



The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



**AGRICULTURE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT
MEDIUM TERM INVESTMENT PLAN
(2014 – 2018)**



NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF POLICY AND PLANNING (DNPP)

DILI, MAY 2013

FOREWORD

Since the commencement of the Vth Constitutional Government of Timor-Leste's Program, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) has made great advances in setting its priorities and developing a planning framework and budget to transform MAF into an effective and service-oriented organization which implements targeted programs and projects to improve the livelihoods of Timor-Leste's rural population.

This Medium Term Investment Plan (MTIP) and its associated Medium Term Operation Plan (MTOPI) is the logical next step following on from MAF's Strategic Plan (MAFSP) which was finalized in late 2012. In essence, the MAFSP summarizes Government's strategy to: (i) focus on agricultural and rural development which supports small farmers and promotes improved markets in order to reduce poverty; (ii) ensure food and nutrition security, and sovereignty; and (iii) promote economic growth and employment in rural areas, and thus across the nation. This Medium Term Investment Plan was developed to implement MAF's vision over the next five years (2014-2018).

Once we had identified our Strategic Objectives the Ministry moved on to identify projects and programs which address challenges and harness opportunities in our agricultural sector. As a result, this MTIP describes five Programs which each correspond to our Strategic Objectives. The five Programs are:

- (i) sustainable increase in production and productivity;
- (ii) improved market access and value addition;
- (iii) improved enabling environment;
- (iv) organizational development of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; and
- (v) natural resources conservation and management

During the last six months, MAF's National and District Directorates engaged in this strategic planning process and produced a practical road map for the Ministry and its stakeholders. It is my firm belief that this plan addresses the most pressing needs in Timor-Leste's agricultural sector over the next five years, and I am speaking on behalf of my Ministry when I say that this MTIP will guide all development interventions in our agricultural sector.

In addition to achieving its targeted results, MAF is fully committed to demonstrate how the Ministry's development interventions will contribute to the achievement of Timor-Leste's overall development, as listed in the Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan (2011-2030). An appropriate M&E mechanism will be established and sufficiently strengthened to regularly and transparently report on progress and impact.

Key concepts which my Ministry will embrace during implementation of the Medium Term Investment Plan are:

- (i) pursuance of and support for innovative types of partnerships with, for example, other ministries, civil society, non-government organizations, the private sector, and existing and new development partners;
- (ii) a gradual reduction in agricultural subsidies for production inputs. This can be achieved without jeopardizing the national food security objective, with the assurance that special needs and vulnerable groups are supported, and with a clear understanding of the need to increasingly stimulate private sector involvement in agricultural development;
- (iii) intensification of evidence-based and results-oriented planning and programming processes to enhance accountability and service delivery; and
- (iv) advancement of an integrated, participatory, decentralized, bottom-up approach to project and program planning, with an orientation towards innovation along value chains.

In line with my opening comments in MAF's Strategic Plan, I want to reiterate that the development of our agricultural rural sector cannot be undertaken by one Ministry alone. Strong support from other sectors, especially transport and roads, water and sanitation, energy, health, education, and agricultural finance is needed. Multi-sectoral and inter-ministerial coordination and collaboration are therefore a priority.

I would like to thank all who contributed to the preparation of this Medium Term Investment Plan. These include representatives from the District Administrations, MAF's staff at all levels, farmer organizations, civil society, the private sector, the World Bank, and the Food and Agriculture Organization.

On behalf of the Government of Timor-Leste and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, I pledge my full commitment and undivided attention to the implementation of this Medium Term Investment Plan.

Honorable Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries



Mariano ASSANAMI Sabino

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

GEF: Global Environment Fund
IDF: Institutional Development Fund
MTIP: Medium Term Investment Plan
MTOP: Medium Term Operation Plan
MAF: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
MAFSP: MAF Strategic Plan
M&E: Monitoring and Evaluation
SAPIP: Sustainable Agriculture Productivity Improvement Project
TFSCB: Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building
TLSDP: Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan

National Directorates in Portuguese

DNADCA: Direcção Nacional de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento Comunitário Agrícola
DNAF: Direcção Nacional de Administração e Finanças
DNAH: Direcção Nacional da Agricultura e Horticultura
DNF: Direcção Nacional das Florestas
DNFTA: Direcção Nacional de Formação Agrícola
DNIGUA: Direcção Nacional de Irrigação e Gestão da Utilização da Água
DNPA: Direcção Nacional das Pescas e Aquicultura
DNPIAC: Direcção Nacional das Plantas Industriais e do Agro-Comércio
DNPP: Direcção Nacional de Políticas e Planeamento

National Directorates in English

NDACD: National Directorate of Agriculture and Community Development
NDAH: National Directorate for Agriculture and Horticulture
NDAT: National Directorate of Agricultural Training
NDAF: National Directorate for Administration and Finance
NDF: National Directorate of Forestry
NDFA: National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture
NDLA: National Directorate of Livestock and Veterinary
NDIAWUM: National Directorate of Irrigation and Water Management
NDPIA: National Directorate of Plant Industry and Agri-business
NDPP: National Directorate of Policy and Planning
NDQB: National Directorate of Quarantine and Bio-Diversity
NDRES: National Directorate of Research and Special Services

1 Background

Enhancing agricultural production, productivity and rural livelihoods has been the main objective of all Governments in Timor-Leste. Investment in agriculture is a fundamental instrument to provide food and nutrition security, reduce poverty, create employment, generate sustainable broad-based economic growth, ensure environmental sustainability, and achieve the Millennium Development Goals. However, such investment has not yet produced the desired results, and Timor-Leste remains strongly dependent on food imports, its agricultural production remains below potential and household food and nutrition security are still unsatisfactory. These issues represent major challenges for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) to fulfill its mandate of feeding the nation, increasing rural incomes and providing livelihoods for about 70% of the Timorese population.

The Vth Constitutional Government is making every effort to accelerate a much-needed agricultural transformation process. The first step in this process was the development of MAF's Strategic Plan (2014-2020) (MAFSP) as a key instrument to align MAF's activities and priorities with those in the Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan (2011-2030) (TLSDP). The Medium Term Investment Plan (2014-2018) (MTIP) was prepared after the MAFSP. This Plan outlines how Government intends to address the challenges and harness opportunities in the agricultural sector over the next five years, and is intended to guide the implementation of MAF's development initiatives. The MTIP identifies key program areas and associated cost estimates. It is also a 'road map' to assist key stakeholders' decisions on how and where they might assist Timor-Leste's agriculture sector with the objective of reducing poverty, ensuring food and nutrition security, and promoting employment and economic growth.

At present, MAF faces macro-level challenges and constraints at the sub-sectoral and organizational levels. The Ministry is confronted with issues such as inadequate pest control; poor market orientation; little involvement of the district level in planning and decision-making; weak strategies for mitigation and adaptation to climate change; and a general capacity constraint in planning, monitoring and evaluation, and data collection. Improving MAF's service delivery is therefore an ultimate goal of the Ministry.

The MTIP recognizes MAF's commitment to gradually withdraw direct and full input subsidies. However, the MTIP investment estimates are based on the assumption that subsidies will continue in the short-term (three years). If production subsidies are withdrawn, additional resources would be freed-up to enable the testing of alternative approaches to the provision of services and input supplies. It is anticipated that during this transition period the Government will work on policies and incentive systems for private sector engagement, and at the same time establish farmer cooperatives to increase their involvement and participation in input supply, marketing outputs and other service delivery.

The process of preparing this MTIP was interactive and iterative. The Plan incorporates comments and feedback from a wide range of stakeholders who attended a number of workshops at national and district levels. As a continuation, and an important element of its transformation process, MAF will introduce an annual planning and priority setting process across all Directorates to facilitate effective planning, accountability, communication, inter-departmental collaboration, and learning from past experience.

2 Major Programs

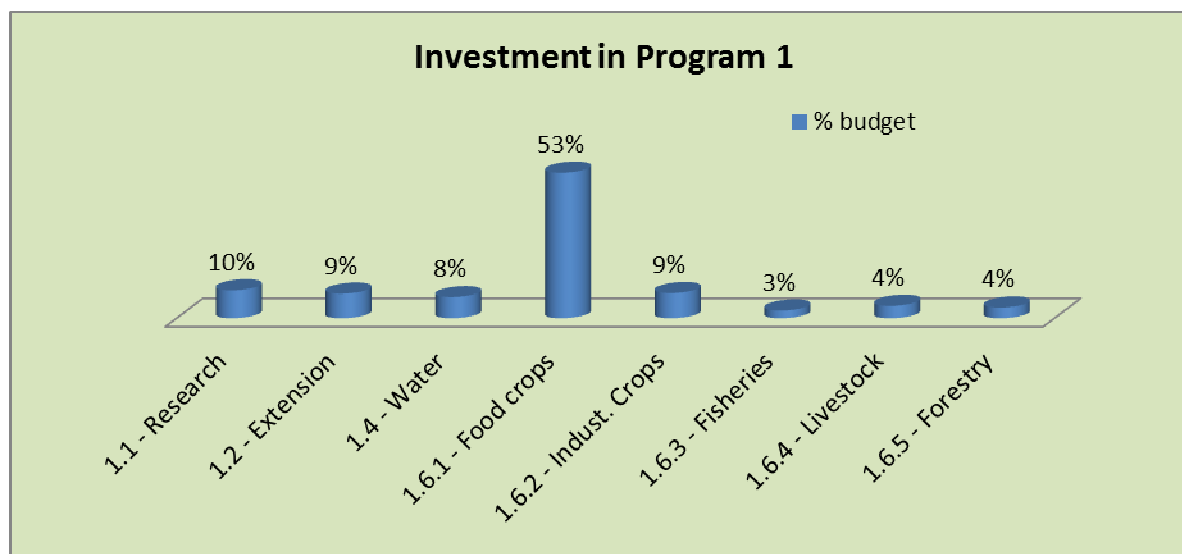
MAF has developed five Medium Term Operation Plan (MTO) Programs to address five Strategic Objectives. Each Program has a number of Sub-Programs, components and projects.

2.1 Program 1: Sustainable increase in production and productivity

Agriculture in Timor-Leste is typified by low productivity. Both intensive (increased productivity) and extensive (area/number expansion) approaches are needed to increase production and create the necessary surpluses for economic take-off. Increased efficiency will largely depend on the application of improved technologies and more efficient use of water, especially on the irrigated land. Program 1 has 78 projects and six Sub-Programs: (i) agricultural research; (ii) decentralized extension services; (iii) improved pest control; (iv) water resources for agricultural production; (v) mechanization; and (vi) accelerated production of selected enterprises based on specialization and agro-zoning. The overall investment required from the public sector to support the planned activities under Program 1 for the 2014-2018 period is approximately \$203 million. More than 50% of the investment has been allocated to the accelerated production of food and horticultural crops. Ten percent of the total investment has been allocated to extension services and industrial crops, and 5% to livestock production.

Table 1: Budget for Program 1

SO	SP	Projects	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 years	% budget
1	1.1 - Research	19	2,007	2,128	4,561	6,225	5,759	20,681	10%
1	1.2 - Extension	9	3,336	3,126	3,764	3,946	4,027	18,198	9%
1	1.4 - Water	9	2,785	3,043	3,320	3,055	3,354	15,557	8%
1	1.6.1 - Food crops	14	13,005	16,911	21,447	25,764	30,404	107,530	53%
1	1.6.2 - Indust. Crops	6	3,800	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	18,600	9%
1	1.6.3 - Fisheries	6	1,103	2,099	983	892	588	5,665	3%
1	1.6.4 - Livestock	9	1,602	1,646	1,793	1,956	2,145	9,142	4%
1	1.6.5 - Forestry	6	1,635	1,587	1,574	1,625	1,500	7,921	4%
	TOTAL	78	29,272	34,240	41,141	47,163	51,477	203,294	100%

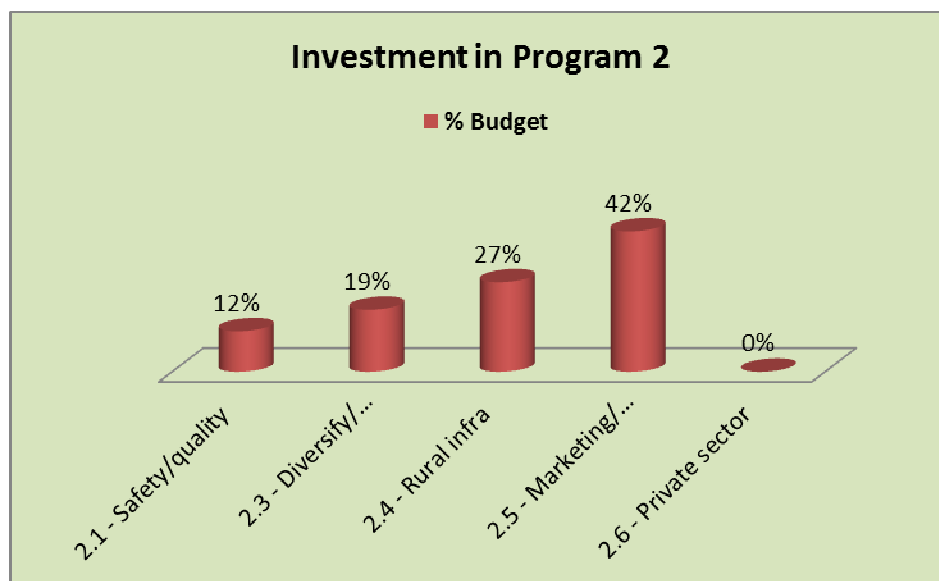
Figure 1: Percent budget allocation for Program 1


2.2 Program 2: Improved market access and value addition

The aim of this Program is to enhance market access and profitability through sustained competitiveness and value addition, and effective and efficient service delivery to the agricultural sector. If small producers are to be empowered to play a constructive role in the development and transformation of the agricultural sector, they require access to inputs and support services. Existing support services need urgent improvement and scaling-up to meet the needs of all. Program 2 has 21 projects and five Sub-Programs: (i) safety standards and quality control; (ii) promotion of diversification and value addition; (iii) rural market infrastructure; (iv) marketing and support to farmers' groups; and (v) promotion of private sector engagement. The overall investment required from the public sector to support the planned activities under this Program for the 2014-2018 period is around \$16 million. Overall, in terms of Program 2, very little has been completed and/or is planned in form of investment to develop essential rural market infrastructure, to reduce post-harvest losses, develop collective marketing, and encourage and support private sector investment.

Table 2: Budget for Program 2

SO	SP	Projects	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 years	% Budget
2	2.1 - Safety/quality	7	440	400	360	360	360	1,920	12%
2	2.3 - Diversify/ value add	11	369	521	635	662	748	2,935	19%
2	2.4 - Rural infra	1	-	-	-	1,740	2,500	4,240	27%
2	2.5 - Marketing/ groups	1	2,075	2,075	1,000	1,000	500	6,650	42%
2	2.6 - Private sector	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
TOTAL		21	2,884	2,996	1,995	3,762	4,108	15,745	100%

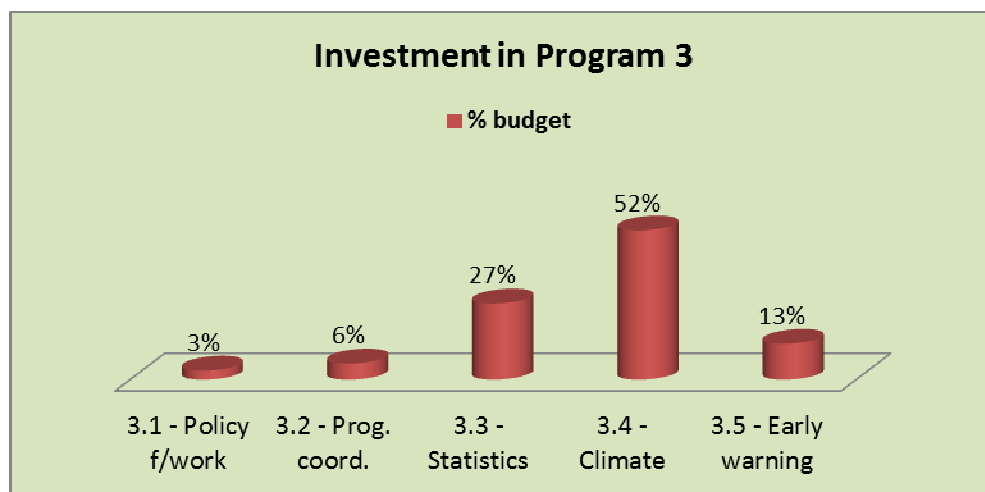
Figure 2: Percent budget allocation for Program 2


2.3 Program 3: Improved enabling environment

This strategic objective deals with the policies, institutions, legislation and necessary infrastructure required to facilitate the agricultural transformation process. Some of the key agricultural policy areas to be analyzed include import substitution; export promotion; irrigation and water allocation; legislation and regulations on veterinary public health; quarantine and animal diseases; land tenure support to production activities; inputs subsidies; and marketing arrangements. This Program has 11 projects and five Sub-Programs: (i) policy framework development and capacity for policy analysis; (ii) coordination of programs and partnerships; (iii) agricultural statistics; (iv) climate information and analysis; and (v) early warning systems. The overall investment required from the public sector to support the planned activities under this Program for the 2014-2018 period (excluding infrastructure) is around \$11million. In addition to establishing policy frameworks and improved coordination across the sector, Program 3 has a strong focus on building and maintaining functional agricultural statistics and climate information systems to provide data for planning and management.

Table 3: Budget for Program 3

SO	SP	Projects	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 years	% budget
3	3.1 - Policy f/work	1	100	100	50	50	50	350	3%
3	3.2 - Prog. coord.	1	125	150	150	100	100	625	6%
3	3.3 - Statistics	3	704	1,751	182	121	199	2,957	27%
3	3.4 - Climate	4	1,130	1,050	1,123	1,200	1,294	5,797	52%
3	3.5 - Early warning	2	623	232	204	164	169	1,392	13%
TOTAL		11	2,682	3,283	1,709	1,635	1,812	11,121	100%

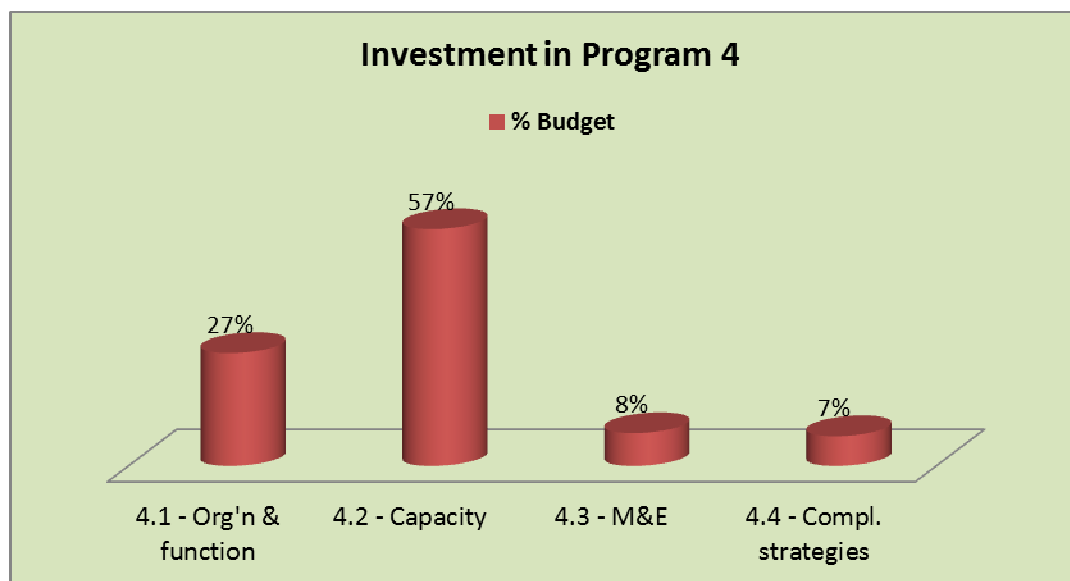
Figure 3: Percent budget allocation for Program 3

2.4 Program 4: Organizational development of MAF

The aim of this Program is to transform MAF and its related agencies into modern, efficient, client-oriented, impact-driven and accountable organizations. As a first step, the Ministry will complete its reorganization under the Vth Constitutional Government. This task includes the consolidation of certain functions such as research, extension and training; building analytical capacity within MAF to facilitate effective decision making; and creation of a Ministerial Agriculture Advisory Council to advise the Minister on thematic and cross-sectoral policy issues. This program has 17 projects and four Sub-Programs: (i) review of MAF's organizational structure and delivery modalities; (ii) MAF capacity strengthening; (iii) M&E strategy; and (iv) support to develop complementary strategies (e.g. human resources, communications, resource mobilization, and gender). The overall investment required from the public sector to support the planned activities under this Program for the 2014-2018 period is around \$18 million. Developing a set of key strategies such as a capacity strengthening policy, monitoring and evaluation strategy and other complementary strategies will allow identification of the detailed investment needed to support MAF in addressing its related capacity constraints.

Table 4: Budget for Program 4

SO	SP	Projects	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 years	% Budget
4	4.1 - Org'n & function	3	1,464	1,076	846	796	746	4,927	27%
4	4.2 - Capacity	8	1,502	1,651	2,180	2,464	2,535	10,332	57%
4	4.3 - M&E	1	280	250	275	300	330	1,435	8%
4	4.4 - Compl. strategies	5	300	375	225	200	200	1,300	7%
TOTAL		17	3,546	3,352	3,526	3,760	3,811	17,994	100%

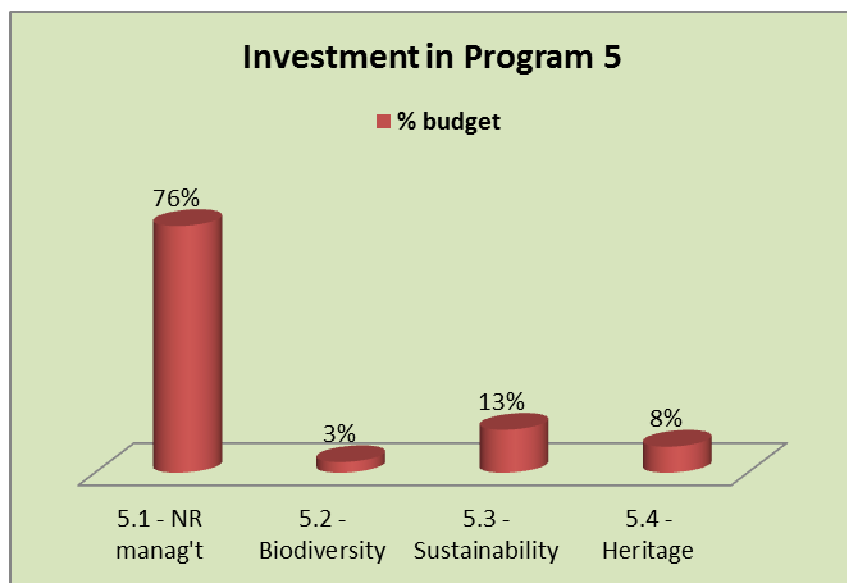
Figure 4: Percent budget allocation for Program 4


2.5 Program 5: Natural resources conservation and management

Managing the connections between agriculture, natural resources conservation and environment sustainability is an integral part of agriculture sector development. This program has seven projects and four Sub-Programs: (i) natural resources management; (ii) biodiversity; (iii) sustainable and environmentally-friendly agricultural practices; and (iv) maintaining national and cultural heritage. The overall investment required from the public sector to support the planned activities under this Program for the 2014-2018 period is around \$25 million. The investment areas include integrated crop-livestock-fisheries management practices; conservation and sustainable management of aquatic and marine resources; and conservation of biodiversity in forest and coastal areas. Promoting local communities as stewards of their natural environment is desirable, but it also requires a program that compensates them for refraining from unsustainable or damaging actions.

Table 5: Budget for Program 5

SO	SP	Projects	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	5 years	% budget
5	5.1 - NR manag't	3	2,950	3,222	3,524	3,865	4,239	17,800	76%
5	5.2 - Biodiversity	1	135	135	149	164	180	763	3%
5	5.3 - Sustainability	2	456	509	599	712	822	3,098	13%
5	5.4 - Heritage	1	359	378	344	378	416	1,875	8%
TOTAL		7	3,900	4,244	4,616	5,119	5,657	23,536	100%

Figure 5: Percent budget allocation for Program 5


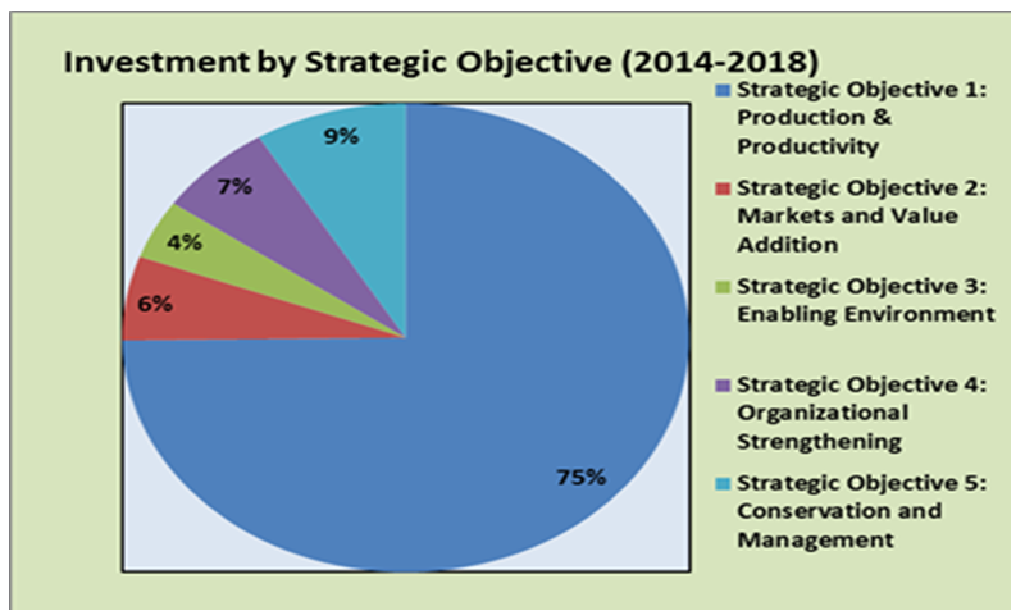
3 Budget Situation

3.1 Budget required for MTIP

The total budget required over the five-year period of the MTIP is shown in Table 6. About \$272 million will be needed to implement all projects listed by the National Directorates. Of this about 75% or \$203 million is needed for Program 1 (production and productivity). The remaining budget requirement (about \$69 million) is spread fairly evenly over the other four Programs.

Table 6: MTIP budget

SO	Projects	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total	%
1	78	29,272	34,240	41,141	47,163	51,477	203,294	75%
2	21	2,884	2,996	1,995	3,762	4,108	15,745	6%
3	11	2,682	3,283	1,709	1,635	1,812	11,121	4%
4	17	3,546	3,352	3,526	3,760	3,811	17,994	7%
5	7	3,900	4,244	4,616	5,119	5,657	23,536	9%
TOTAL	134	42,285	48,114	52,987	61,439	66,865	271,690	100%

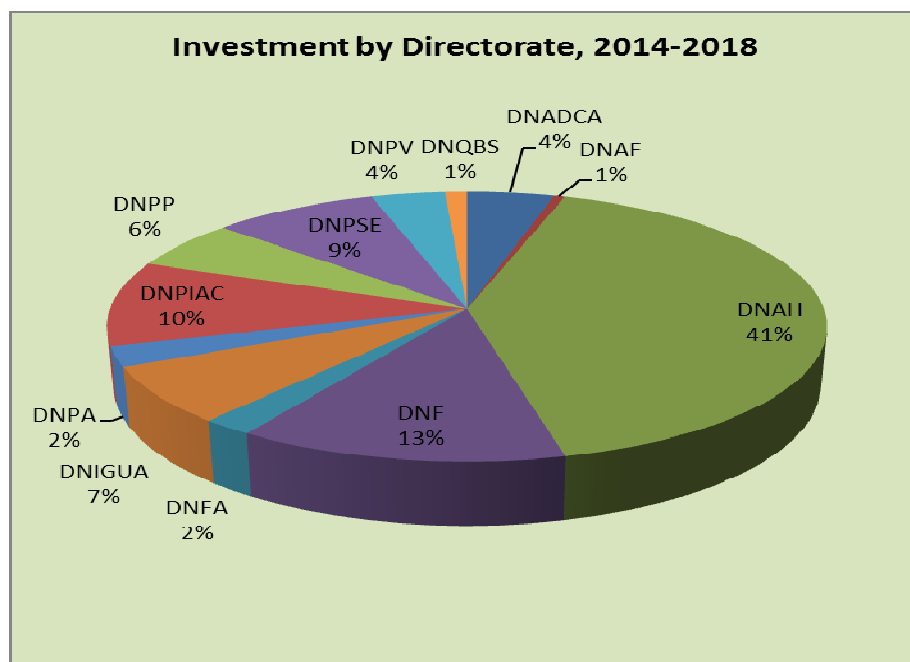
Figure 6: MTIP budget required by percentage


3.2 Budget required by Directorate

The total budget requirements by National Directorates are shown in Table 7 and Figure 7. The DNAH (food crops and horticulture) will require about 40% of the total budget over the five-year period (\$112 million). The next largest required investment is for DNF (forestry) at 13% (\$36 million), which is followed by NDPIAC (plant industry and agribusiness) at 10% (\$28 million).

Table 7: Total MTIP investment by Directorate

Directorate	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total	%
DNADCA	1,823	2,112	2,712	2,712	2,712	12,071	4
DNAF	300	300	300	300	300	1,500	1
DNAH	13,005	16,911	21,447	27,504	32,904	111,770	41
DNF	6,253	6,548	6,943	7,652	8,218	35,614	13
DNFA	1,427	850	962	1,087	1,197	5,522	2
DNIGUA	3,341	3,649	3,941	3,715	4,084	18,730	7
DNPA	1,233	2,237	1,133	1,151	832	6,586	2
DNPIAC	6,151	6,194	5,228	5,249	4,829	27,651	10
DNPP	3,730	4,467	2,645	2,581	2,482	15,904	6
DNPSE	2,267	2,492	5,144	6,848	6,332	23,084	8
DNPV	1,730	1,767	2,030	2,180	2,515	10,222	4
DNQBS	1,025	588	503	460	460	3,036	1
TOTAL	42,285	48,114	52,987	61,439	66,865	271,690	100

Figure 7: Percent MTIP investment by Directorate


3.3 MTIP budget gap

The current funding scenario (2013) related to the MTIP reveals that MAF is allocated an operations budget of about \$13 million per year from the Government's national expenditure framework. The annual budget deficit was estimated by subtracting the available operational budget and Development Partners' commitment from the investment needed to implement the MTIP. The estimated budget deficit to implement the MTIP in 2014 is about \$13 million, and this figure increases continuously over the period 2015-2018 (see Table 8). For the period 2014-2018 the total budget deficit is around \$147 million. Hence a major message in this MTIP is that at present MAF's funding levels are well-short of the level required to achieve the objectives and targets of the TLSDP and the MAFSP. It is intended that by preparing the MTIP, and specifically the Sub-Programs, projects, and costings, MAF will be able to catalyze and mobilize the funding required for successful implementation of the MTIP.

Table 8: MTIP budget gap

Item (\$'000)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Total investment required	\$42,285	\$48,114	\$52,987	\$61,439	\$66,865	\$271,690
Annual budget allocation to MAF (GoTL's Exp. F/work)	\$25,143	\$26,149	\$27,194	\$28,282	\$31,110	\$137,878
Less: MAF salaries and overheads	\$11,783	\$11,159	\$10,714	\$10,162	\$11,180	\$54,998
Equals: MAF's available operational budget	\$13,360	\$14,990	\$16,480	\$18,120	\$19,930	\$82,880
Contribution by Development Partners and NGOs	\$15,858	\$13,239	\$6,109	\$2,760	\$3,520	\$41,486
MAFs total operational budget	\$29,218	\$28,229	\$22,589	\$20,880	\$23,450	\$124,366
Budget deficit	\$13,067	\$19,885	\$30,398	\$40,559	\$43,415	\$147,324
Investment in infrastructure development	\$26,179	\$31,682	\$20,114	\$5,430	\$6,457	\$89,862
Total deficit	\$39,246	\$51,567	\$50,512	\$45,989	\$49,872	\$237,186

4 Development Partner Commitments

Development Partner commitments by National Directorate are shown in Table 9 and a summary list of their current projects and programs is shown in Table 10. The estimated Development Partners' contribution to MAF in financial year 2014 is about \$15.9 million. A significant proportion of this funding is allocated to six key areas: (i) support for extension services; (ii) construction of irrigation systems; (iii) support to community-based natural resources management; (iv) evaluation of improved crop varieties and seed/seedling production and distribution; (v) linking small holders to markets; and (vi) promoting on-farm storage of cereals. This funding support is expected to decline to \$13.3 million in 2015 and to \$6.1 million in 2016. When estimating investment needs for the MTIP, funding was allocated for MAF to continue some of the currently development partner-funded projects.

It is noteworthy that the currently planned Development Partners' commitments to MAF will decline significantly over the five year period of the MTIP, from nearly \$16 million in 2014 to only \$3.5 million in 2018. This trend was factored into the calculation of the budget gap but now that MAF now has a Strategic Plan and an MTOP it is an opportune time to initiate discussions with Development Partners to ensure that future collaborative programs and projects are in line with MAF's strategic objectives and priorities. The Minister of MAF has commenced this process by initiating a regular dialogue with Development Partners. The first meeting was on 30th October 2012 during which the Minister presented the MAFSP. A second meeting was held on 2nd May 2013 to present a draft of the MTOP. Development Partners' comments and suggestions were incorporated in the final version of the MTOP and the associated MTIP.

There is renewed interest on the part of some Development Partners to support Timor-Leste's agricultural sector. For example, the World Bank has included the sector as one of its core pillars in its new five-year Country Program Strategy. To support this improved scenario, MAF is aggressively searching for alternative sources of additional funding, such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Institutional Development Fund (IDF) and the Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building (TFSCB). As discussed in the description of Program 1, MAF is conceptualizing a project (SAPIP) which would support the reform of the current subsidies strategy. Additional commitments may also encourage increased Government support and reduce the MTIP's budget deficit.

Table 9: Development Partners' commitments

SO	SP	Directorate	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total	Remarks
1	1.1	DNPSE	433	433	-	-	-	866	
1	1.2	DNADCA	4,138	3,698	90	-	-	7,926	
1	1.4	DNIGUA	1,163	25				1,188	
1	1.6.2	DNPIAC	1,275	1,000	1,000			3,275	
1	1.6.3	DNPA	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020	5,100	NZ AID
1	1.6.5	DNF	500	500	500			1,500	
2	2.2	DNPSE	1,311	1,311				2,622	SOL
2	2.4	DNPIAC	96	-	-	-	-	96	CRS
2	2.4	DNAH	1,398	1,478	2,070	1,740	2,500	9,186	IFAD
2	2.5	DNPIAC	2,075	2,075				4,150	
3	3.4	DNPP	413	-	-	-	-	413	AGROMET
3	3.5	DNPP	914	64	-	-	-	978	NIEWS
5	5.1	DNF	1,122	1,635	1,429	-	-	4,186	
TOTAL			15,858	13,239	6,109	2,760	3,520	41,486	

5 The Way Forward

Translating the MTIP into action requires a series of reviews and continuous learning and adaptation towards optimizing MAF's operations. It also requires continuous dialogue between among key players to facilitate implementation processes and structures to maximize efficiency and benefits.

The MTIP aims to put in place the key ingredients needed to facilitate and accelerate MAF's development. However, it is recognized that, as a 'living document', there will be a need for a major revision of the MTIP by 2015. By demonstrating its capacity to prepare medium-term plans and to implement them effectively (including demonstrating tangible results) MAF can show its commitment to prudent budget management, thereby making a case for a larger share of the national budget.

Table 10: Summary of Development Partners' current projects and programs

No.	Organization	Brief Description of Main Activities
1	ADB	Strengthening Coastal and Marine Resources
2	AusAID	Seeds of Life Phase III
3	Camoos IP – Portuguese Aid	Rural Development – assisting with RDP IV
4	CARE International	MAKA'AS (Mudansa Klimatika no Ambiente Seguro)
5	CRS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of candlenut enterprises 2. Increasing yields and improving storage
6	European Union	Support to Rural Development
7	FAO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community Mobilization for Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion in Service Delivery 2. Post-Crisis Rehabilitation of Food Security and Livelihoods of the Most Vulnerable Population in the District of Baucau 3. Bio-Security Strengthening
	FAO – Fisheries	Regional Fisheries Livelihoods
	FAO Food Security – NIEWS Project	Establishing a Sustainable National Information and Early Warning System (NIEWS) on Food Security
8	GIZ	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Innovative approaches to food insecurity in Timor-Leste 2. Timor-Leste Domestic Dairy Industry
9	GIZ (RDP IV)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening Agricultural Extension – Implemented by GIZ 2. Support for Rural Youth Employment
10	HIVOS	Building Food Security and Resilience among Rural Households
11	IFAD	Household Maize Storage
12	JICA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture Master Plan and Irrigation Master Plan 2. Strengthening MAF capacity
14	KOICA	Strengthening NGO (NGO Volunteering Programme)
15	Mercy Corps	SECURE (Improved food security and increased productivity of major food crops)
17	NZAID – New Zealand	Consolidating Cooperative Agribusiness recovery
18	OXFAM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen capacity of communities to improve food security, environment, health and economic

		<p>sustainability – series of projects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Rural development and sustainable natural resources management 3. Community Development project 4. Maubara Subdistrict community development 5. Strengthen capacity of communities to improve food security and health. 6. Rural community development project
19	USAID	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mud Crab and Fish Cultivation 2. The Development of Communities through Intensive Agriculture 3. Support for CCT (coffee development)
20	World Bank	Timor-Leste: Responding to Low Food Production and High Prices
21	World Vision	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Haburas Aileu Project 2. Increased community and environmental resilience to climate change effects 3. LIFE (Consolidation of agricultural market economy) 4. Bobonaro Food Security and Nutrition Project 5. Baucau Food Security and Nutrition project