

Regional Workshop


On Accelerating Science and Technology to Foster the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific
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NATIONAL OCEANS POLICY FOR TIMOR-LESTE: OPPORTUNITY AND CHALLENGE FOR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN





















Presented by: **Mario M. Cabral** (Project Coordinator)
 for the SDS-SEA Scaling up Implementation in Timor-Leste
 Partnerships in Environmental Management for
 the Seas of East Asia (**PEMSEA**)




PEMSEA Partners

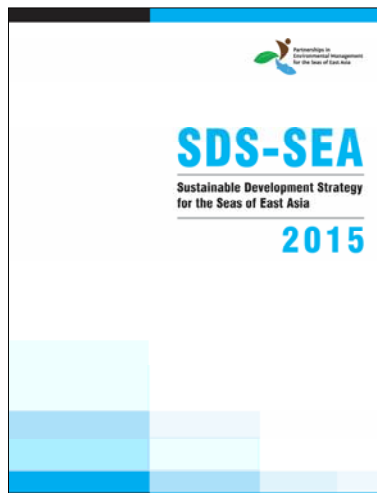


 Cambodia	 PR China	 DPR Korea	 Indonesia	 Japan	 Lao PDR
 Philippines	 RO Korea	 Singapore	 Timor-Leste	 Vietnam	 Thailand

 ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity	 Coastal Management Center (CMC)	 Conservation International (CI) Philippines	 International Center for the Environmental Management of Coastal Seas (EMCS)
 International Ocean Institute (IOI)	 IOC Subcommission for the Western Pacific (IOWPAC)	 International Union for Conservation of Nature - Asia Regional Office	 Korea Environment Institute
 Korea Institute of Ocean, Science and Technology	 Korea Maritime Institute	 Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation	 Northwest Pacific Action Plan
 Ocean Policy and Research Foundation	 Oil Spill Response Limited	 Plymouth Marine Laboratory	 PEMSEA Network of Local Governments for Sustainable Coastal Development
 Swedish Environmental Secretariat for Asia	 UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme	 UNEP Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (UNEP/GPA)	 UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea LME Project (YSLME)

Regional Road Map: Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)

- ❑ Regional declaration of commitment to implement a shared vision, adopted by 14 countries
- ❑ Harmonizes global and regional agreements including UNCLOS, Agenda 21, WSSD, MDG, CBD, UNFCCC
- ❑ Objectives and targets directed at integrated coastal and ocean governance (regionally, nationally and locally)
- ❑ Updated version (SDS-SEA 2015) incorporates Aichi Biodiversity Targets, CCA/DRR, SDGs, blue economy



UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Ocean

SDG#14 supports 9 of the other 17 SDGs. SDG#14 is absolutely critical to build a sustainable future

- ❖ SDG 1 – end poverty
- ❖ SDG 2 – end hunger
- ❖ SDG 3 – ensure healthy lives and well-being
- ❖ SDG 5 – achieve gender equality
- ❖ SDG 8 – promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth
- ❖ SDG 9 – build resilient infrastructure
- ❖ SDG 10 – reduce inequality within and among countries
- ❖ SDG 11 – make cities and human settlements safe, resilient and sustainable
- ❖ SDG 13 – combat climate change



Why TL needs NOP? --- (1)

- To ensure the development of the country, the oceans ecosystems & their resources must be viewed as natural assets, to be protected while utilizing their goods & services sustainably;
- Timor-Leste has made considerable advances in the sustainable management of its oceans, especially in relation to management of its fisheries, defense activities and offshore oil resources;
- Many of the possible threats to Timor-Leste's oceans cross jurisdictions, sectors & stakeholder groups, including issues like marine debris, pollution, climate change & potential threats from over-fishing & illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activity;
- Current & future challenges to TL's oceans & communities can not be managed effectively by a single Government agency/sector, but require an integrated approach involving multiple Government agencies, including local Government authorities, and the private sector, academe, NGOs & the community

Why TL needs NOP? --- (2)

- Provides a governance framework in which a consistent national response can occur, by defining a common vision and objectives for ocean policy & by establishing a mechanism through which national level decision making can take place;
- Reduces wasteful duplication of efforts in a situation of scarce human and financial resources;
- Provides guidance to potential external donors because of the policy's coordinated & longer term focus; and
- Provides a reference point for presenting national positions in regional and international fora.

Scope of the NOP

- The geographical scope of oceans policy for Timor-Leste is from the watershed through the coastal zone to open ocean waters under the jurisdictions of Timor-Leste; and
- The institutional scope is across all the agencies of government that have freshwater, brackish water & marine interests in the geographical areas. The planning process then includes the community in the scope of the policy seeking feedback on the plans arising from the NOP.

TL NOP's Vision

“A healthy and secure ocean that sustains the livelihoods, prosperity and social and cultural values of the people of Timor-Leste in a fair and equitable manner”



NOP Objectives --- (1)

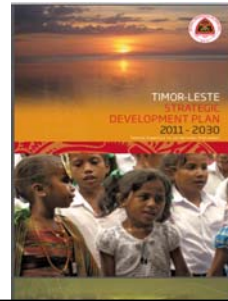
- Working together: An integrated participatory ocean governance system, which facilitates collaboration across jurisdictions, allows for the exchange of knowledge, data, ideas, skills, and experience, and recognizes and considers local customary law, national law, and international and regional commitments;
- Securing national jurisdictions and exercising sovereign rights over our oceans: maintenance and protection of the rights of Timorese people to equitably and sustainably use and manage their marine natural resources;
- Our future: a diverse Blue Economy based on the sea;

NOP Objectives --- (2)

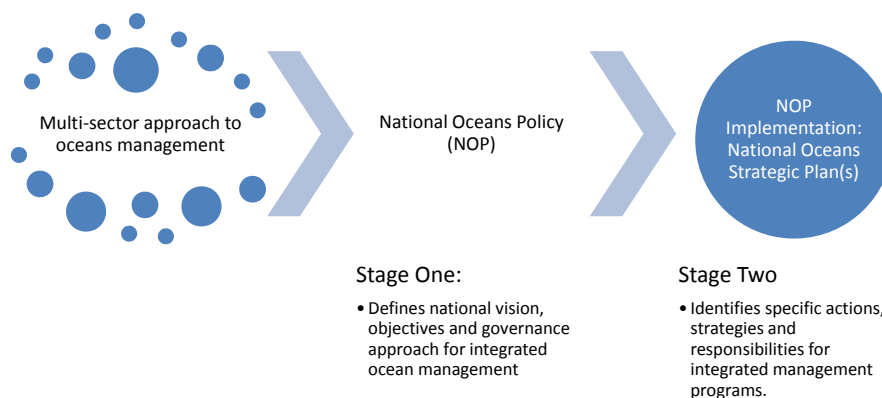
- Strengthening our natural defense: protecting, maintaining and restoring coastal and ocean resources and ecosystem services;
- Investing in our people: developing the capacity of Timorese to engage in ocean based development and protection through research, education and capacity building; and
- Climate change vulnerability, adaptation and mitigation.

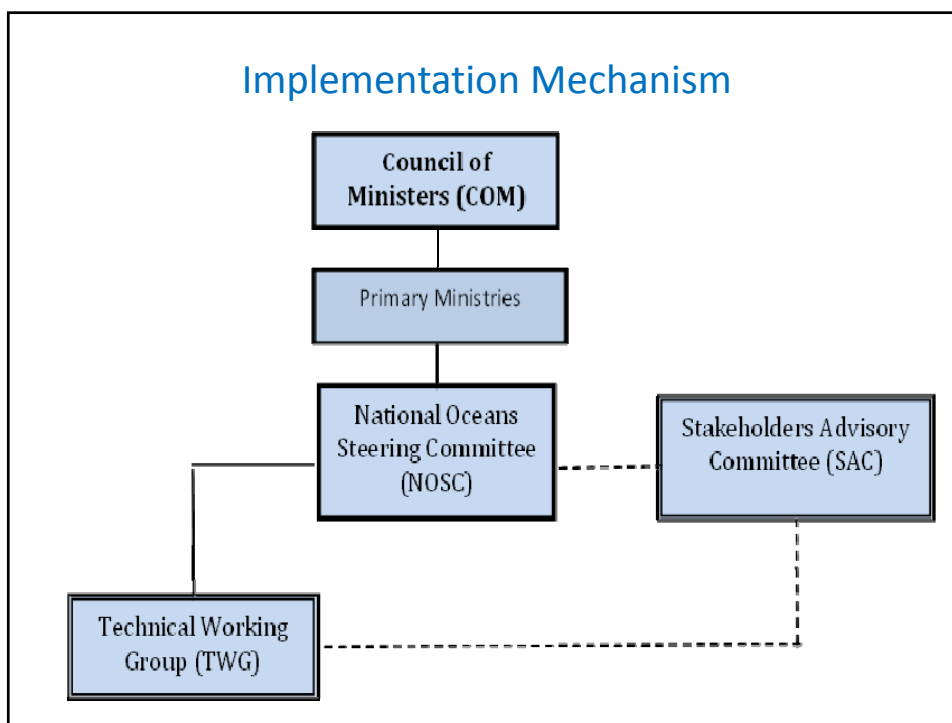
Principles of the NOP

- Sustainable development
- Rationalization and optimization of State resources;
- Complementarity and Subsidiarity;
- Precautionary approach;
- National legislation and legal framework;
- International legal obligations and ocean policy; and
- Regional initiatives.



Integrated management approach for developing the NOP





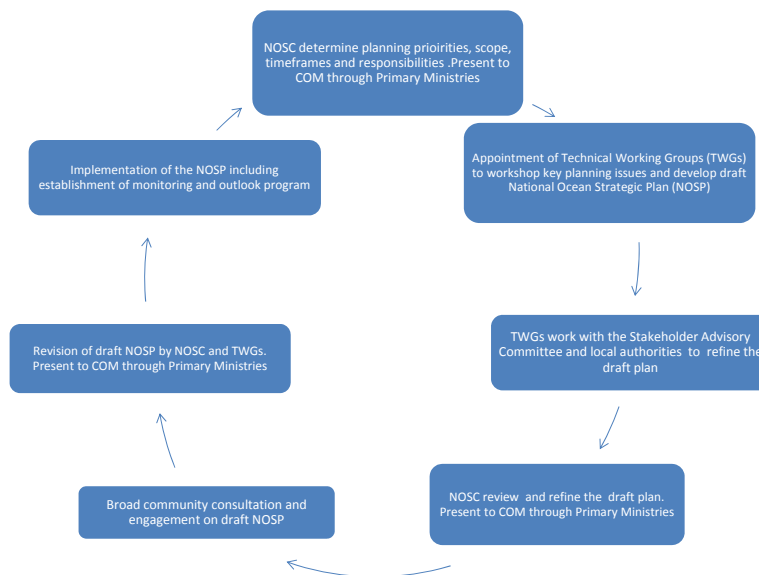
Policy Development WG--- (1)

Inter-ministerial	Agencies
Prime Minister's Office	Luta Hamutuk , La'ó Hamatuk and Haburas Foundation
Office of the Minister of State, Coordinator of Economic Affairs and Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	Universidade Nasional Timor Lorosa'e (UNTL) and Universidade Oriental Timor Lorosa'e (UNITAL)
Maritime Boundary Office	WorldFish and Conservation International (CI)
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment (MCIA)	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Ministry of Defense (MD)	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Ministry of Finance (MF)	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MFAC)	

Policy Development WG --- (2)

Inter-ministerial	Agencies
Ministry of Interior (MI)	
Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals Resources (MPMR)	
Ministry of Public Works, Transport, and Communication (MPWTC)	
Ministry of Planning and Strategic Investment (MPSI)	
Ministry of State Administration (MSA)	
Ministry of Social Solidarity (MSS)	
Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture (MTAC)	
Port Authority of Timor-Leste (APORTIL)	
Dili, Manatuto and Liquiça Municipalities	

Implementation Process for NOP



Challenges for NOP: Present and Future

- Timor-Leste's voluntary commitments to the SDG#14 on UN Ocean Conference with the title of "Our Oceans Our Future: Call for Action e.g. *"We, the Heads of State and Government and high-level representatives, meeting in New York from 5 to 9 June 2017 at the UN Ocean Conference to support the implementation of SDG#14 of the 2030 Agenda, with the full participation of civil society and other relevant stakeholders, affirm our strong commitment to conserve and sustainably use our oceans, seas & marine resources for sustainable development (final draft).*
- Timor-Leste's consideration on Environment **Versus** Economy; sectoral **Versus** holistic/integrated approaches; Technical decisions **Versus** Political decisions, e.g. When implementing the NOP into each ministerial level is challenging but also in another side as opportunities.

Opportunities for Capacity Building, Education and Research

- The NOP looks forward to also lay the groundwork for implementation of NOSPs. The purpose of the NOP is to enable Timor-Leste to take a more integrated national position on its marine issues. This will require the commitment of all those in government and the community to achieve the vision of this policy.
- The NOSC can also seek to gain synergies in reporting by considering relevant regional and international agreements Timor-Leste has agreed to as part of the SOC reporting system. In addition, ocean planning and more effective use of resources will be achieved by incorporating ocean-related projects within the framework of the NOP.
- Investing in our people: developing the capacity of Timorese to engage in ocean based development & protection through research, education and capacity building (Objective 5).
- Use available scientific information and develop human resources to support NOP implementation (e.g. Link NOP with UNESCO's Program on developing a facility to advance science & technology in support of the SDGs in the country.



Opportunities for Blue Economy Industries

Nine industries were identified that define the majority of potential blue economy business activities in the region

1. Fisheries and Aquaculture
2. Ports, Shipping and Marine Transport
3. Tourism, Resorts and Coastal Development
4. Marine Technology and Environmental Service
5. Oil and Gas
6. Coastal Manufacturing
7. Seabed Mining
8. Renewable Ocean Energy
9. Marine Biotechnology/Pharmaceuticals



For Timor-Leste there are many related industries that could play a role in the blue economy, that not only depends on the unrenovable resources, e.g. Oil and Gas to invest in other renewable resources, e.g. Fisheries and aquaculture.

**THANK YOU
OBRIGADO**

