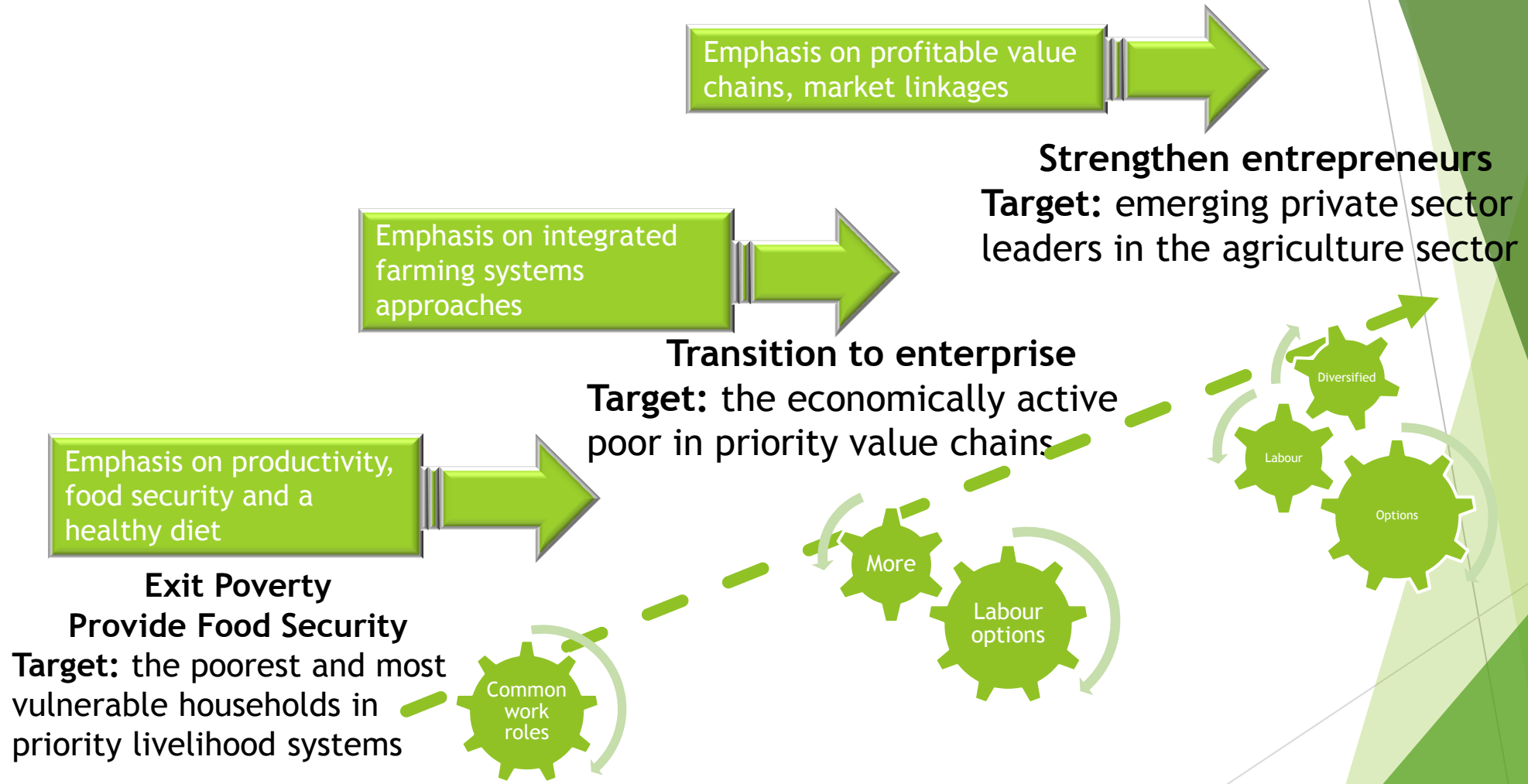


# TO'OS BA MORIS DIAK (TOMAK) Farming for Prosperity



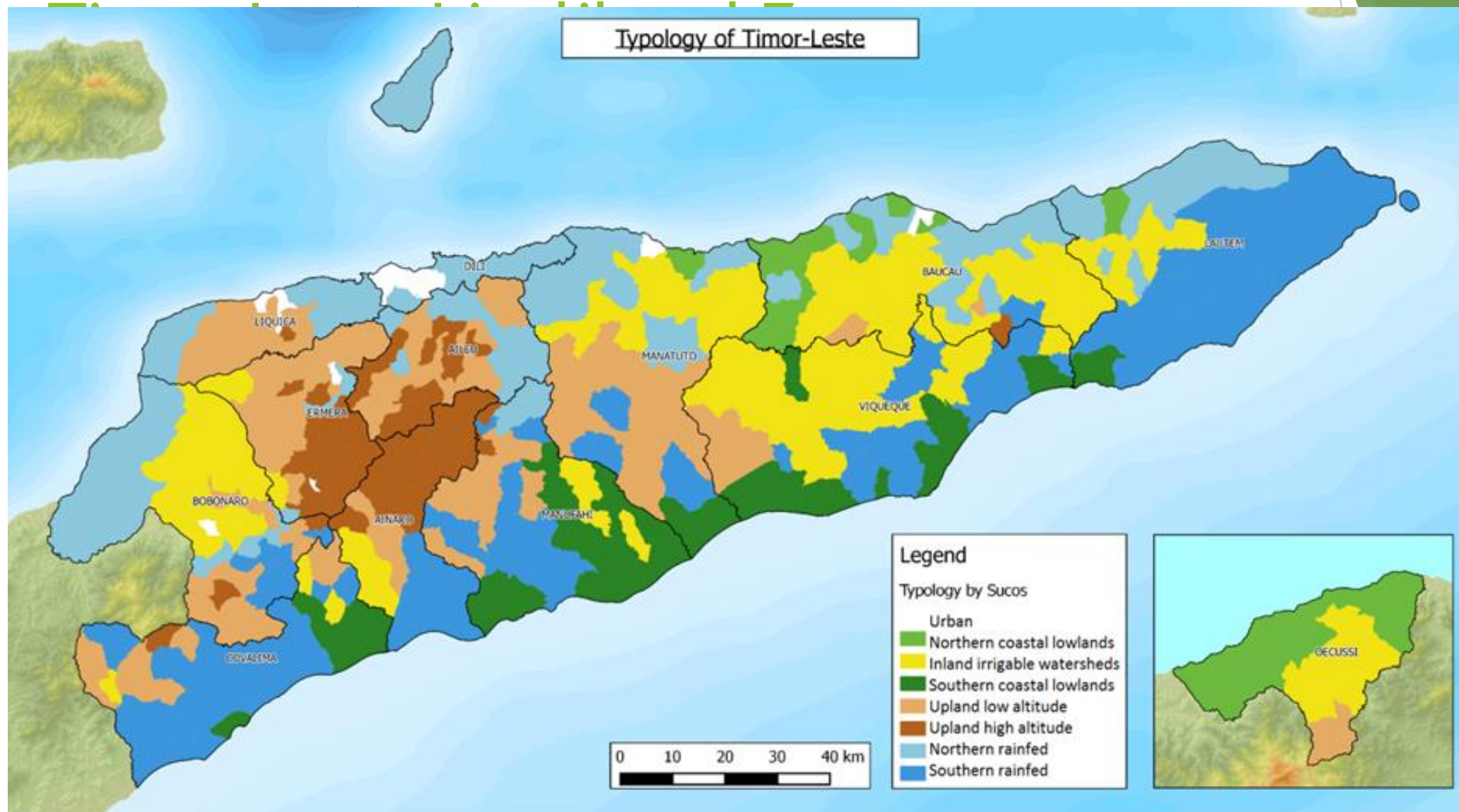
Resilience, household income, assets, choices



Trajectory of households - creating different entry points



## Typology of Timor-Leste

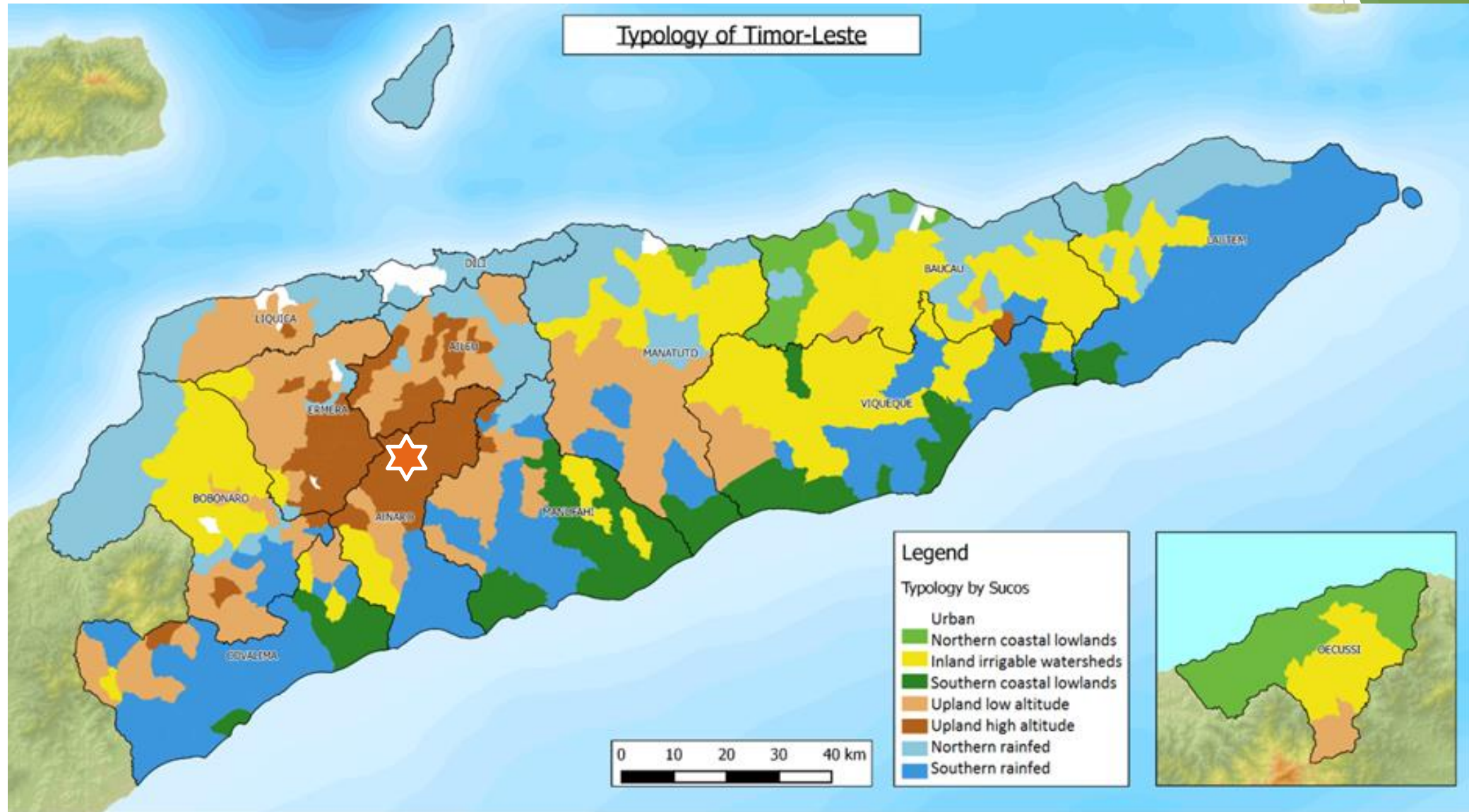


# Timor-Leste Livelihood zones

Livelihood Zone Name	Distinctive characteristic		No of sukus	Population	Population (%)
Northern coastal lowlands	>35% HH grow rice	North	17	50,654	6.3
Inland irrigable watersheds	>35% HH grow rice	Mid	82	146,063	18.0
Southern coastal lowlands	>35% HH grow rice	South	17	42,182	5.2
Upland low altitude	>50% HH grow coffee	Below 900m	60	99,315	12.3
Upland high altitude	>50% HH grow coffee	Above 900 m	86	166,389	20.6
Northern rainfed	<35% grow rice and <50% grow coffee	North	61	130,901	16.2
Southern rainfed	<35% grow rice and <50% grow coffee	South (bimodal rainfall)	91	173,720	21.5
Total			414	809,224	100.1

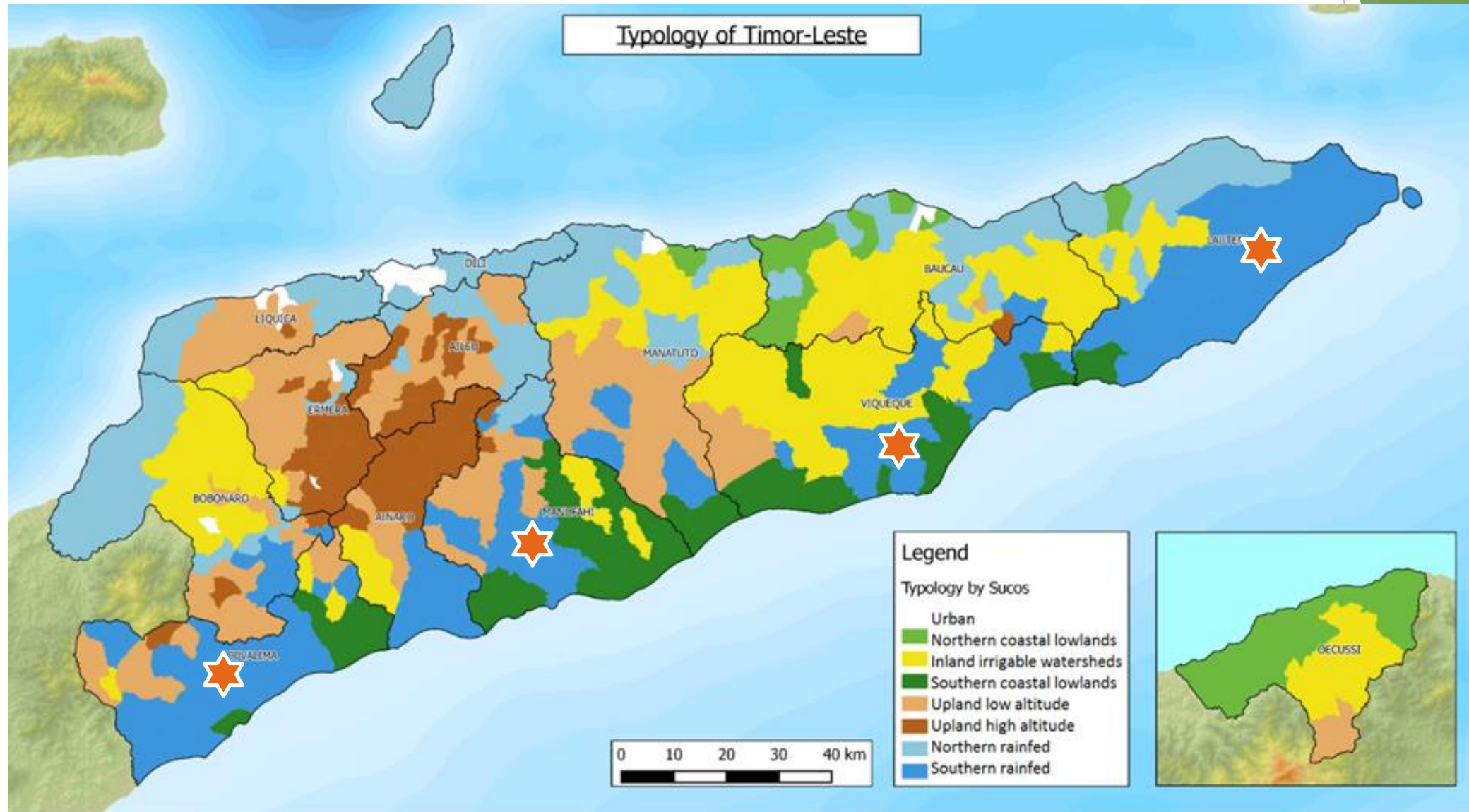
Source: TOMAK design document (2015)

# High altitude uplands

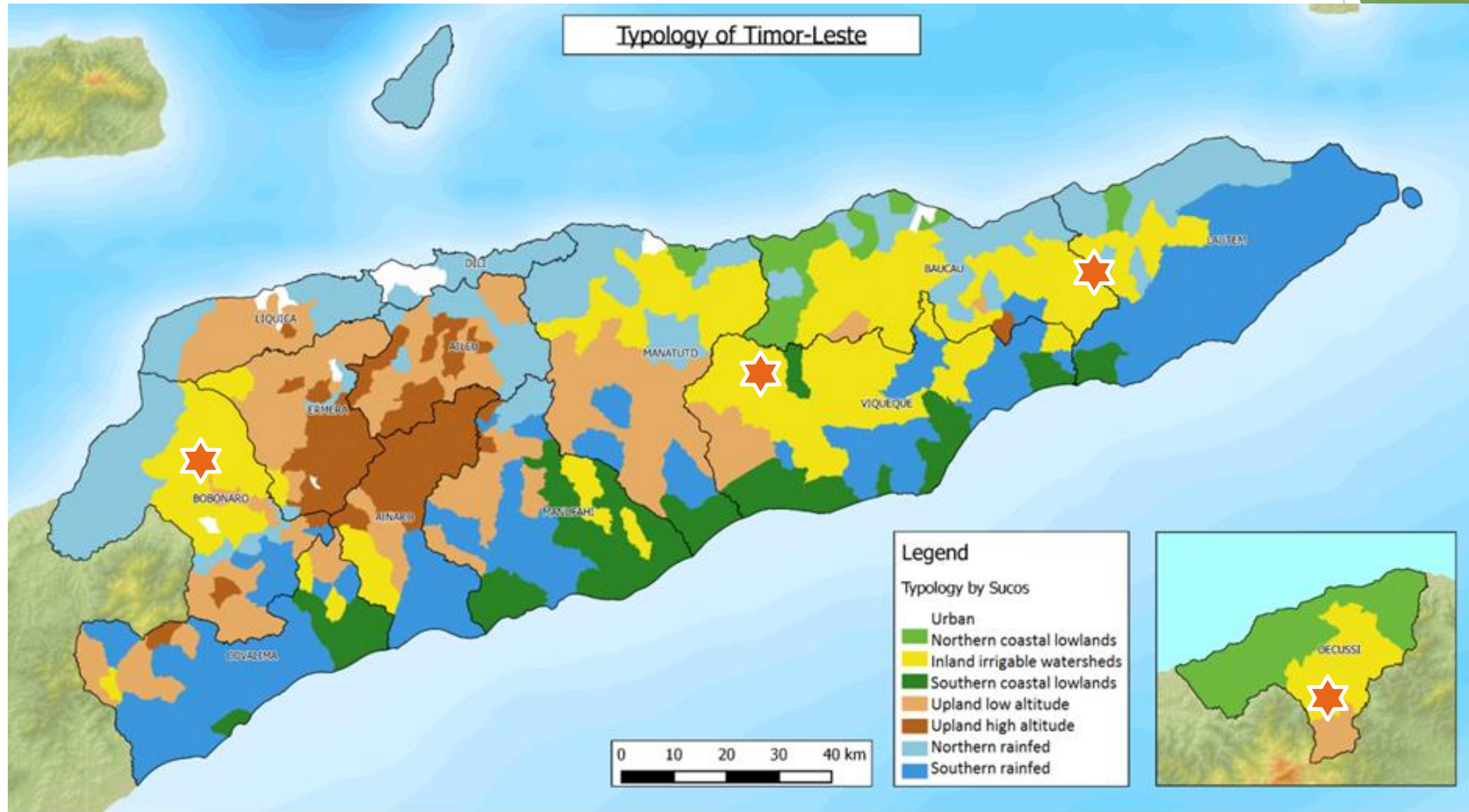




# Southern rainfed areas

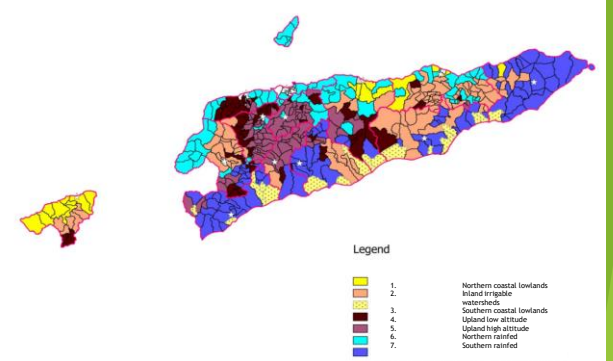


# Inland irrigable watersheds



# Timor-Leste Livelihood Zones

## Inland irrigable watersheds



- ▶ Maliana basin; eastern mountain regions of Baucau, Luro and Viqueque, and elevated area of Oecussi.
- ▶ High population (146,063) linked with important growth corridors
- ▶ The best opportunity for short to medium term outcomes for Outcomes 1 and 2 through legume/vegetable/fruit supplementation of irrigated areas, and through livestock expansion.
- ▶ Opportunity to work collaboratively with USAID's new Avansa Agrikultura Project in neighbouring Municipalities (while not duplicating work in the high altitude uplands).
- ▶ Alignment with the significant work of other Australian aid program initiatives (SoL, BESIK, R4D) - sentinel sites.



# TOMAK Logic

## Goal

Rural households, throughout one of Timor-Leste's major Livelihood Zones, live more prosperous and sustainable lives.

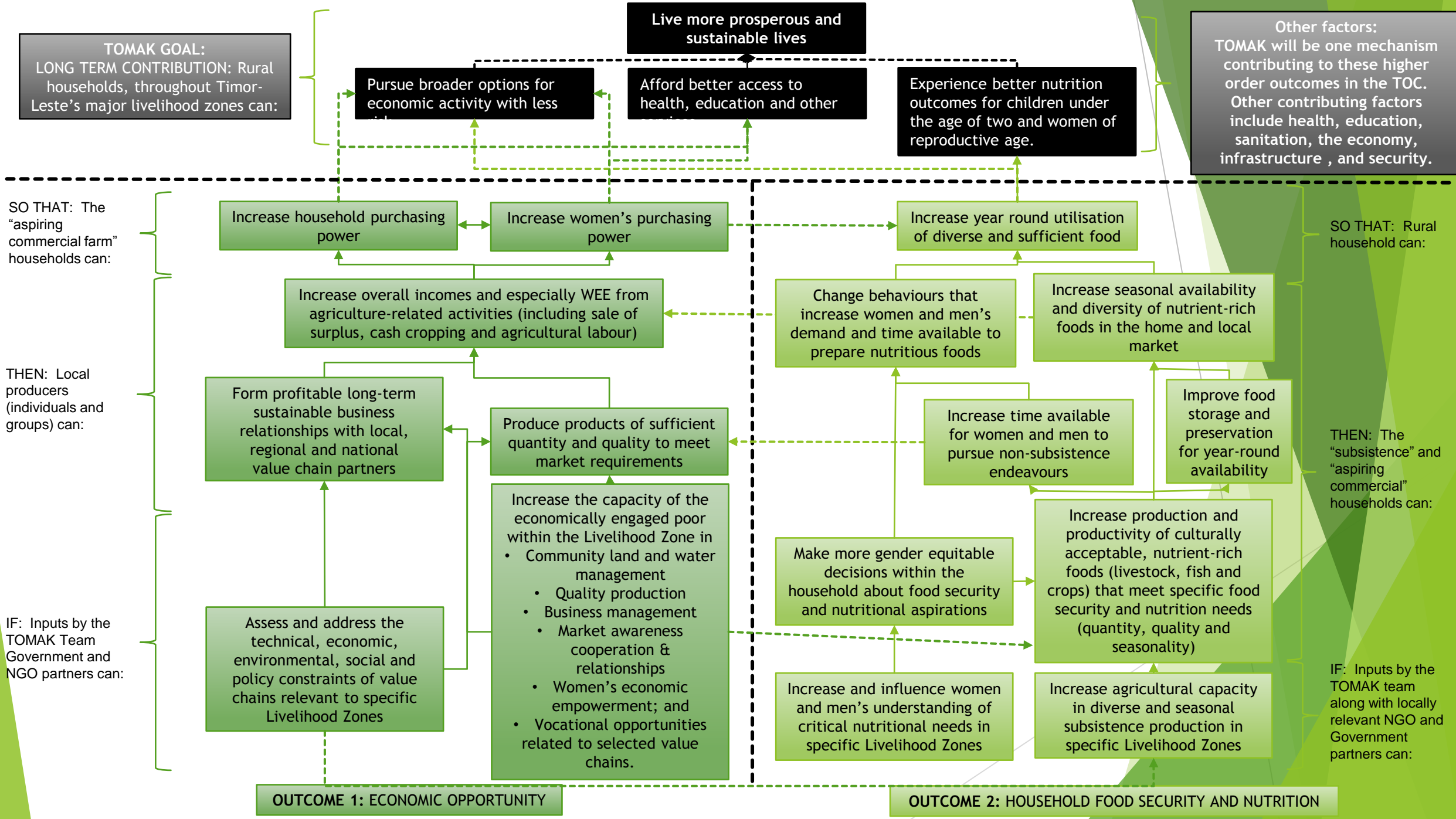
## Outcomes

### OUTCOME 1: ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Local commercial producers are partnering sustainably and profitably with agribusiness and service providers in the selected agricultural value chains.

### OUTCOME 2: HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Locally relevant partners trigger household demand for year-round production and utilisation of diverse and sufficient food





# Proposed Approach : Inception

- ▶ 1. A resource survey that classifies and maps the natural resource and populations within the selected livelihood zone
- ▶ 2. Value chain analysis of potential commercial products suited to the selected livelihood zone (with MDF)
- ▶ 3. Socio-economic analysis of each value chain that defines the likely breadth and depth of benefit to local households within the livelihood zone (with MDF);
- ▶ 4. A baseline survey of representative households
- ▶ 5. A stakeholder analysis of locally relevant partners
- ▶ 6. An assessment of development plans of Government, DFAT, other donors, churches, NGOs and the Private Sector
- ▶ 7. Confirm the focal areas (communities/catchments) for TOMAK

# Proposed Approach : Engagement

- ▶ 1. Establish simple but appropriate governance, oversight, monitoring and review mechanisms;
- ▶ 2. Confirm the focal community/catchments;
- ▶ Engage with Government and Community groups in the Livelihood Zone and discuss plans;
- ▶ 3. Undertake or integrate with a catchment based planning process that clarifies household access to productive resources (land, water, access etc).



# Proposed Approach

## Objective 1: Economic Opportunity

- ▶ Plan the focal value chains in which TOMAK will work and identify gaps
- ▶ Clarify focal areas for TOMAK and MDF
- ▶ Develop partnerships to help address gaps
- ▶ Establish producer groups/clusters able to deliver consistent quality and supply in line with demand
- ▶ Identify value adding opportunities
- ▶ Establish links with local service providers
- ▶ Build the local and informal markets for product produced

# Results possible within five years

- ▶ four invigorated agricultural value chains
  - ▶ credible and appropriate opportunity for women's economic engagement;
  - ▶ involve women in key decision making roles;
  - ▶ expand production and availability of nutrient rich foods in local markets;
  - ▶ sustained private sector and agribusiness investment in selected value chains (inputs, production, outputs)
  - ▶ employment opportunities.
- ▶ average annual returns of \$500 to \$2,000 to 14,000 households within the chosen Livelihood Zone (over 50 per cent of its population)
  - ▶ equitable benefits for both women and men (decision making, use of income and savings);



# Proposed Approach

## Objective 2: Household Food Security and Nutrition

- ▶ Determine suitable partners to undertake the dietary diversity components of TOMAK.
- ▶ Plan the priority partnerships and processes for:
  - ▶ nutrition advocacy, training and communication to improve the understanding of nutrition and influence behaviours regarding household food utilisation;
  - ▶ food crop interventions to meet nutritional gaps (diversity and sufficiency)

# Results possible within five years

- ▶ all household members across 80 per cent of the Livelihood Zone have improved knowledge, attitudes and practices;
- ▶ improved food security and household food consumption score (FCS);
- ▶ improved dietary diversity for women of reproductive age and for children aged 6 to 23 months;
- ▶ decreased rates of underweight women of reproductive age and under-weight children aged 6 to 23 months;
- ▶ decreased rates of anaemia in women of reproductive age, and children from 6 to 23 months; and
- ▶ local partners have the capacity to assess food security and nutritional gaps in local communities and respond in effective ways.

# Partnerships

Outcome	Coordination Partnerships	Delivery Partnerships
Economic Opportunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal Administration and Municipal MAF</li> <li>• Roads for Development, MDF, PNDS and GfD</li> <li>• Other development partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MDF for broader private sector market system linkages</li> <li>• International NGOs</li> <li>• Municipal extension staff and local NGOs</li> <li>• Agribusiness and the broader private sector</li> <li>• Farmer groups and community businesses</li> <li>• ACIAR and DoA Research for Development in key value chains</li> </ul>
Household food security and nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Government broader nutrition initiatives</li> <li>• KONSSANTIL national and Municipal councils</li> <li>• Family Health Promoters (PSFs)/Sanitarians</li> <li>• Agricultural extension workers</li> <li>• BESIK and GfD</li> <li>• Civil society including church leaders and other groups</li> <li>• Other development partners</li> <li>• MOH</li> <li>• Food Security working group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MAF extension staff and MOH staff (e.g. nutrition workers, PSFs and nutrition assistants)</li> <li>• International and local NGO</li> <li>• Local community, faith based and civil society groups</li> <li>• ACIAR and DOA Research for Development initiatives in nutrient rich staple foods.</li> </ul>



# Results Measurement

Logic	Method	Focus
Outcome 1	Private sector development surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number type and effectiveness of private sector actors engaged in priority value chains</li> <li>• factors influencing engagement and specifically WEE</li> <li>• commercial confidence</li> </ul>
	Annual household case studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nature and extent of commercial partnerships</li> <li>• changes in household/ farm economy</li> <li>• changes in women's economic roles and opportunity.</li> </ul>
Outcome 2	Productivity and availability of food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in year-round availability of targeted nutritious foods in household production and local markets.</li> <li>• Changes in the work and decision making roles of women and men.</li> </ul>
	KAP surveys; FGD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efficacy of key messages and methods to 'trigger' households;</li> <li>• the role and influence of men and women in households in behaviour change.</li> </ul>

# Management Oversight

- ▶ The Australian Government will appoint a Technical Review Group (TRG)
- ▶ A TOMAK Reference Group will be formed at the national level.
- ▶ Liaison Committees will be formed within each of the Livelihood Zone regional offices

# Opportunities for innovation

- ▶ Community engagement and targeting
- ▶ Partnerships -selection and negotiation
- ▶ Resourcing - staffing and delivery
- ▶ Integration with market and nutrition activities of Australia and other development partners
- ▶ Monitoring, results measurement and performance assessment