Halo Verde Timor
Community Forest Carbon

Project Idea Note
Submitted: 19th November 2018
Approved: 11th January 2019

Group Training Northern Territory
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<th><strong>Summary Information</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
<td>Halo Verde Timor: Community Forest Carbon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Location – Country/Region/District</strong></td>
<td>Timor-Leste, Municipality of Manatuto, administrative-posts of Laclubar and Soibada.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Coordinator &amp; Contact Details</strong></td>
<td>Ms. Kathryn Stenson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Group Training Northern Territory (GTNT)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Email: <a href="mailto:kathryn.stenson@gtnt.com.au">kathryn.stenson@gtnt.com.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phone No.: +61 4 228814733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Summary of Proposed Activities (Max 30 words)</strong></td>
<td>Reforestation of up to 120 Ha of smallholder owned land using naturalised and native species under agroforestry and single tree planting systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Summary of Proposed Target Groups (Max 30 words)</strong></td>
<td>Farming communities of Laclubar and Soibada administrative-posts, Timor-Leste.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Acronyms and Abbreviations

CO₂: Carbon dioxide
COTI: Carbon Offsets Timor
CSU: Charles Sturt University
DI: Darwin Initiative
DNA: Designated National Authority
FMNR: Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration
GIS: Geographic Information Systems
GoTL: Government of Timor-Leste
GTNT: Group Training Northern Territory
ha: Hectares
ILWS: Institute for Land, Water and Society
INDC: Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
MAFF: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
masl: meters above sea level
mm: millimetres
NDPA: New Diatuto Protected Area
NGO: Non-Governmental Organisation
PCs: Project Committees
PV: Plan Vivo
RAEBIA: Resilient Agriculture and Economy through Biodiversity in Action
t: Tonnes
T-L: Timor-Leste
UNFCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WV-TL: World Vision, Timor-Leste

Glossary

Holdridge’s Life Zones: Global bioclimatic scheme for the classification of lands made by Leslie Holdridge in 1947 and 1967 based on annual rainfall, bio-temperature, and potential evapotranspiration ratios
Idaté: Timorese language spoken in the project area
Suco: Tetun word meaning village
Tetun: One of two Timorese official languages; the second language is Portuguese
Part A: Project Aims & Objectives

The project aims to rehabilitate areas owned and managed by impoverished local farmers in the central mountains of Timor-Leste. The goals of the project are: a) Reforestation of at least 120 Hectares by 2021 with potential for expansion in area and number of participants and b) Attain certification of the carbon benefits generated by reforestation activities conducted by farmers, while improving biodiversity in the area and livelihoods of the community.

Part B: Proposed Project Area

The project is located in the central mountains of Timor-Leste within Manatuto Municipality (Figure 1). Eligible project areas (Plan Vivos –PVs-) are ex-farm lands considered by farmers as sites that have lost their productivity potential and areas that have never been cultivated or have not been cultivated in years for not being suitable for agricultural purposes. Reforestation sites (PVs) are located in the administrative posts of Laclubar (North) and Soibada (South) within the coordinates 125°51’37”E - 8°38’59” S and 126°0’1.7”E - 8°51’44” S (Eastings and Northings 815440 - 9044382.9 and 827942- 9018718). The project sites are spread across 9 villages (Sucos): Batara, Funar, Orlalan, Manelima and Sananain, located in Laclubar and Samoro, Manlala, Manufahi, and Leohat located in Soibada (Figure 2).
Figure 2. Planting Sites (red circles)
Three project sites are adjacent to the New Diatuto Protected Area (NDPA) (Figure 3) bordering the South West of the project. The NDPA has been classified by Birdlife International as an Important Bird Area (IBA) as it provides habitat to endangered and near threatened species of birds including the Yellow Crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua sulphurea*), Timor Green Pigeon (*Treron psittaceus*) and Timor Imperial Pigeon (*Ducula cineracea*) among others (Birdlife International, 2018).

The project conducted a biodiversity survey in project sites in 2018. Of all species surveyed only one species of birds was classified as near threatened (IUCN classification), the remaining were found to be species of least concern. Key biodiversity aspects the project
has considered since its inception and that it will continue monitoring and promoting include:

a) That trees planted by the project do not become invasive: since 2011 to date, none have been detected outside project sites
b) That remnants of native trees inside project sites (PVs) are conserved
c) Awareness creation among farmers and community in general of the importance of fauna and flora conservation

Physical description of the land, habitat types and land use

Overall, the area can be classified as Moist Lowland Forests (Holdridge’s Life Zones). Dominant remnants of vegetation in the project area are *Eucalyptus urophylla* and *Eucalyptus alba*. Laclubar has an average precipitation of 2008 mm / year and maximum temperature of 27.7 °C. The average precipitation of Soibada is 1866 mm/ year with temperatures of up to 30.7 °C (Seeds of Life, 2015). The topography of the area is predominantly steep, with gradients of up to 40% around Laclubar and slopes of up to 23% in Soibada (project data). Sandy soils are prevalent in Laclubar (northern area) with some clay and loamy soils in Manelima (central area) and Soibada (southern area), see Table 1. Slash and burning activities used to prepare the land for annual crop planting are common practice and this takes place between September and October prior to the intense November-March wet season. Combined with increased deforestation, this makes the land vulnerable to landslides, soil fertility losses and erosion.

Table 1. Physical Characteristics of the Project Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Average Precipitation (mm per year)</th>
<th>Temperature (°C) Min.-Max</th>
<th>Altitude (masl range)</th>
<th>Slopes (approximate maximum %)</th>
<th>Predominant Soil Texture</th>
<th>Soil pH range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laclubar</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>15.2 - 27.7</td>
<td>850-1350</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Sandy</td>
<td>5.6 - 7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soibada</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>19 - 30.7</td>
<td>300-700</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Loamy</td>
<td>6.0 - 7.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Socio-Economic Context

In 2016, 67% of the population of T-L was rural, with an annual population growth rate of 1.3% (World Bank, 2017). This high population growth has increased demand for agricultural land, energy and wood, leading to annual deforestation rates of 2.18% (T-L, UNCFCC, 2014). The population relies heavily on firewood for cooking and timber for fencing and construction. Extraction of non-timber forest products such as palm wine and honey are important livelihood streams for the community. Coffee is grown in association with shade trees while other crops like cassava, corn and pineapples are grown as single crops or mixed with trees.

The communities where the project is located are categorised as poor households when compared to the national per capita income. A social survey conducted by the project in 2017, found the average household annual income to be US$938, equivalent to US$2.6/day (Millar and Bond, 2018); by contrast, Timor-Leste’s per capita income is US$ 5371. The country ranks 133 in the world’s Human Development Index with an HDI score of 0.625.
Manatuto is one of the 13 municipalities of Timor-Leste, itself made up of six administrative posts, including those of Laclubar and Soibada where this project is focused (Figure 4). Within the administrative posts are villages, governed by a Village Head, responsible for day to day administration at the local level. The Village Head is an elected position, in a system introduced to Timor Leste in 2004 (Brown 2012). However, customary norms and governance remain strong. The Designated National Authority for Climate Change (DNA) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) are the relevant national governance bodies for natural resource management.

The project partner, Charles Sturt University conducted a baseline household survey in September 2017 which provided a broad picture of households’ income, family size, education, how income is spent, use of natural resources, biodiversity knowledge and beliefs among other social aspects. This baseline will be compared with information collected for the same aspects throughout the project cycle to determine the project impact on livelihoods.

**Part C: Identification of Target Groups & Communities**

**Populations**

According to the 2015 census data, Laclubar and Soibada administrative posts have populations of 12,050 and 3,294 with sex ratios (number of males per 100 females) of 100.2 and 102.2 respectively (DGE 2015).
Cultural, ethnic and social groups

The main language of Laclubar administrative post is Idaté, a close relative of Tetun, the national language, and is spoken by approximately ten thousand people, mostly in Laclubar (Bovensiepen 2011). The main cultural system in Timor Leste is Lulik. Lulik refers to a family’s connection to ancestral leadership. Lulik determines family status, marriage exchange, gender roles and social exclusion (Brogan and Mepham 2017; Molnar 2010). Tara bandu is a traditional Timorese custom of relying on social agreement to determine community law and social norms for social cohesion and conflict management (The Asia Foundation 2013). This custom is the process through which the relationship between humans and the environment is normalised (Soares 2012).

Timor-Leste is a mostly patriarchal society in which social norms and cultural values influence gender roles (there are a few matriarchal groups but not in the project area). For example, men are expected to be responsible for decision making in the household and are the major income earners in the formal economy, whereas women are expected to be responsible for household chores, looking after children and contributing to agriculture (ADB 2014). Religious and cultural values reinforce male authority and restrict choices available to women and girls (Niner et al. 2012).

Marginalised groups

In addition to women, the project also acknowledges and includes other marginalized groups (such as landless households, older citizens and veterans), through nursery operations and other project-related activities such as training days. The project also has an environmental education program aimed at primary and secondary students.

Gender and age equity

The average household size is 6.8, and the median ages for Laclubar and Soibada are 18.1 and 18 respectively. The traditional gendered-division of labour is consistent with households in the project area, where women take greater responsibility for caring and domestic duties while men spend more time in outside activities and decision-making (Bond and Millar, 2018). The Timor Leste Constitution states that males and females are to be treated equally and provides protection from discrimination based on gender (DFAT 2018). This project aligns with Timor Leste’s gender equality framework through project activities which simultaneously acknowledge traditional gender roles while promoting women’s empowerment. This is achieved through a gradual increase in women’s empowerment from a starting point of inclusion and participation, such as in training and capacity building activities, building to roles with more leadership and other decision-making responsibilities. Steps the project is taking towards gender equity are the inclusion of females in field monitoring activities and provision of scholarships for girls and boys to attend the local school in Lacublar and Universities in Dili.
Local organisational capacity

The region has a precedence of local institutions and collectives in the fields of crop production, sewing, and savings. While some groups have folded due to loss of resources or mismanagement, others such as the coffee group, remain strong. With strong governance mechanisms and reliable access to markets, the Maubere Mountain Coffee is an example of well-structured and executed local capacity. There is room for institutional capacity development, particularly in relation to the providing opportunities and support for women to move into decision-making roles. This project will work with women and other marginalised groups to ensure inclusivity in activities of capacity building, which contribute to the further strengthening of local organisational capacity. The project is strengthening local organisational capacity by facilitating the creation of PV farmer groups and a project steering committee.

Part D: Land Tenure & Carbon Rights

Land tenure in the project area, as in most parts of rural T-L, is based on customary land rights. In the context of T-L; the core principles of customary land are origin (first possessors of areas of land) and alliances resulting from kinship (blood relations and marriage) (Fitzpatrick et al. 2008). Among farmers participating in the project and the community at large, there is a common understanding relating to land ownership (who owns what) and the boundaries of properties.

Land tenure status has been corroborated by the project administrator (GTNT) through local stakeholder consultations, conducted since 2010, prior to project commencement. During stakeholder consultation sessions that took place in September 2017 and September 2018, land tenure was once again discussed. The consensus among farmers and government stakeholders is that land tenure conflicts in the region are uncommon. The stakeholder consultation also included the DNA, MAFF and local authorities (Administrative Posts) who have endorsed the project. The project has, and currently is, implementing activities on land owned by smallholders where no land disputes are occurring and where disputes are unlikely to occur.

The Government is implementing a Land Law Tenure framework that came into force in April 2017 aiming to formalize land tenure. For reasons aforementioned, it is expected that land tenure of project participants will not be negatively impacted by this law.

An agreement between farmers and GTNT was drafted in 2017. This agreement (Annex 1) stipulates that farmers participating in the project will retain ownership of the land, trees and corresponding carbon.

Part E: Project Interventions & Activities

Ecosystem rehabilitation
The project has and will continue reforesting privately owned degraded and ex-farming lands. These areas are mostly located in steep terrain with some sites showing little ground cover while others show signs of weed invasion. The main trees planted have been *Casuarina sp* and *Albizia sp*; which are native to Timor and *Swietenia macrophylla* (Mahogany) and *Gmelina arborea* (*Gmelina / Gamhar*) which are naturalised species to the region (Figure 5). Tree nursery production is managed by farmers with full technical and financial support from the project. Every year different farmers are given the opportunity to manage nurseries in their lands and to join the project.

![Image](https://example.com/image.png)

Figure 5. Example of project area reforested with Mahogany (Laclebar)

The selection of species is based on farmers’ preferences and suitability of trees to the physical conditions of the project sites, which often include areas with challenging soil conditions (Figure 6).

A planting assessment procedure is in place to facilitate site selection and participation of farmers in the project. Farmers have received training on tree planting, basic soil tests, contour planting and farm planning akin to Plan Vivo design. This activity took place in September 2018. The areas (sites) for inclusion in the project are selected and identified by each participating farmer. Tree suitability, density and species are agreed between farmers and the project through a site assessment. The farmers define what the limits of their project
sites are, then the project’s field team capture with a GPS the boundary of each site. The waypoints captured are processed and converted to an electronic map stored in a GIS database as a shapefile. A hardcopy of the map is given to each farmer, so they can design their own land use plans (Plan Vivos).

Figure 6. Example of area to be reforested (Laclubar)

As of October 2018, there are 58 households participating in the project, which equates to at least 116 farmers participating (2 adults per household) directly in the project. To date 56 Ha have been planted, comprising agroforestry and single tree planting systems. The area of the sites included in the project range from 0.06 ha to 3.7 ha, with an average per site (PVs) of 0.65 Ha. The size of farms ranges from 0.5 ha to 8 ha. The estimated preliminary average carbon benefit per year is 60 t CO2/ha for agroforestry and 180 t CO2/ha for single tree planting activities.

Field staff have received training on forest carbon sampling and monitoring techniques, site assessment and mapping using hand held GPS. Field data collection procedures and field forms have been translated into Tetun. Digital maps and a Project GIS Database are in place.

**Ecosystem restoration**

The project is actively promoting and encouraging planting of additional native species.
Suitable species to match site conditions will be selected, while taking into account farmers’ preferences. The project, however, will continue the use of naturalized trees where appropriate, taking into consideration that some of these species might be better suited to poorer soils than native trees.

**Part F: Identification of Any Non-Eligible Activities**

**Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR)**

In partnership with WV-TL and farmers, the project is implementing natural forest regeneration activities, currently under trial on 5 Ha on farmers’ land. This was initiated in December 2017 with demonstration days to create awareness of the activity and its benefits.

The FMNR conducted by farmers includes segregation of areas and harvesting of some defective stems for firewood, while preserving straight stems (Figure 7). The species managed are native eucalyptus trees that otherwise would be harvested. Through sustainable harvesting of timber and coppicing practices, the activity reduces deforestation. FMNR also encourages sapling growth, reduces erosion and soil nutrient losses, and improves water retention.

![Figure 7. Farmer conducting FMNR activities on his land (Laclubar)](image-url)
Education: Provision of scholarships

Since 2011 GTNT has awarded approximately 350 high school scholarships in Laclubar. The sponsorship of scholarships was extended to university students in 2018. To date, 13 students from Laclubar who have enrolled at various universities in Dili have benefited. GTNT is directly sponsoring this activity and will continue supporting it on an annual basis subject to funds availability.

Sustainable Agriculture

Farmers from Soibada and Laclubar are receiving training on conservation farming, seed saving techniques, and terracing techniques (Figure 8) through project partner RAEBIA. Farmers are instructed about the use of compost and mulch to nurture food crops such as sweet potato, cassava, beans and other vegetables. The project will continue to support farmers to practice conservation farming to complement their tree planting activities.

Figure 8. Farmers receiving training on terracing techniques
Part G: Long-Term Sustainability Drivers

Sustainability Awareness

The project has conducted training and workshops directed to community members on agricultural production and the importance of soil and forest conservation, as well as talks on the importance of biodiversity. The project has also delivered biodiversity awareness sessions to school children. These activities will continue for the duration of the project following inclusion of new topics to reflect the needs of the community.

Agroforestry production

A number of farmers will implement future planting activities around crop production in association with trees planted by the project. Coffee plants growing under Casuarina trees have been identified by farmers as one of their preferred agroforestry systems. Coffee will be established once the shade trees are big enough to provide the canopy cover required by coffee plants to grow in areas that otherwise would be vacant. The prospect of increased farmers’ income from improved land productivity and tree cover will strengthen sustainability of the project beyond carbon payments. The Plan Vivo(s) designed by participating farmers will reflect this arrangement.

Selective timber harvest and seed production

In some of the single tree planting systems, some farmers will harvest a fraction of their mature mahogany trees for their own use or for timber sales. The activity will be based on a future forest harvest/management plan that will take effect at year 25 - 30 following the project’s cycle. A second tree rotation will then be implemented. Subject to demand, mahogany seeds will be collected from selected seed trees to serve reforestation local needs or demand from other parts of Timor.

Part H: Applicant Organisation & Proposed Governance Structure

Applicant organisation

The Group Training Northern Territory (GTNT) is the organization submitting the project to the Plan Vivo foundation.

Project Organisational Structure

A summary of the organisations’ legal status, responsibilities and key personnel involved in the project are included in Table 2. An organigram is presented in Figure 9.
Table 2. Organisations implementing the project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisations / Groups and role in project</th>
<th>Status and background</th>
<th>Organisations’ activities</th>
<th>Personnel skills and responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group Training Northern Territory (GTNT): Project Administrator / proponent and implementer</td>
<td>GTNT is a not-for-profit employment and training organisation based and registered in the Northern Territory, Australia (registration No 50009648337). Since 2013, GTNT has managed the project to rehabilitate areas affected by deforestation in Laclubar and Soibada administrative posts.</td>
<td>Overall management of the project</td>
<td>• Ms. Kathryn Stenson, GTNT’s CEO, is the project’s representative. Project coordinator since 2013, Kathryn has extensive experience leading projects in Australia, the Philippines and T-L.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Carbon offsets Timor (COTI): GTNT’s country representative | GTNT is represented in Timor by its newly created Timorese NGO; COTI (registration No. 54/DNRM-MJ/X/2018). | • Administration of Plan Vivos including record keeping • Planting expansion and local staff coordination • Overseeing and facilitating benefit sharing, contractual carbon | • Mr. Ben Bardon has been manager of the reforestation project since 2010. Ben manages a consulting business that assists organisations in the education, training and employment industries. He will oversee contractual carbon agreements between the community, carbon buyers and GTNT. COTI is managed by Mr. Alexandre Sarmento. He has been the local Manager of the project since 2010. He will continue leading on-ground field expansion activities and
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institute for Land, Water and Society (ILWS), Charles Sturt University – CSU, Australia: Project partner, technical Input</th>
<th>Ongoing stakeholder consultations and communication with Timorese organisations</th>
<th>country project administration including PV agreements via COTI. Alexandre has extensive experience in community development in T-L and in-depth knowledge of the project area.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ILWS is a CSU Research Centre based in Albury, Australia with extensive experience in managing social-ecological systems research and projects across Asia and Australia involving multidisciplinary teams. | • Leads the carbon certification process, preparation of documentation and materials to achieve certification  
• Design of operating procedures  
• Compilation and analysis of information to provide support on livelihoods development  
• Provision of training of field staff on forest monitoring, mapping and site assessments  
• Technical support on forest carbon project development, forest management and project design | • Dr Joanne Millar; an experienced social scientist oversees the socio-economic component of the project, biodiversity awareness and education components. Currently she leads the Darwin Initiative Project that underpins this initiative.  
• Mr. Jorge Ramos is a forest carbon specialist with experience in South East Asia, Australia and Latin America. He oversees the carbon certification process, carbon modeling / monitoring design, forest management and GIS components. |
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<tr>
<th>World Vision, Timor Leste – WVTL: Project partner; technical Input</th>
<th>World Vision is a worldwide community development organisation active in T-L since 1995. Key community based activities conducted by WVTL include food security and sanitation, as well as climate change adaptation and mitigation project implementation</th>
<th>Technical support of FMNR activities</th>
<th>Mr. Jesuinho Gusmao is a Timorese FMNR specialist. He provides training of farmers and project personnel on natural regeneration techniques and technical advice on expansion of FMNR activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resilient Agriculture and Economy through Biodiversity in Action (RAEBIA): Project partner; technical Input</td>
<td>RAEBIA is a Timorese Non-Government organisation working in Laclubar since 2007. The mission of RAEBIA is to promote food security, applying the concepts of agrobiodiversity and conservation agriculture in remote areas of the country</td>
<td>Technical support of agricultural and food security activities</td>
<td>Mr. Mateus Maia, is RAEBIA’s manager. He coordinates training of communities on agricultural practices in steep terrain, crop diversity and seed selection and storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Steering Committee: Input on project direction</td>
<td>Farmers and local authorities from Laclubar and Soibada administrative posts will be represented. These stakeholders are aware of the project and have been consulted. The committee will meet every four months or as required.</td>
<td>• Provide advice and overall guidance to the project • Serve as a platform for ongoing consultation</td>
<td>• T-L Project Manager • Representatives from Plan Vivo farmers’ groups • Representatives from local authorities, war veterans and the church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PV farmers’ groups: PV’s management</td>
<td>Farmers have been actively involved in design and implementation of the project since 2010.</td>
<td>With support from GTNT via the Country Project Manager, PV farmers’ groups will: • Oversee benefit sharing</td>
<td>Farmers from each one of the 9 Sucos involved in the project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrangements</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preparation of PV agreements.</td>
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The project has replanted more than 50 Ha, increased income for more than 60 households across 9 villages and sponsored scholarships to local children. GTNT has more than 5 years of experience coordinating the project and will continue in this role throughout the project cycle.

In 2016, GTNT established a partnership with Charles Sturt University –CSU- (Albury, Australia) and local Timorese organisations Resilient Agriculture and Economy through Biodiversity in Action (Raebia) and World Vision Timor Leste (WVTL), succeeding in receiving a Darwin Initiative (DI) Grant in mid-2017. The objective of the DI project is to improve biodiversity and community livelihoods and set up the basis for carbon finance through certification in the project area. CSU, WVTL and RAEBIA will support project implementation for the duration of the DI project which will conclude in 2021.

Achievements of the project to date, following the DI Grant, include social and biodiversity
surveys, forest inventory, digital mapping, training of farmers on natural forest regeneration and sustainable agriculture, and training of field staff on forest monitoring and mapping

https://communityreforestationtimorleste.wordpress.com

**Part I: Community-Led Design Plan**

The project has, and will continue applying the principles of free, prior and informed consent.

The first community consultation took place in 2010 at the design stage, prior to implementation of activities in 2011. Since then, at least one meeting between the community and the project administrator takes place on a yearly basis.

In September 2017 the stakeholder consultations focused on project expansion and carbon certification (Figure 10). Farmers were informed about the certification process and monitoring requirements. The community was consulted about planting of new areas and aspects of the project they considered could be improved.

![Figure 10. Community Consultation September 2017](image)

In September 2018 another consultation round took place (Figure 11). This was an opportunity to provide practical training on farm planning and development of Plan Vivo agreements and inform and consult the community about potential benefit sharing arrangements.

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One outcome of the consultation was a recommendation made by the community regarding the creation of Project Committees (PCs) from each one of the administrative posts. The PCs will meet every four months or as it might be required, to serve as an instrument for project participants input, and to make recommendations on project improvement. The PCs will include Plan Vivo farmers representing each Suco, as well as representatives from local authorities, war veterans and the church.

**Part J: Additionality Analysis**

The project administrator has determined that the proposed activities are not mandatory under the legislation and/or regulations of Timor-Leste, nor that the project has commercial purposes. Reforestation and permanency of the activity in the region would not be possible without incentives to maintain trees on the ground, or for farmers to initiate planting activities without technical and financial support. The project demonstrates it is additional by overcoming a number of barriers to its implementation (Table 3).

Table 3. Additionality: Summary of barriers to project development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barrier</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Overcoming the barrier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of finances</td>
<td>Landholders lack financial resources to propagate and plant trees.</td>
<td>The project has always aimed to enter carbon finance to ensure project implementation and long term permanency of reforestation efforts. Without carbon payments farmers would not have the financial capacity to plant or look after planted trees. Farmers are</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lack of technical expertise

Silvicultural management is not common practice in Timor, nor is forest carbon and related activities, including carbon monitoring and forest inventories. This project is the first of its kind in the region, therefore technical capacity for these types of activities is low or non-existent.

Training of field staff has been provided by the project and will be provided as required. Essential tools have been acquired enabling project implementation.

Local ecological conditions

The project areas are highly degraded and / or relatively unproductive (ex-farm land).

This barrier is overcome by introducing resilient species and activities that prevent soil erosion.

Social conditions

There is increased pressure on natural resources in the region resulting from population growth and lack of awareness among farmers on implementation of tree growing practices.

Field days showing how to match tree species to site conditions and introduction of FMNR to reduce deforestation are addressing this barrier.

### Part K: Notification of Relevant Bodies & Regulations

The project has always complied with the relevant International and National Timorese regulative framework and endeavors to continue doing so.

Since 2010, relevant Timorese organisations have been notified and consulted about the projects’ design and implementation. These include the Designated National Authority for Climate Change (DNA) under the Ministry of Commerce Industry and Environment (MCIE). Representatives from the DNA have been notified and consulted about the project in 2016, 2017 and as recently as September 2018. The Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) submitted in 2017 its 1st Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) to the UNFCCC. The document states TL's commitment to reducing its GHG emissions in energy, land use and waste sectors. It also makes clear that TL will not establish a target for emission reductions in consideration of the low scale of TL emissions in a global context (0.003%) and its status as a less developed country / small developing island. According to TL's INDC document, the priority of the GoTL is the implementation of adaptation measures to reduce the country’s vulnerability to climate change effects such as shorter but intense rainfall periods and increased drier seasons (MCIE, 2016)

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and Administrative local authorities.
National and International NGOs working in natural resources in Timor have also been notified and consulted. Evidence of notifications, consultations and endorsements are included in the Annex section in the following chronological order:

Annex 2. Sample of community attendance list 1st consultation 2010
Annex 3. Letter of endorsement from the MCIE 2013
Annex 4. Advertisement x 2 posted in the main Timorese National local newspaper August 2017 inviting anyone interested to stakeholder consultation meetings in Dili, Soibada and Laclubar, September 2017
Annex 5. Notification / Invitation letters to the MCIE/DNA, September 2017
Annex 6. Attendance to the September 2017 consultation session with presence of the DNA
Annex 7. Attendance to the September 2018 consultation session with presence of the DNA’s

Part L: Identification of Start-Up Funding

Finance received from the DI Fund for the period 2017 - 2021 is enabling implementation of the activities required to enter the certification process and project expansion. Funds have been allocated to training of field staff on monitoring tasks and training of farmers on sustainability activities. It is also facilitating participation of skilled staff in the project; including a Social Scientist, a Forester / GIS Analyst who are working on field data collection, data analysis and preparation of the required documentation for climate benefit certification and third party auditing.
References:


Holdridge, L.R., 1967. Life Zone Ecology, Tropical Science Centre, San Jose.


Annexes

Annex 1. Sample of agreement between farmers and project administrator (March 2018).

![Agreement Image]

Voluntary Carbon Offset Project (VCOP)

AGREEMENT WITH COMMUNITY

This agreement is made between:

Group Training Northern Territory (GTNT), address: 3B Woods Street, Darwin Northern Territory 0800, represented by Kathryn Stenson, its CEO, Contact Number: _________ hereby referred to as the First Party

AND

Community Member: ________________, address: ________________, Contact Number: ________________, hereby referred to as the Second Party

This agreement is about the Voluntary Carbon Offset Project being implemented in Timor-Leste in the Municipality of Manatuto and its administrative posts of Lacruba and Soibada. Two parties above, in good faith, enter into an agreement to abide and comply with the following:

I. Rights and Responsibilities of the First Party:
   A. Rights:
      1. Reserve the right to purchase and to sell the carbon sequestration credits/rights generated by the project;
      2. Reserve the right to retain fees for project management.

   B. Responsibilities:
      1. Provide daily management services for the project by placing the staff and establishing an office in project sites;
      2. Provide planting materials, seeds, establishment of nurseries and technical assistance;
      3. Provide payment to the farmers and communities on agreed rates;
      4. Provide technical assistance to the farmers and communities when deemed necessary such as site mapping, tree growth assessments, forest management and carbon monitoring;
      5. Identify and manage conservation areas.

II. Rights and Responsibilities of the Second Party:
   A. Rights:
      1. Receive the payments for the trees in the nurseries and trees planted in sites;
      2. Retain ownership of the land, ownership of the trees and corresponding carbon stored.
B. Responsibilities:
1. Provide sufficient land for tree planting and establish and maintain nurseries and trees;
2. Demonstrate the evidence of land ownership and ensure that the sites which the trees are planted are uncontested;
3. Weed the trees, establish fence and keep the animals away from the sites;
4. Ensure that the planting site is accessible by motorized vehicles, close to water source and far from animal grazing area;
5. Transfer the trees from nurseries and plant them in sites that meet the above criteria;
6. Protect conservation areas identified by the first party
7. Address technical / forest management recommendations made by the first party

III. Terms of Payment
1. The First Party will pay the Second Party 20 cents per tree per year on voluntary basis and subject to availability of fund from the first party. The First Party may stop paying the farmers and/or reduce the payments when the fund is not sufficient;
2. The second party will continue to own the trees but agree to sell to the first party the carbon sequestration rights for the next 30 years. The Second Party agree not to cut the trees during that period;
3. For the payment as mentioned in number 1 above, the first party will keep 30% as management fees if the carbon price is between $7 or less and $10 per tonne, 25% if it is between $11 and $15 per tonne and 20% if it is more than $16 per tonne;
4. Payment to the second party is subject to the availability of funds and/or successful selling of the carbon in the voluntary carbon markets (local and/or international);
5. Both parties agree that the agreement duration is for 30 years starting from the date of the signature of this agreement;
6. Payment to the second party is to be carried out every year between January and December

subject to the availability of funds and/or the successful selling of the carbon in the voluntary carbon markets (local and/or international)
7. In case of the death of the second party or his/her heir, his or her rights and responsibilities can be transferred to any of his or her immediate family members;
   In case of death or physical disability of the second party, the second party agrees to transfer his/her rights contained in this agreement to______

8. This agreement is subject to change and modifications based on mutual agreement by both parties be it verbal or in writing.

IV. Signatories:
1. First Party: __________________________ Date: __________________________
2. Second Party: __________________________ Date: __________________________

Witnesses:
1. Name:_________________________ Title:__________________ Signature:_________ Date:__________________
2. Name:_________________________ Title:__________________ Signature:_________ Date:__________________

To: Nestlé Creating Shared Value Advisory Board

Date: 26 March 2013

Subject: Third Party Endorsement Letter: Voluntary Carbon Offset Project in Laculbar Sub-District, District of Manatuto, Timor-Leste

Dear Members of Nestlé Creating Shared Value Advisory Board,

I am endorsing the project called Voluntary Carbon Offset Project (VCOP) that is being implemented in the Sub-District of Laculbar, District of Manatuto in Timor-Leste. Laculbar is one of remote sub-districts in the country and happens to be one of the sub-districts in the corridor of poverty. VCOP is providing an opportunity for the people in Laculbar to be able to plant trees and preserve their forest resources. This is comparatively a small activity but has a massive impact for the Ministry’s strategy of promoting sustainable environmental practice in Timor-Leste. I am convinced that this good initiative should be provided with necessary financial resources it needs and should be scaled up to make greater impact for the people and their environment. I hope Nestlé can support this project.

Thank you

[Signature]

Armanda da Conceição
Minister
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment
Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
Annex 3. News Paper Invitations to stakeholder consultation

Open invitation to all interested stakeholders in Timor-Leste: Group Training Northern Territory (GTNT)-Darwin and Charles Sturt University - (CSU) – NSW Australia will organize a stakeholder consultation on a community based reforestation project located in Laciubar and Soibada. Meetings will be held in Dili on 19/09/17 at CRS Fomento-Mandarin Dili, Laciubar on 22/09/17 at the Administration Office and Soibada on 23/09/17 at the Administration Office. All meetings from 09:00 a.m. to 04:00 p.m.

Register your interest or further queries on 77735453 or by e-mail sobadalaclubar@gmail.com RSVP by 10/09/17 essential

Konvite Públiku ba Entidade Interessado Sira Hotu iha Timor-Leste: Organizasaun Group Training Northern Territory (GTNT) hosu Darwin no Universidade Charles Sturt - (CSU) – hosu NSW Australia sei orgonize konsulta ho entidade relevante sira konabá projez reforestasaun ho baze iha komunidade ne aco implementa iha Postu Administrativu Laciubar no Soibada.


Sorumutu tuli ne’i se komesa oras tuku 09:00 dader to’o tuku 04:00 koraik.

Bele inskrevo iha boot sira nia participasaun ou klarifika bust ruma liu hosu nume 77735453 ka liu hosu konreiu elektriku sobadalaclubar@gmail.com molok ou iha loron 10/09/17.
Annex 4. Sample Invitation letter to stakeholder consultations: MCIE & DNA, September 2017

Charles Sturt University

18/08/17

H.E Mr. Constancio da Conceição Pinto
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment

Dear Minister,

On behalf of Charles Sturt University (CSU), Albury, Australia and Group Training Northern Territory (GTNT), Darwin, Australia, we would like to extend an invitation to you and/or your delegates in your capacity as Designated National Authority under the UNFCCC for Timor-Leste, to attend a local stakeholder consultation meeting for expansion of a community based forest carbon project. This meeting will take place in Dili on Tuesday, 19th September 2017 at the Catholic Reive Services (CRS), Rua Dom Aleixo Corte Real, Fomento Mandarin Dili, Timor-Leste from 09:00 a.m. to 04:00 p.m.

This event will be an opportunity for us to explain key project activities as well as an opportunity to jointly identify project impacts, safeguards and concerns you or other stakeholders might have.

The activities of the project are part of an initiative started in 2010 by the then President Ramos-Horta and endorsed by the provincial government and local authorities. More than 170,000 trees have been planted to date, benefiting approximately 160 families. The project is managed locally by Timorese staff with support from the Group Training Northern Territory (a non-for profit Australian organisation) with research input from Charles Sturt University (Australia). It has generated employment, diversification of livelihoods, water conservation and erosion control.

We are seeking to expand community reforestation activities to ultimately achieve carbon certification to a recognised international carbon standard. This new approach will allow the project to become self-sustainable through carbon finance as a mechanism to continue rewarding farmers for their efforts.

We look forward to meeting you at this event. Please confirm your attendance by the 10th of September 2017 by contacting Alexandre Sarmento (details below). Should you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely,

Alexandre Sarmento
Project Manager
GTNT
Ph: 77735453
E-mail: alexsarmento2009@gmail.com

Jorge Ramos
Research Fellow
CSU
Ph: +61 422 88 5278
E-mail: jramos@csu.edu.au
Annex 5. Attendance sample list to Sept. 2017 Local Stakeholder Consultation sessions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of participant</th>
<th>Service/role in the community</th>
<th>Male/ Female</th>
<th>Signature</th>
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<td>E.P. Smith</td>
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<td>John Charles S.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lecceo d'Elia</td>
<td>CEO, Managing Director</td>
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<td>L.D. Elia</td>
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### LSC Ultra Participants - Participant List

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<td>Natural Earth</td>
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<td>Julio Juan de Casa</td>
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<td>Fernando Barros</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ernesto U. Seeds</td>
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### Contact Information

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<td>Xaver Cembrón</td>
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<td>Alexandre Gomez</td>
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<td>Pay Manager</td>
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### List of Participants - Participant List

**Data on Form - Date and Time:**

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<td>Carl de Castro</td>
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<td>Roberta J.</td>
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<td>Laura J.</td>
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<td>玻璃 J.</td>
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Annex 6 Attendance to the September 2018 Field Day / Consultation session

| No. | Name Complete          | Signature | Signature
|-----|------------------------|-----------|-----------
<p>| 1   | Maria da Graça Souza   |            |           |
| 2   | Silvestre Neves        |            |           |
| 3   | Francisco Santos       |            |           |
| 4   | Antônio Pires          |            |           |
| 5   | Agostinho Simões       |            |           |
| 6   | André do Silveira      |            |           |
| 7   | Antonio Soares         |            |           |
| 8   | Ermíniez Rodrigues     |            |           |
| 9   | Antônio Machado        |            |           |
| 10  | Márcio da Costa        |            |           |
| 11  | José de Souza          |            |           |
| 12  | Roberto Souza          |            |           |
| 13  | Zacarias Fragoso       |            |           |
| 14  | Luiz da Cunha          |            |           |
| 15  | Marcelino M. Ventura  |            |           |
| 16  | José Lima              |            |           |
| 17  | Mariano Costa          |            |           |
| 18  | Hermenegildo Souza    |            |           |
| 19  | Guilhermino Souza      |            |           |
| 20  | Marcelino Soares       |            |           |
| 21  | Mário Gonzaga          |            |           |
| 22  | Carlos da Costa        |            |           |
| 23  | Miguel Souza           |            |           |
| 24  | Jairinho Souza         |            |           |
| 25  | Rafael Malheiros       |            |           |
| 26  | Tomas Souza            |            |           |</p>
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