



**2016 Timor-Leste & Development  
Partners Meeting (TLDPM)  
*Financing for Sustainable Development in  
Timor-Leste***

**Implementing SDG 2**

*Presented by : H. E Engr. Marcos da Cruz, MSAg.  
Vice Minister, MAF*

**Dili Convention Centre, 04-05 July 2016**

# Defining Goal

Despite the great achievements, malnutrition in Timor-Leste remains widespread across urban and rural areas and all wealth quintiles



Stunting  
50.2%



Wasting  
11%



Underweight  
37.7%

Low production, the population suffers annual food shortages for at least 2.5 months,



Timor-Leste imports between 30 to 40 percent of its annual food requirements.

Agriculture as the main source of Livelihoods: 84.2% households dependent to agriculture, while 79.7% of the households are engaged on livestock rearing and selling



Adequate meal frequency : 50.6%  
Adequate diet diversity: 40.6%

# Where Are We Now?

## ☐ Reduced Children under nutrition



Stunting  
From 58%  
To 50.2%



Wasting  
From 19%  
To 11%



Underweight  
From 45%  
To 37.7%



☐ Increased rate on exclusive  
breastfeeding from 52% to 62%

☐ Reduced number of  
underweight women:  
From 27% to 25%



**Thanks to the support from:** European Union, World Bank,  
Australian DFAT, UN Agencies, INGOs, NGOs

# Continuation... **Where Are We Now?**

□ **Increasing yield for cereals: rice from 1.7T/ha (2005) to 3.2T/ha (2015), maize from 1.3T/ha (2005) to 2.1T/ha (2015)**



□ **Increasing production of vegetables from 15,672T (2009) to 36,332T(2013)**



□ **19 released high yielding seed varieties of maize, rice, tubers, beans and nuts**



□ **20% increased Livestock production from 2010 to 2014**



□ **2014 Export : 17Millions US Dollars**

**Thanks to the support from:** *European Union (RDPS), Australian DFAT (Seeds of Life and MDF), World Bank, USAID (DAC), GIZ, JICA, New Zealand, Norway, Irish Aid, FAO, ILO*

# Defining Targets and Potential Partners for Each

**2.1 By 2030 end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round**

**Government:** KONSSANTIL members (MAF, MoH, MSS, MoF, ME, MCIA), MPWT&C, SEPFOPE, SIAPRI

**Private Sector:** Timor Global, Kmanek, Wfour, Leader, Lita, Pateo, Dili Mart, TimorGanik, All privately owned health facilities

**Donors:** Development partners supporting Nutrition, Agriculture Sector and Rural Development

**UN Agencies:** FAO, UNICEF, WFP

**CSO:** PERMATIL, HASATIL, Alola Foundation, HiamHealth, Natera,

**INGOs:** Mercy Corps, Care, Plan, World Vision, Childfund, Oxfam, CRS,

**2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.**

**Government:** KONSSANTIL members (MAF, MoH, MSS, MoF, ME, MCIA), MPWT&C, SEPFOPE, SIAPRI

**Private Sector:** Timor Global, Mary Stoppes, All privately owned health facilities

**Donors:** Development partners supporting Nutrition, Agriculture Sector and Rural Development

**UN Agencies:** FAO, UNICEF, WFP, UN Women, UNFPA,

**CSO:** PERMATIL, HASATIL, Alola Foundation, HiamHealth

**INGOs:** Mercy Corps, Care, Plan, World Vision, Childfund, Oxfam, CRS,

**2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment**

**Government:** MAF, MSS, ME, MCIA, MPWT&C, MJ, SEPFOPE, SIAPRI, TradeInvest

**Private Sector:** Timor Global, Kmanek, Wfour, Leader, Lita, Pateo, Dili Mart, TimorGanik, Talho,

**Donors:** Development partners supporting Agriculture Sector and Rural Development

**UN Agencies:** FAO, UNDP, UN Women

**CSO:** PERMATIL, HASATIL, RAEBEA

**INGOs:** Mercy Corps, Care, Plan, World Vision, Childfund, Oxfam, CRS, PACIC

## Continuation... **Defining Targets and Potential Partners for Each**

**2.4 By 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaption to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality**

**Government: MAF, MSS, Mol, ME, MCIA, MPWT&C, SEPOPE,**

**Private Sector: Timor Global, Kmanek, Dili Mart, TimorGanik, Loja Agrikultura**

**Donors: Development partners supporting Nutrition, Agroculture Sector and Rural Development**

**UN Agencies: FAO, UNDP**

**CSO: PERMATIL, HASATIL, Natera, RAEBEA**

**INGOs: Mercy Corps, Care, Plan, World Vision, Childfund, Oxfam, CRS, PACIC,**

**2.5 By 2020, maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed.**

**Government: MAF, MCIA**

**Private Sector: Timor Global, Seed Producers, Loja Agrikultura**

**Donor: GEF & Development partners supporting Nutrition, Agroculture Sector and Rural Development**

**UN Agencies: FAO, UNDP**

**CSO: PERMATIL, HASATIL, Natera, RAEBEA, Haburas**

**INGOs: CI**

**2.5a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural.**

**Government: MAF, ME, MCIA, MNEC, MPWT&C**

**Private Sector: Seed Producers**

**Donor: GEF & Development partners supporting Nutrition, Agroculture Sector and Rural Development**

**UN Agencies: FAO, UNDP**

**CSO: PERMATIL, HASATIL, Haburas, Natera, RAEBEA,**

**INGOs: CI**

## Continuation... **Defining Targets and Potential Partners for Each**

**2.5b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of Doha Development Round**

**Government: MAF, MCIA, MNEC**

**Donor: WTO**

**UN Agencies: FAO**

**CSO: Lao Hamutuk, Luta Hamutuk**

**2.5c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility**

**Government: MAF, MCIA, MoF**

**Donor: World Bank**

**UN Agencies: FAO, UNFPA**

# Challenges

- ❑ **Climate variability and Increase occurrence of hazards (i.e flooding, soil erosion/landslides, and drought) that destroy households assets example: the 2015/16 drought (El Niño) destroyed approximately 40 to 50 percent of the cereal production**
- ❑ **Available Labour– farmers aged 50 years old and above. Youth not interested and has limited skills on Good Agriculture Practices**
- ❑ **Children and mothers inadequate access to Health and Nutrition services, healthy environment, nutritious food and capital/assets**
- ❑ **Increasing population (1.81% annual growth rate)**
- ❑ **Estimated 80% of the country's rural roads network is in poor condition**
- ❑ **General lack of knowledge on good nutrition at the household level. Cultural beliefs and taboos are great influence to the current feeding practices**
- ❑ **Inadequate Policy coherence , convergence of activities and inter-ministerial and multisectoral collaboration, coordination and accountability**





# **The Way, Forward, Areas for Government, Donor, CSO and Private Sector Collaboration**

- ❑ Strong partnership in developing and implementing policies, strategies and programs**
- ❑ Financial and technical supports**
- ❑ Establishment of baseline, monitoring and evaluation of the SDG2 targets and indicators**