	\$-	\$36,584	\$-	\$-	\$36,584
Cross Visit Workshop	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$29,268	\$29,268	\$-	\$-	\$29,268
Project Steering Committee Meeting	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$11,638	\$11,638
Annual Site Monitoring	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$30,201	\$-	\$30,201
TDA Meeting	\$34,600	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$34,600	\$-	\$-	\$34,600
JFWG Meeting	\$-	\$34,600	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$34,600	\$-	\$-	\$34,600
SAP Meeting	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$34,600	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$34,600	\$-	\$-	\$34,600
SAP Sub Plan Meeting	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$34,600	\$-	\$-	\$34,600	\$-	\$-	\$34,600
Livelihood training	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$30,875	\$-	\$30,875	\$-	\$-	\$30,875
Cross Visit & IW Learning	\$-	\$-	\$34,600	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$34,600	\$-	\$-	\$34,600
Personnel Travel to Timor-Leste	\$11,480	\$11,480	\$-	\$11,480	\$11,480	\$11,480	\$11,480	\$68,880	\$-	\$-	\$68,880
Travel In-Country	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$-	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$150,000	\$-	\$-	\$150,000
Community Meetings	\$1,833	\$1,833	\$-	\$1,833	\$1,833	\$1,833	\$1,833	\$10,998	\$-	\$-	\$10,998
Gender Mainstreaming Meetings	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$-	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$12,000	\$-	\$-	\$12,000

Ministry of
Environment
and
Forestry
Indonesia

Grants and Agreements	Grant to MAFF TL	\$100,000	\$-	\$-	\$100,000	\$-	\$100,000	\$-	\$300,000	\$-	\$-	\$300,000	Conservation International Timor-Leste
	Grant to UNTL	\$65,000	\$-	\$-	\$65,000	\$-	\$70,000	\$-	\$200,000	\$-	\$-	\$200,000	
	In-kind grant to MAFF (equipment and field supplies)	\$40,000	\$-	\$-	\$40,000	\$-	\$40,000	\$-	\$120,000	\$-	\$-	\$120,000	
Equipment	Vehicle 4x4	\$5,833	\$5,833	\$-	\$5,833	\$5,833	\$5,833	\$5,833	\$34,998	\$-	\$-	\$34,998	Conservation International Timor-Leste
	Motorbike	\$1,350	\$1,350	\$-	\$1,350	\$1,350	\$1,350	\$1,350	\$8,100	\$-	\$-	\$8,100	
	Vehicle & motorbike maintenance	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$-	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$30,000	\$-	\$-	\$30,000	
	Field Supplies	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$-	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$15,000	\$-	\$-	\$15,000	
	Multifunction printer	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$1,000	\$1,000	
	6 Laptops for Personnel	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$-	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$-	\$12,500	\$-	\$2,500	\$15,000	
	Mobile phones for Personnel	\$500	\$500	\$-	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$-	\$2,500	\$-	\$500	\$3,000	Ministry of Environment and Forestry Indonesia
	Laptops (10 units)	\$5,000	\$2,500	\$-	\$5,000	\$2,500	\$5,000	\$2,500	\$22,500	\$-	\$2,500	\$25,000	
	Mobile Phones (10 units)	\$1,000	\$500	\$-	\$1,000	\$500	\$1,000	\$500	\$4,500	\$-	\$500	\$5,000	
	Multifunction Printers (2 units)	\$500	\$500	\$-	\$500	\$250	\$500	\$250	\$2,500	\$-	\$500	\$3,000	
Other Direct Cost	Workstations (10 units)	\$500	\$500	\$-	\$500	\$350	\$500	\$350	\$2,700	\$-	\$300	\$3,000	Conservation International Timor-Leste
	Other Operating Costs1	\$34,873	\$34,688	\$12,094	\$37,359	\$35,993	\$37,632	\$36,820	\$229,459	\$11,504	\$16,548	\$257,511	
	Project Printed Products	\$3,071	\$3,071	\$-	\$3,071	\$3,071	\$3,071	\$3,071	\$18,426	\$-	\$5,313	\$23,739	
	Vehicle & motorbike insurance	\$667	\$667	\$-	\$667	\$667	\$667	\$667	\$4,002	\$-	\$-	\$4,002	
	Office Supplies	\$340	\$340	\$-	\$340	\$340	\$340	\$340	\$2,040	\$-	\$1,339	\$3,379	
	Other Operating Costs2	\$14,571	\$14,571	\$-	\$14,571	\$14,571	\$14,571	\$14,571	\$87,426	\$-	\$14,574	\$102,000	
	Liability Insurance	\$714	\$714	\$-	\$714	\$714	\$714	\$714	\$4,284	\$-	\$714	\$4,998	
Grand Total		\$1,007,250	\$570,001	\$277,438	\$889,181	\$435,908	\$951,350	\$409,947	\$4,541,075	\$220,674	\$237,792	\$4,999,541	

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).