

Table of contents

[Signatory Page 3](#_Toc40265786)

[List of Acronyms 5](#_Toc40265787)

[Executive Summary 7](#_Toc40265788)

[CHAPTER 1: COUNTRY PROGRESS TOWARDS the 2030 AGENDA 9](#_Toc40265789)

[1.1. Country context 9](#_Toc40265790)

[1.2. National vision for sustainable development 10](#_Toc40265791)

[1.3. Progress towards the SDGs 12](#_Toc40265792)

[1.4. SDGs implementation challenges 16](#_Toc40265793)

[CHAPTER 2: UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO THE 2030 AGENDA 18](#_Toc40265794)

[2.1. Overarching Theory of Change/ Rationale 18](#_Toc40265795)

[2.2. Strategic priorities for the UN development system 20](#_Toc40265796)

[2.3. Priority outcomes and partnerships 22](#_Toc40265797)

[COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 1: Nutrition, food security and sustainable agriculture 22](#_Toc40265798)

[COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 2: Sustainable economic opportunities and decent work for all 26](#_Toc40265799)

[COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 3: Access to quality education and life-long learning outcomes and skills 29](#_Toc40265800)

[COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 4: Quality health care and well-being 33](#_Toc40265801)

[COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 5: Accountable, Inclusive and Participatory Governance and Quality Public Services 36](#_Toc40265802)

[COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 6: Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and resilience to Climate change 40](#_Toc40265803)

[2.4. Synergies between Cooperation Framework outcomes 43](#_Toc40265804)

[2.5. Sustainability 44](#_Toc40265805)

[2.6. UN Comparative Advantages and UNCT configuration 44](#_Toc40265806)

[CHAPTER 3: COOPERATION FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 45](#_Toc40265807)

[3.1. Implementation strategy and strategic partnerships 45](#_Toc40265808)

[3.2. Joint workplans 46](#_Toc40265809)

[3.3. Governance 47](#_Toc40265810)

[CHAPTER 4: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN 48](#_Toc40265811)

[4.1. Monitoring plan 48](#_Toc40265812)

[Annex 1: RESULTS MATRIX 56](#_Toc40265813)

[Annex 2: LEGAL CLAUSES 93](#_Toc40265814)

# Signatory Page

**Preamble**

The United Nations in Timor-Leste is committed to working with the Government and people of Timor-Leste, together with other development partners, to improve the lives of all people in the country, especially the most marginalized and vulnerable, and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-2025) reflects the shared commitment of the Government of Timor-Leste and the United Nations development system to maximize our efforts in support of national priorities, including the Strategic Development Plan (2011-2030).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Roy Trivedy**United Nations Resident Coordinator | **H.E. Dr. Dionísio Babo Soares**Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation |

**United Nations Country Team in Timor-Leste**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FAO** Stephen RudgardRepresentative | **UNFPA** Ronny LindströmRepresentative |
| **ILO**Michiko MiyamotoDirector | **UNICEF**Valerie TatonRepresentative |
| **IOM**Wonesai SitholeChief of Mission | **UN Women**Sunita CaminhaHead of Office |
| **UNDP**Munkhtuya AltangerelResident Representative | **WFP**Dageng LiuCountry Director and Representative |
| **UNESCO**Shabhaz KhanDirector | **WHO**Rajesh PandavRepresentative |

**Non-Resident Agencies**

# List of Acronyms

ADB Asian Development Bank

ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations

CCA Common Country Assessment

CCI-TL East Timor Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Camara do Comercio e Industria de Timor-Leste

CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women

CPLP Community of Portuguese Language Countries (Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa)

CPRD Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

CRC Convention on the Rights of the Child

DFAT Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)

DNPC Civil Protection National Directorate (Diracao Nacional Protecao Civil)

ECD Early Childhood Development

ECE Credential Evaluation Report

EU European Union

EVAWG Ending Violence Against Women and Girls

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization

FOKUPERS Communication Forum for Timorese Women (Forum Komunikasi Perempuan Loro-sae)

GDP Gross Domestic Product

GTG Gender Theme Group

HASATIL Sustainable Agriculture CSO Networks (Hadomi Agricultura Sustentavel Timor-Leste

HIV/AIDS Human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome

ICT Information and Communications Technology

ILO International Labour Organization

IOM International Organization for Migration

INSS National Institute for Social Security

JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency

JSC Joint Steering Committee

KFP Civil Service Commission (Comicao de Fungsaun Publica)

KOICA Korean International Cooperation Agency

KS-TL East Timor Syndicate Council (Konselho Sindikato de Timor-Leste)

LGBT Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender

LFPR Labour force participation rate

MAE Ministry of State Administration (MInisterio de Administracao Estatal)

MAF Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Ministerio de Agricultura e Peskas)

ME Monitoring and Evaluation

MFAT Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (New Zealand)

MCC Millennium Challenge Corporation (United States)

MJ Ministry of Justice

MoEYS Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (Ministerio de Educacao, Juventude e Desporto

MoH Ministry of Health

MOP Ministry of Public Works (Ministerio Obras Publicas)

MPIE Ministry of Planning and Strategic Investment (Ministry do Planeamento e Investimento Estrategico

MRLAP Ministry of Legislative Reform and Parliamentary Affairs (Ministerio Reforma Legislativa e Assunto Parlamentar

MSSI Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion (Ministerio Solidaridade Social e Incluzaun)

MTCI Ministry of Tourism, Commerce and Industry (Ministerio do Turizmo, Commercio e Industria

MTT Ministry of Transport and Telecommunication (Ministerio de Transporte e Telecomunicao)

NCDs Non-communicable diseases

OCHA Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN)

OHCHR Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

PDHJ Office of the Provedor for Human Rights and Justice (Provedor Direitos Humanus e Justica)

PHC Primary Health Care

PNTL East Timor National Police (Policia National de Timor-Leste)

RC UN Resident Coordinator

SDGS Sustainable Development Goals

SDP Strategic Development Plan

SEFOPE Sekretaria Estadu Formasaun Profisionál no Empregu

SEPC Secretary of State for Civil Protection (State Secretary for Civil Protection)

SEII Secretary of State for Equality and Inclusion

TVET Technical vocational education, and training

USAID United States Agency for International Development

UNCT The United Nations Country Team

UNDAF United Nations Development Assistance Framework

UNDP United Nations Development Program

UNDESA United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs

UNEG United Nations Evaluation Group

UNESCAP United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organisation

UNMIT United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste

UPMA Unit of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

UNSDCF United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

UPR Universal Periodic Review

VNR Voluntary National Review

WB The World Bank

WFP World Food Programme

WHO World Health Organization

WTO World Trade Organization

# Executive Summary

Twenty years since the Popular Consultation that led to the country’s independence in 2002, Timor-Leste has made significant progress. With a continued show of resilience and resolve, Timor-Leste has demonstrated strong commitments to reconciliation and reconstruction, as well as to human rights and democracy.

As the country’s primary vehicle for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Strategic Development Plan (SDP) (2011-2030) outlines Timor-Leste’s ambition to transition from a Least Developed Country (LDC) to an upper middle-income country by 2030. Despite the important gains made over the past two decades, however, **Timor-Leste’s progress towards the SDGs requires consolidation and rapid acceleration**. Poverty levels remain high in all their dimensions, and inequality in accessing quality services and opportunities continues to be a challenge, with rural communities, women, early adolescent girls and boys, children under 5, and people with disabilities being the most vulnerable to exclusion and marginalization.

The UN believes that **the actions taken in the next five years will shape the country’s development achievement in 2030**. In response to the demands from the stakeholders for **more strategic, transformative and integrated UN support**, the UN Timor-Leste has developed the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-2025) (UNSDCF) through a consultative and a participatory process involving the Government, the civil society and the development partners.

The UNSDCF is a **centerpiece of the UN development system reform in Timor-Leste**. It is the UN Timor-Leste’s **collective value proposition** to support and accelerate Timor-Leste’s progress towards achieving the SDGs and its national development priorities.

In the coming five years, the UN Timor-Leste will focus on: **building human capital** starting from very early years and taking a life-cycle approach, particularly of those most at-risk of behind left behind, through strategic investments in systems and institutions; frontloading catalytic support that contributes towards **economic diversification and economic transformation**; addressing **root causes** of climate, conflict and other risks; and establishing pre-conditions for a **peaceful, inclusive and resilient society**. Specifically, the UN will support national efforts across six strategic priority areas, to ensure that by 2025:

1. **Nutrition, food security and agricultural productivity** have improved for all, irrespective of the individual ability, gender, age, socio-economic status and geographical location;
2. People throughout Timor-Leste in all their diversity, especially women and youth, benefit from **sustainable economic opportunities and decent work**;
3. All people of Timor-Leste, particularly excluded and disadvantaged groups, have **increased access to quality formal and innovative learning pathways** (from early childhood though lifelong learning) and acquire foundational, transferable, digital and job-specific skills;
4. The people of Timor-Leste increasingly demand and have access to gender-responsive equitable, high quality, resilient and inclusive **Primary Health Care and strengthened social protection**, including in times of emergencies;
5. The people of Timor-Leste, especially the most excluded are empowered to claim their rights, including freedom from violence*,* through **accessible, accountable and gender responsive governance systems, institutions and services** at national and subnational levels; and,
6. National and sub-national institutions and communities (particularly at-risk populations including women and children) in Timor-Leste are better able to **manage natural resources and achieve enhanced resilience** to impacts of climate change, natural and human-induced hazards, and environmental degradation, inclusively and sustainably.

These outcomes will only be achieved through close partnership with the Government and other key stakeholders. The UN intends to **maximize all its human, financial and other resources** to help achieve the UNSDCF outcomes.

The UNSDCF represents the UN Timor-Leste’s commitment **to the Government and people of Timor-Leste**. To measure progress, under each strategic priority, measurable indicators have been identified to accelerate progress towards achieving the SDGs. The UNSDCF intends to **contribute to 67 out of the 169 global SDG targets across 15 SDGs**. Key development indicators covered by the six priority areas include: prevalence of undernourishment; GDP per employed person per sector; proportion of children under 5 years developmentally on health track; proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel; proportions of positions in national and local institutions including legislatures and judiciary; and direct economic loss, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters.

As a nationally owned instrument for planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of UN activities in Timor-Leste, the UNSDCF is founded on the spirit of continued **strong partnership with the Government of Timor-Leste as well as with the civil society, academia, private sector and other development partners**.

The UN believes that **together we can achieve the transformation** required that would enable the girls, boys, women and men of Timor-Leste to realize their full potential and contribute to a strong and prosperous Timor-Leste that leaves no one behind.

# CHAPTER 1: COUNTRY PROGRESS TOWARDS the 2030 AGENDA

## 1.1. Country context

Twenty years since the Popular Consultation that led to the country’s independence in 2002, and seven years since the closure of the fifth and last United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operation – UN integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) - in 2012, Timor-Leste has made significant progress. With a continued show of resilience and resolve, Timor-Leste has demonstrated strong commitments to reconciliation and reconstruction, as well as to human rights and democracy. The democratic system of checks and balances – albeit fragile – has matured, ensuring peaceful democratic processes and allowing considerable improvements in electoral process and pluralism, civil liberties, the functioning of government, political participation and political culture[[1]](#footnote-1).

However, dynamics between the country’s historic leaders still shape day-to-day politics. Obstacles persist to allow for more regular dialogue between the Government and the opposition, particularly regarding Timor-Leste’s economic development and related use of natural resources. The big test in the coming years will be the outcomes of the significant oil and gas project - Tasi Mane - and whether it succeeds and turns Timor-Leste into a middle-income country by 2030, as envisioned in its Strategic Development Plan (SDP). Another key milestone that will shape the country’s long-term prospects is whether Timor-Leste’s application for full membership of ASEAN is accepted in the next 5 years.

The political stalemate since 2017 has had negative impact on the economy and the country’s development progress. The economy contracted in 2017 and 2018, due to the political impasse and a reduction in public spending. The GDP declined by 0.8% in 2018[[2]](#footnote-2), due to the economic and political uncertainty caused by the delay in approving the 2018 state budget, which was not passed until September 2018. Although the economy was expected to start recovering in 2019, the 2020 budget once again did not pass in January 2020, and a further continuation of the political impasse will negatively impact on economic recovery and development progress.

Timor-Leste’s economy is highly dependent on revenues from oil and gas. The country has established a sovereign wealth fund - the Petroleum Fund - that currently has USD 17 billion savings, which have been utilized by successive governments to meet annual public expenditure priorities and provide a cushion for future generations. Over the next few years, the country is expected to see a decline in oil and gas revenues from the offshore Bayu-Undan field, which is likely to see production end in 2022/3. Thereafter the country is expecting to benefit from the Greater Sunrise field (expected to generate additional revenue from 2027/08), and there are possibilities for Timor-Leste to derive benefits from four other off-shore fields in the next five to ten years. During this period, however, withdrawals from the Petroleum Fund would likely continue to exceed the Estimated Sustainable Income (ESI)[[3]](#footnote-3), which threaten fiscal sustainability.

Timor-Leste's Human Development Index (HDI)[[4]](#footnote-4) has nevertheless improved significantly. Between 2000 and 2017, the country’s HDI value increased from 0.507 to 0.625, a total increase of 23.3%[[5]](#footnote-5). Timor-Leste's HDI value for 2019 is 0.626, which puts the country in the medium human development category, positioning the country at 131 out of 189 countries and territories[[6]](#footnote-6).

The increase in HDI value, however, masks the inequitable distribution of economic wealth. Poverty levels have decreased significantly over the past 20 years but remain high in all their dimensions, particularly affecting children[[7]](#footnote-7). While access to most services has significantly improved, inequality in accessing quality services and opportunities remain as key development and human rights challenges in Timor-Leste[[8]](#footnote-8). There are significant disparities between rural and urban communities, and women, early adolescent girls and boys, children under 5, and people with disabilities are most vulnerable to exclusion and marginalization.

The possibility of stagnating economic growth, the demographic “youth bulge” with limited employment opportunities, and exclusion and marginalization of vulnerable groups, all constitute drivers of potential instability and violence[[9]](#footnote-9).

Furthermore, as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), Timor-Leste is highly vulnerable to natural disasters including floods, landslides, cyclones, droughts, forest fires and earthquakes[[10]](#footnote-10), as well as the consequences of rising sea levels due to climate change. The country has limited capacity to cope with, and adapt to, the food security, livelihoods, health and environmental impact of climate change, as well as to respond to large-scale disasters.

## 1.2. National vision for sustainable development

**Timor-Leste’s vision for sustainable development is outlined in the Strategic Development Plan (SDP) 2011-2030**. It states the country’s ambition to transition from a low income to an upper middle-income country by 2030, with a healthy, well-educated and safe population[[11]](#footnote-11). It places state-building, social inclusion, and economic growth at the core. Capitalizing on four main pillars – social capital, infrastructure, economic development and institutional framework - the SDP provides the roadmap for the country to achieve its vision. Gender equality is included in the SDP as a cross-cutting issue. Developed through a national consultation process, the SDP has been designed to be delivered in three implementation phases: phase 1 (2011-2019); phase 2 (2019-2025); and phase 3 (2026-2030). However, effective implementation of the SDP only started at the end of 2012[[12]](#footnote-12).



**Timor-Leste has embraced the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development since the inception.** The Government adopted the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through a resolution two days before they were adopted internationally at the UN Sustainable Development Summit. The SDGs were subsequently ratified by a resolution of the National Parliament followed by a formal executive directive to establish a SDGs Working Group chaired by the Prime Minister’s Office to oversee implementation. In early 2016, a government decree mandated for the SDGs to be reflected in annual plans and budgets. Line ministries then committed to developing their own strategies to achieve the SDGs by focusing on targets related to their respective mandates. The Government, using a whole of government approach, developed a roadmap for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in 2017. The SDP and the national SDG roadmap have become the basis for all government programs since the formation of the 7th Constitutional Government in 2017.

**Although the SDP pre-dates the creation of the SDGs, the SDP is the country’s primary vehicle for achieving the SDGs.** **Taking a three-phased approach, SDG targets and indicators are prioritized and sequenced, with the ultimate goal of building the conditions necessary to eradicate poverty and transitioning the country to achieve upper middle-income status by 2030.** The sequencing of SDGs implementation was guided by an understanding that human resource capacity is a necessary condition towards achieving economic development and effective protection of the environment.

Phase 1 of the SDP prioritizes the *People* goals of the SDGs and creating an enabling environment for economic diversification, focusing on development of human resources, infrastructure and institutions. Phase 2 prioritizes the *Prosperity* goals, with a focus on economic competitiveness, and Phase 3 prioritizes *Planet* goals, with a focus on ending poverty, diversifying the economy and strengthening the private sector.

SDG 16 is over-arching and its achievement will also depend on the successful attainment of the rest of the SDGs. SDG 5 and SDG 17 are also identified in Timor-Leste’s SDG Roadmap as cross-cutting areas that accompany all phases of SDG implementation. With successful implementation of each phase, each of the SDGs are further consolidated, which in turn is expected to secure the achievement of the other SDGs according to the Roadmap, creating a virtuous loop.



**In July 2019, Timor-Leste presented its first Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in New York.** The VNR process was an important opportunity for Timor-Leste to take stock of the progress made on the SDGs through the SDP implementation and to identify where efforts need to be accelerated. The VNR focused only on the SDGs aligned with SDP Phase 1, including SDGs 16 and 17. As a bridge to SDP Phase 2, the VNR also assessed progress for SDG 8. The VNR identified four key accelerators to achieve the SDGs: (1) building human capital and promoting sustainable growth; (2) consolidating peace and addressing municipal and rural-urban disparities; and, (3) strengthening institutional capacity and prioritizing and resourcing inclusive interventions to target the furthest behind first; and, (4) improvements in data collection and analysis[[13]](#footnote-13).

The Government has identified five key steps to accelerate SDGs implementation over the next few years:

1. Increasing public understanding and encouraging active participation of citizens in implementing the SDGs;
2. Integrating SDGs into Government budgeting, policies and programmes of line ministries to inform medium-term planning and expenditure frameworks;
3. Enhancing Government capacity for data collection, analysis and monitoring;
4. Piloting an integrated mechanism for national reporting to the various UN bodies; and,
5. Strengthening existing and new partnerships and advocating for financing for sustainable development as part of the exit strategy for Timor-Leste’s Least Developed Country (LDC) graduation.

The UN will work with all partners in the period 2021-2025 to support the Government to make progress on each of the five areas mentioned above.

## 1.3. Progress towards the SDGs

The UN Common Country Analysis (CCA) and the VNR concur that Timor-Leste has made important gains that must be sustained.Evidence shows that over the past twenty years, the country has made substantial progress in the areas of education, and health and well-being, with the main gains made in school attendance, child and maternal health, and electricity access. However, at the current pace of progress, Timor-Leste is unlikely to fully achieve any of the SDGs by 2030, unless the gains that have been made are protected and progress in lagging areas is rapidly accelerated.

Based on a participatory analysis of the challenges, root causes and risks of the areas where the SDGs targets in Timor-Leste are lagging behind, including the specific groups that are most vulnerable or at-risk of being left behind, the following areas were identified as the priority challenges that require consolidation and acceleration of progress:

* Poverty reduction and social protection (SDG 1)
* Nutrition and food security (SDG 2)
* Availability of and access to quality health care and health promotion (SDG 3)
* Early childhood education and development, learning skills and development (SDG 4)
* Gender equality and women’s empowerment (SDG 5)
* Access to water and sanitation (SDG 6)
* Sustainable economic opportunities, and decent jobs for all, with a focus on youth (SDG 8)
* Resilient industry, innovation and infrastructure connectivity (SDG 9)
* Resilience to climate change and management of natural resources (SDG 11, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15)
* Social cohesion, inclusive and participatory governance through institutions building (SDG 16)

According to all indicators and measures of poverty (SDG 1), Timor-Leste has achieved a significant decline in poverty rates over the last decade. The proportions of the population living below the national poverty line have dropped from 50.4 % in 2007 to 41.8 % in 2014[[14]](#footnote-14). The rate, however, is still not fast enough to eliminate poverty by 2030. Furthermore, even accounting for population growth over this period, poverty reduction has been uneven among geographic areas, between male and female and age groups, with 48.6% of children under 15 living below the poverty line. The country has the highest multidimensional poverty rate among South-East Asian countries with 45.8% of the population being multidimensionally poor[[15]](#footnote-15).

Food insecurity and malnutrition remain among the most prevalent challenges in Timor-Leste (SDG 2). Despite the progress made in tackling malnutrition since 2010, the malnutrition rate remains one of the highest in the world[[16]](#footnote-16). The prevalence of food insecurity is high, with 36% of the population suffering chronic food insecurity[[17]](#footnote-17). Stunting among children under 5 is high: in 2013, 50% of all children under 5 were stunted[[18]](#footnote-18), with no significant difference between stunting rates of boys and girls, while the prevalence was higher in rural areas (54.5%) than in urban areas (38.9%)[[19]](#footnote-19). Prevalence of moderate to severe anemia among children and women of reproductive age is high and has been rising from 2013 to 2016[[20]](#footnote-20). At the current pace of progress, Timor-Leste is unlikely to achieve SDG 2 by 2030, with negative consequences on potential progress on health, education and economic outcomes (SDGs 3, 4 and 8).

Agriculture and fisheries provide the backbone of Timor-Leste’s household economy, with 70% of households depending on subsistence agriculture and fishing for their livelihoods[[21]](#footnote-21). However, the sector only contributes to 17% of non-oil GDP[[22]](#footnote-22). Agricultural productivity is low (lowest in Southeast Asia for rice and maize production), and the sector is highly vulnerable to climate change due to lack of irrigation, unsustainable practices, as well as volatile global food prices that affect the competitiveness of domestic produce, resulting in heavy reliance on food imports. Female farmers are 15% less productive than men[[23]](#footnote-23), due to having less access to land and other assets, services, technologies and education.

While non-oil GDP is projected to grow in 2019, there are serious concerns about fiscal sustainability, economic diversification, and the lack of decent jobs in the labour market particularly for young people. Timor-Leste could miss its potential demographic dividend if it does not invest appropriately to accelerate the decrease in the fertility rate[[24]](#footnote-24) and to improve the well-being of its young men and women who face major deprivations in the domains of education, training, employment and community vitality[[25]](#footnote-25) as highlighted by the 2016 Timor-Leste Youth Well-being Survey[[26]](#footnote-26). While the labour force participation rate (LFPR)[[27]](#footnote-27) more than doubled from 24% in 2010 to 46.9% in 2016, notably over 50% of working age population are not economically active, with women particularly behind men in terms of labour force participation[[28]](#footnote-28). The unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 is concerning: in 2013, 21.9 % of youth aged 15-24 were unemployed[[29]](#footnote-29), while 20.3 % of youth (15-24 years) were not in education, employment or training (NEET), with more young women compared to young men classified as NEET [[30]](#footnote-30).

While there have been strong improvements in the primary school attendance rates in Timor-Leste, attendance rates at pre-school, secondary and tertiary education are still lagging, due to high dropout rates, insufficient number of education facilities and low level of community awareness of the importance of education. The lack of data on learning outcomes, coupled with low quality teaching and poor learning environments are also slowing progress on SDG 4. Headway in this area is dependent on improvement of nutrition and food security as their current levels affect the cognitive capacity of children and later on of adults, as well as tackling of underlying factors such as early pregnancy and social norms that prevent adolescent girls to access continuous education and learning (SDGs 2,3, 5).

Timor-Leste has made considerable progress in strengthening its health delivery systems and improving health outcomes. Despite the progress, maternal and child health status (maternal mortality rate at 215 per 100,000 live births and under-5 mortality rate at 41 per 1,000 live births[[31]](#footnote-31)) are among the poorest in the region and disparities exist between municipalities, particularly in remote rural areas. Without significantly stepping up efforts and accelerating progress to strengthen the health system, reduce health inequalities and address the determinants of health, particularly for non-communicable diseases, nutrition and sexual and reproductive health, Timor-Leste is unlikely to sustain the significant progress made and achieve SDGs on health, education and gender equality (SDGs 3, 4 and 5) by 2030.

Despite the significant progress made since 2002 to develop an enabling environment on gender equality and women’s empowerment, gender equality in the country is not moving at the pace or scale to achieve SDG 5 by 2030. Investments in gender equality, while increasing, are not prioritized in the State budget, and individual bias as well as collective social norms perpetuate women’s lower status and high levels of violence against women and girls. Significant data gaps also limit the potential for evidence-based policy responses. Timor-Leste has achieved the SDG target 5.5 on women’s full and effective participation, as measured by women’s representation in Parliament (SDG indicator 5.5.1) and is on track to achieve indicator 5c1 on tracking of budgets on gender equality. For the seven remaining SDG indicators, however, the country is falling behind compared to global and regional trends. This not only affects achievement of gender equality but hampers progress across the remaining 16 SDGs.

Improving service delivery and infrastructure are key to reduce multidimensional poverty and enhance the quality of life and well-being of the population. However, despite the progress the country has made over the past few years regarding water (78% of the population has access to basic water facilities[[32]](#footnote-32)), sanitation and hygiene (54 % of households have access basic sanitation and 28% to hygiene[[33]](#footnote-33)), access to service delivery remains unequal, with the rural population being disproportionally affected. Timor-Leste is still far from achieving universal access to basic sanitation (SDG 6), with 20% of the rural population still practicing open defecation. Although significant gains have been made in access to electricity (75.6 % of the population have access to electricity[[34]](#footnote-34)) (SDG 7), this progress has slowed down. There is still insufficient usage of clean fuel and energy, particularly in rural households. Unless further attention is given to expand use of renewable energy, such as solar power, Timor-Leste is unlikely to achieve sufficient progress on SDGs 7 and 13 in relation to climate change and promoting sustainable economic growth.

Although significant investments have been made to support road infrastructure development, concerns around the sustainability and prioritization of the Infrastructure Fund[[35]](#footnote-35) could jeopardize further progress in this area (SDG 9). In 2015,only 10% of roads in the country were in fair condition[[36]](#footnote-36), and investments in road infrastructure (including maintenance and rehabilitation) are not necessarily supporting climate-proof solutions, making insufficient progress towards SDG 13. While impressive progress has been made to expand the mobile phone network, with 97 % of the country being covered with signal range, there are risks of falling behind due to low speed internet connectivity.

The CCA recognized that inefficient service delivery, particularly at local level, coupled with corruption and lack of institutional capacity, hinders the overall capacity of the country to achieve the SDGs by 2030 (SDG 16)[[37]](#footnote-37). In 2015/16, nearly half (44 %) of all businesses that participated in the World Bank Enterprise Survey reported having paid a bribe to, or were asked for a bribe by, a public official[[38]](#footnote-38). Although the decentralization of planning and budgeting for key programme areas to municipalities is a key component of the Government’s agenda to improve the efficiency and coverage of service delivery, the delegation of authority to municipalities remains relatively low, with municipalities having restricted power in decision-making.

Since independence, Timor-Leste has made a considerable progress in integrating human rights throughout the country’s processes and systems and to establish a legal framework[[39]](#footnote-39) that firmly protects human rights[[40]](#footnote-40). Timor-Leste has progressed with implementing the outcomes of the various review processes done by the Treaty Bodies, the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and Special Procedures, while more progress is needed in recommendations from some of the human rights bodies. While human rights capacities have increased across all sectors of duty bearers over the past decades[[41]](#footnote-41), the accountability of the officials responsible to provide key services in protection of human rights remains an issue of concern. This is particularly so in the security and justice sectors, where there continue to be excessive use of force and ill-treatment by the police, and the citizens of Timor-Leste still have limited access to justice. Sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children remain critical concerns. A quarter of all women (aged 18-49) have experienced sexual violence by age 18, nearly a third were subjected to sexual violence in the previous 12 months[[42]](#footnote-42), and a high proportion of children have experienced violence at home and in school[[43]](#footnote-43)[[44]](#footnote-44). This crucially hinders women, youth and children’s potentials to grow and access opportunities and rights in society, as well as threaten social cohesion. More efforts are required in the area of violence prevention and healing through addressing the root causes of the inter-generational cycles of violence. Transnational human trafficking is occurring in Timor-Leste. In 2017, the national police identified 267 unconfirmed trafficking cases, and in 2018 a further 65 victims were identified.

Despite steps having been taken to raise Timor-Leste’s level of disaster resilience, the country is ranked 15th among the countries of highest disaster risk[[45]](#footnote-45) and remains highly vulnerable to natural hazards. Disasters, environmental degradation and water scarcity are likely to be exacerbated by climate change, disproportionately affecting the food security and livelihoods of the poor and the vulnerable and potentially increasing inequalities in both the short- and longer terms (SDG 13). Natural resources in the country are fragile, depleted, and continue to be unsustainably exploited, causing habitat loss and degradation, and threatening lives and livelihoods. Land degradation, most notably deforestation, is occurring in many parts of the country, and if not effectively addressed, there is a risk that it may rapidly increase in the future (SDG 15). From 1990 to 2010, 11,000 hectares of forest were lost to deforestation and forest degradation annually; between 2011 and 2018, the country lost around 1,356 hectares of tree cover annually [[46]](#footnote-46). The long-term use of slash-and-burn cultivation – burning all organic matter on the soil surface before planting – has degraded the soil and impacted soil fertility, leaving the land with low organic/carbon and nutrient content. The country’s coastal and marine ecosystems remain threatened by destructive fishing practices, illegal fishing, overfishing, pollution, erosion, land degradation and climate change. Timor-Leste is working towards expanding the protected and managed areas for marine and coastal biodiversity and enforcing the environmental policies and legal frameworks to conserve the water bodies and combat the adverse effects of climate change, exploitation and misuse of natural resources. However, the lack of data makes it difficult to measure Timor-Leste’s progress on SDG 14.

## 1.4. SDGs implementation challenges

Leaving no one behind is a critical challenge facing Timor-Leste. As the country strives to become an upper middle-income country by 2030, systematically addressing drivers of inequality, marginalization and exclusion will be vital to ensure inclusion of the most vulnerable. Groups at greatest risk of being left behind depend on the geographical location, their vulnerability to shocks, their socio-economic status, their sex, their age, and their disability. The CCA identified the following groups as the ones that are most at-risk or are already being left behind: children, women and girls, persons with disabilities and people with long-term illnesses, migrants, and households in remote rural areas. More effort is needed to overcome the legal, institutional and social barriers to access to socio-economic and political rights of these groups.

As identified in the VNR, challenges hampering the implementation of policies and reforms and slowing down progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda include: availability of accurate and timely disaggregated data and analysis; technical and institutional capacity, and sector financing; inter-sectorial coordination and policy coherence; institutionalization and monitoring of SDGs; and partnerships and citizen participation.

While some improvements have been made in regard to gender disaggregation of data, the absence of reliable and regular disaggregated data (income, sex, age, migratory status, disability, social groupings and geographic location) in certain national surveys and government administrative data is a key blockage to evidence-based policy making and establishing future projections necessary for government planning. While the data gaps are clearly recognized to hinder the progress of the country towards the SDGs, the technical and institutional capacities in ministries, government bodies and offices to plan, allocate resources and undertake data collection, data analysis, monitoring and reporting remain weak.

Limited sector budgets and lack of technical and institutional capacity among sector ministries to manage reforms to accelerate progress on the SDGs remains a core challenge. Limited inter-sectorial coordination and poor policy coherence hinders the capacity of the country to progress towards the implementation of the SDGs. While many ministries need additional human and financial resources to implement their action plans or strategies, most have weak institutional and absorptive capacity to cope with extra funding, execute allocated budgets, and effectively monitor implementation of plans. Although several important coordination mechanisms have already been established to work across sectors (such as KONSSANTIL, the National Council for Food Security and Sovereignty of Timor-Leste), showing a certain level of Government’s commitment, their functioning is poor, with weak legal basis and insufficient understanding of the role of each member and institution in improving multi-sectoral action.

Lack of an institutionalized structure for the SDGs makes it difficult for the country to monitor and implement the 2030 Agenda. Although the SDG Working Group, composed of dedicated senior representatives from ministries, academia, civil society, private sector and youth, women and people with disabilities, played a vital role in the 2019 VNR process, this structure does not have an officially recognized role in overseeing progress on the SDGs beyond the 2019 VNR process. Although the Prime Minister’s Office (UPMA) is mandated to monitor the implementation of the SDP and align it with the SDGs, its role in ensuring the actual implementation of the SDGs is not yet clear. The absence of a designated Ministry or unit responsible for the coordination of SDGs implementation is a main bottleneck in the monitoring of the progress and ensuring policy coherence, inter-sectorial coordination and adequate financing of the SDGs. The formalization of the SDG Working Group would also contribute towards strengthening both partnerships for SDGs and citizen participation.

# CHAPTER 2: UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO THE 2030 AGENDA

## 2.1. Overarching Theory of Change/ Rationale

Based on the review of progress towards the SDGs and the challenges of implementation, an assessment of the work of other development partners, and a multi-partners causal analysis, the interdependent changes necessary for Timor-Leste to achieve the SDGs are described below.

Timor-Leste has the possibility to accelerate progress towards the SDGs, significantly reduce poverty and reach middle-income country status by 2030 while remaining a stable nation. For this to be achieved the country will need to choose its development options carefully over the next 5 years and prioritize investments and partnerships over the next decade that can position the country to realize the demographic dividend offered by its population structure and ensure that development of the country benefits all segments of society and all municipalities in Timor-Leste.

**For Timor-Leste to harness the demographic dividend, the country needs to achieve economic transformation that creates sustainable and inclusive economic opportunities, accelerate further the decrease in fertility, and develop a healthy, educated, skilled and well-informed society grounded in gender equality and women’s empowerment that guarantees a minimum standard of living for all of its citizens.**

At present, mortality and birth rates are both declining and the share of the working-age population (15-64 years) in total population is increasing (from 51% in 2003 to 57% in 2018[[47]](#footnote-47)), however **the fertility level, currently at 4.5 children per woman in 2015[[48]](#footnote-48), needs to decline faster by meeting unmet family planning needs, to enable a further decrease in the ratio of dependent children to the workforce population.**

The slow-down of the economy together with and unsustainable growth patterns, including high levels of importation of food and other commodities, together with the large and increasing proportion of unemployed youth, are likely to deepen poverty and inequalities and threaten the hard-won peace of the country. More than half of the working age population is not economically active**[[49]](#footnote-49)** and one in five youth between 15 and 24 years old is not in education, employment or training[[50]](#footnote-50). In parallel, while existing oil and gas revenues are expected to decline by 2023, and per capita GDP growth decelerated to nearly 2.4% between 2011 and 2016[[51]](#footnote-51),petroleumrevenue made up 81% of all domestic revenues in 2015[[52]](#footnote-52) - making Timor-Leste “one of the most natural resource-dependent countries in the world”[[53]](#footnote-53).

**A process of economic diversification and a decoupling of growth based on the over-use of natural resources is required***.* This entails policy reforms, incentives and investments aligned with long-term sustainability pathways, in support of the development of productive and labour-intensive sectors such as sustainable agriculture and fisheries, sustainable agri-food systems and sustainable tourism, in a conducive business environment.

With 70% of households relying on agriculture and fisheries for their livelihoods [[54]](#footnote-54), these sectors provide the backbone of the household economy. **Prioritizing and investing in climate-smart resilient crop and livestock production, forestry and fisheries is important to generate and sustain highly productive systems.** Production systems should respect terrestrial and marine resources, while providing sustainable incomes particularly for female farmers and youth involved in agri-food systems. Incentives to promote greater circular and solidarity economy systems and organizations prioritizing youth inclusion will be needed to ensure decent job creation and contribute to social development and cohesion. Currently, the share of informal employment in non-agricultural employment is very high (72% in 2013)[[55]](#footnote-55).

Additionally, Timor-Leste has more women not in employment, education or training than men. Unemployment among youth is high at 21%[[56]](#footnote-56). Persons with disabilities are five time less likely to be employed than people who do not have disability[[57]](#footnote-57). Among people not seeking employment, the majority (66%) are women due to family responsibilities, reflecting a social norm where women are burdened with the majority of, if not all, household duties. **Policies to support the economic inclusion of youth, women and people living with disabilities are essential to ensure that no one is left behind.**

**Furthermore, whilst the overall health of the nation has improved substantially, developing human capital in Timor-Leste demands much faster progress to tackle the current levels of malnutrition and food insecurity** that prevents a large part of the population from growing healthy and with the optimal cognitive capacity to learn and be productive. One fifth of the population are chronically or moderately food insecure, while 15% are severely food insecure[[58]](#footnote-58). Half of under-five children suffer from chronic malnutrition[[59]](#footnote-59).

In response to this situation, an increase in food production, higher productivity and access to diverse and nutritious food is needed, combined with wide-spread access to safe water and basic sanitation, together with better nutrition and hygiene practices. A third of the rural population does not have access to safe water, only half of population has access to basic sanitation, and nearly a third of rural dwellers practice open defecation[[60]](#footnote-60).

**Accelerating human capital development in Timor-Leste also requires sizeable investment in education that provides access to quality learning from the early years** (only 22% of children under five attend pre-school[[61]](#footnote-61), while 85% of brain development occurs before the age of 5), offers innovative learning pathways to those excluded from the traditional education system, and equips youth with the job and entrepreneurship skills needed in a transforming economy.

**Sustaining the progress made in the health sector is key** in particular for addressing unmet needs for family planning, essential for demographic dividends to be realized, and for all Timorese, in particular women of reproductive age, adolescent girls, and women from rural and poor households, to access quality health care and play their part in the development of the country.

**A key priority for achieving the SDGs is reforms of the social protection system.** Improving the targeting of beneficiaries, widening coverage and introduction of more innovative financing methods are critical changes needed to strengthen the social protection system to reach the most excluded and address the poverty-related barrier to progress in access to services and rights*.* With petroleum receipts declining, the current social assistance scheme is expected to face fiscal sustainability challenges.

**The sustainability of Timor-Leste’s development progress will also depend on the country’s ability to consolidate the gains made in building peace and democratic institutions**. Consolidated efforts are needed to further develop inclusive, responsive and transparent institutions, resulting in protection and participation of the most marginalized and the hardest to reach, in particular children, women and girls, people with disabilities and suffering from long-term illnesses, migrants and the rural poor. Strengthening social cohesion by developing a culture of non-violence and investing in ending violence against women and children need to be prioritized.

**To ensure the sustainability of results for any of these priorities, the ability of Timor-Leste to cope with the impact of climate change and protect its natural resources** must be strengthened. Land degradation in Timor-Leste is a widespread problem with the highest impact on the drier drought-prone northern coast and northern slopes, including steeply sloping denuded mountain forests. The rate of deforestation of Timor-Leste, currently estimated that 1.7% per year (increasing from 1.1% per year prior to 2000), is four times higher than the global average of 0.3 percent[[62]](#footnote-62). While threatening people’s livelihoods, agriculture, water and food security, climate change also leads to increased migration, which put increased pressure on urban basic services.

These are essential pre-conditions for a peaceful, safe and resilient society, which ensures equitable and sustainable distribution of resources amongst the people of Timor-Leste and creates a more secure business and investment climate that can transform the economy to benefit all citizens.

## 2.2. Strategic priorities for the UN development system

Through the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2020-2025, the UN in Timor-Leste will significantly broaden and increase its partnerships to contribute to the changes needed to achieve the demographic dividend that can benefit of all Timorese and ensure that “no-one is left behind”. Cognizant that the actions taken in the next five years will shape the outcomes the country will achieve in 2030, the UN in Timor-Leste undertook a multi-stakeholder consultative process to identify ways of accelerating progress on the SDGs. This process has enabled the UN to identify six strategic priorities for the UN’s work in the country for the period 2021-2025. These priorities are based on feedback received from the Government and other partners’ about how the UN could potentially improve its contribution to Timor-Leste’s sustainable development. The feedback was overwhelmingly that UN in Timor-Leste should focus more clearly on strategic development priorities that can help accelerate progress against the SDGs. The selected priorities are based on the UN’s understanding of the likely focus areas of other development partners in Timor-Leste (to avoid duplication), an assessment of the UN’s comparative advantages in the country, the mutually reinforcing multiplier effects of the six chosen priorities, as well as their potential to accelerate development progress and contribute to the achievement of the SDGs by 2030. In addition, promoting gender equality, human rights and resilience building will be systematically pursued throughout the six results areas to achieve a set of integrated, sustainable and inclusive results.



By leveraging its expertise regionally and globally, and upholding the international human rights norms and standards, the UN will support national efforts to develop the capacities and systems of the Timorese institutions and empower the most marginalized rights-holders, in particular women, children, the poor and rural communities, to ensure that by 2025:

1. Nutrition, food security and agricultural productivity have improved for all, irrespective of the individual ability, gender, age, socio-economic status and geographical location,
2. People throughout Timor-Leste in all their diversity, especially women and youth, benefit from sustainable economic opportunities and decent work,
3. All people of Timor-Leste, particularly excluded and disadvantaged groups, have increased access to quality formal and innovative learning pathways (from early childhood though lifelong learning) and acquire foundational, transferable, digital and job-specific skills,
4. The people of Timor-Leste increasingly demand and have access to gender-responsive equitable, high quality, resilient and inclusive Primary Health Care and strengthened social protection, including in time of emergencies
5. The people of Timor-Leste, especially the most excluded are empowered to claim their rights, including freedom from violence*,* through accessible, accountable and gender responsive governance systems, institutions and services at national and subnational levels,
6. National and sub-national institutions and communities (particularly at-risk populations including women and children) in Timor-Leste are better able to manage natural resources and achieve enhanced resilience to impacts of climate change, natural and human-induced hazards, and environmental degradation, inclusively and sustainably.

To address these priorities, the UN commits to partner with Government and a range of other stakeholders to deliver collective and integrated results that address major bottlenecks to progress. Barriers related to gender inequality will be prioritized through a systematic attempt to address the root causes of the perpetuation of negative gender norms.

Policies, institutional frameworks, priority reforms and improved inter-sectoral, multi-stakeholder coordination and partnerships will also be targeted for investment through innovative solutions, bringing services to and empowering the most marginalized. Integrated support to strengthen the social protection system will be prioritized to contribute to the reduction of multidimensional poverty and guarantee a decent/minimum standard of living for all citizens.

To achieve this, the UN will support the Government to ensure that data on the needs at community, households and individual levels is available and utilized to develop policies and services targeting the most excluded and addressing inequalities.

Furthermore, the UN will ensure that all its support contributes to building the resilience of national and local institutions, communities and individuals to shocks, particularly the most marginalized - women, children, persons with disabilities, migrant populations and the elderly.

## 2.3. Priority outcomes and partnerships

In support of national priorities outlined in the SDP and the Government’s medium-term priorities as set out in the budget plans, the UNSDCF uses the SDG global framework as a reference to target and measure the expected results that the UN will contribute to. At the time of formulation of the UNSDCF, the global SDG framework has not yet been nationalized in Timor-Leste. As a result, the UNSDCF formulation process generated a dialogue with national counterparts on the most appropriate targets and indicators for the country. The UNSDCF Results Matrix contains a majority of SDG indicators, with targets that have been localized as part of the UNSDCF development process. The UNSDCF intends to contribute to 67 of the 169 global targets from the SDG framework.

### COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 1: Nutrition, food security and sustainable agriculture

“By 2025, Nutrition, food security and agricultural productivity have improved for all, irrespective of the individual ability, gender, age, socio-economic status and geographical location.”

**Intended Development Results**

By strengthening health interventions to address all forms of malnutrition and by increasing the dietary diversity of women of reproductive age and children under 5, the UNSDCF will seek to break the inter-generational cycle of malnutrition. This will be achieved through improved quality of nutrition, water and sanitation services, and hygiene practices, creating an enabling environment for faster development of cognitive capacities needed at early childhood stage and for improved health and education outcomes of the general population, in particular of children, adolescents and pregnant women. Focusing on increasing and diversifying the production and productivity of smallholder farmers, fishers and agri-food producers, through climate-resilient and sustainable farming practices[[63]](#footnote-63), the UNSDCF will support to increase the food security and resilience to shocks, in particular for female farmers and rural youth, reduce poverty including through social protection programmes, while protecting land and ocean resources. The capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and other relevant public and private institutions will be strengthened to explore ways to assure customary and formal tenure of smallholder male and female farmers.

**Partners**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Government | Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Education Youth and Sport Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, Secretary of State for Equality and Inclusion, Secretary State Environment / National Directorate for Climate Change, Secretary of State for Cooperatives |
| UN | FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, WHO |
| Other | World Bank, European Union, Civil society, HASATIL members Private sector: Traders, processors, service providers, cooperatives |

**Theory of change underpinning outcome 1**

**HUMAN CAPITAL / ECONOMIC GROWTH / POVERTY REDUCTION**

* **Increased cognitive capacity and productivity**
* **Greater health outcomes**
* **Increased households’ incomes and resilience to shocks**

The causes and drivers of food insecurity, malnutrition and unsustainable agriculture in Timor-Leste are multi-sectoral and complex. The transformation required for improved nutrition, food security and sustainable agriculture, includes improved access to nutrition services, better nutrition education for families, improved hygiene practices, access to drinking water, adaptive research, participatory extension programs and the development of sustainable and climate resilient agri-food chains.

**Nutrition, access to water and sanitation**

Breaking the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition requires improving access to nutrition services (including as part of Primary Health Care), requires gender specific nutrition interventions, management of severe malnutrition and life-saving interventions, micronutrients supplementation and infant and young child feeding supported by social protection programmes. Improved hygiene practices and access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation services and more efficient services delivery systems are also essential to achieve nutrition outcomes. When interventions are targeted through the lens of lifecycle approach, investment in health and nutrition of school-age children will also be considered.[[64]](#footnote-64) The health and education systems are both exceptionally cost-effective platform through which to deliver an essential integrated package of health and nutrition services to infants and children, including through social protection programmes.

**Agri-food systems and food security**

To improve agri-food production and food security, vulnerable smallholder farmers and fishers need to sustainably increase and diversify their production, contributing to improved household nutrition, food security, income and resilience. The adoption of new and improved climate-smart agricultural technologies and practices promoted through adaptive research and participatory extension programmes will address low levels of soil fertility, nutritious animal feed, fish stocks and agricultural productivity, unsustainable production practices and address the gender gap in agricultural productivity. Promotion and improvement of land tenure system, which fosters sustainable land and natural resources management (NRM), increases investment on land improvement, better protects customary tenure and sustainably manage terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems, will contribute to sustain the gains in production and productivity.

To generate income and sustain agri-food systems, agri-food chains need to be created or strengthened in order to add value to smallholder crop, livestock, forestry and fisheries’ production, in particular through post-harvest management technologies and improved access to markets, with a focus on rural youth and female agri-food processers. This will improve accessibility to a safe, nutritious and diversified diet (addressing all forms of malnutrition and diet related NCDs) while building resilience against economic shocks and reducing food loss and waste.

Timor-Leste has many strategic and policy frameworks to motivate a strong response to reducing food insecurity and malnutrition in a way to establish resilience for all Timorese. Addressing the bottlenecks in coordination and instituting common accountability mechanisms and inclusive legal frameworks through a sustainable multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder approach will strengthen partnerships and integration between all relevant areas of work (i.e. agriculture, social protection, health, trade, finance and education) and ensure effective convergence at community level.

**Contribution to SDGs**

Outcome 1 will specifically contribute and measure progress towards zero hunger (SDG 2), clean water and sanitation (SDG 6) and life below water (SDG 14). Focusing on these strategic areas will contribute to positive spillover effects, accelerating progress towards no poverty (SDG 1), good health and well-being (SDG 3), gender equality (SDG 5), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), reduced inequalities (SDG 10), climate action (SDG 13) and life on land (SDG 15).

**UN Comparative advantages, partnership and South-South or Triangular Cooperation**

The UN has an established reputation of supporting development in Timor-Leste. Through established relationships at all levels of government, communities and civil society and extensive experience in social behaviour change communication, the UN is well placed to increase the provision of expertise on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions (addressing stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies and obesity), water and sanitation, policy, programming and services.

Based on its global experience, expertise and partnerships established at country level, the UN is uniquely positioned to support adaptive research and participatory extension programmes for sustainable land and forest management, conservation agriculture, permaculture, sustainable co-fisheries management and farmer field school participatory learning.

Furthermore, UN experience in agricultural mechanisation, household grain and seed drying and storage, value chain development and food standards are a key comparative advantage in the area of agri-food systems. UN experience, work and networks (at national, regional and global levels) on early warning systems are a definite comparative advantage of the UN, that provide opportunity to develop capacity and partnership to build long-term resilience and adaption to climate change, in particular in the field of food security and agriculture.

The UN will focus efforts on fostering an inclusive and evidence-based policy dialogue, enabling collaboration, strategic and operational partnerships among different stakeholders in the nutrition and food security area, including the public and private sectors through support to mechanisms such as KONSSANTIL, the SUN movement, academia and the parliament. The UN’s convening power and its track record as a neutral broker put it in a unique position to support the Government to promote policy dialogue.

Civil society in Timor-Leste is very active in the field of nutrition, food security and sustainable agriculture, especially at sub-national and community levels (through FONGTIL and HASSATIL in particular). Strengthened partnership and capacity development of these civil society networks will be further explored through operationalization of the UNSDCF.

Links and complementarities with important national, regional and global projects and initiatives will also be established in order to replicate best practises and promote convergent approaches. These may include the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement.

Through the UNSDCF, the UN will support and work with the Government to generate, analyse and communicate on high quality data to inform monitoring and evaluation systems as well as policy and programming, including supporting the Agricultural Census, National Food and Nutrition Surveys, and Demographic and Health Survey.

The UN will facilitate the exchange of knowledge, skills and expertise through South–South Cooperation with the centres of excellence established by UN entities.

Specialized knowledge exchanges with public technical institutions in Indonesia will allow transfer of new techniques and best practice on food production from Indonesian institutions to Timorese farmers and technicians.

Through cooperation with CPLP members (Brazil and others), the UN will support to strengthen Timor-Leste’s food security and nutrition governance framework and capacity to manage social safety net, food safety and school meals programme, including through home grown school feeding that promote local purchases from family farmers and address socio-economic inequalities between women and men.

Partnership opportunities will be explored with China in the field of food security and nutrition policy and to share experience and analysis of food security, post-harvest management, agro-meteorology and nutrition programmes. Exchange opportunities with India will be explored for learning on improved nutrition outcomes, particularly with regard to reducing micronutrient deficiencies through food fortification.

The UN will closely follow Timor-Leste’s application to join ASEAN, and as appropriate support the country’s adjustment of food safety policy to comply with ASEAN countries regulations, in particular Indonesia. The UN will also support effective cooperation with neighboring countries regarding sustainable natural resource management, in particular marine resource and ecosystems.

### COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 2: Sustainable economic opportunities and decent work for all

“By 2025, people throughout Timor-Leste in all their diversity, especially women and youth, benefit from sustainable economic opportunities and decent work”

**Intended Development Results**

Focusing on the policies, institutional framework, incentives and investments needed for transforming the economy and develop sustainable pathways, the UNSDCF will contribute to diversifying the economy, creating decent jobs, and include the marginalized active population, in particular youth and women, in a sustainable and just economy.

**Partners**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Government | Secretary of State for Vocational Training and Employment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, Ministry of Education, Central Bank |
| UN | ILO, IOM, UNCDF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UN Women  |
| Other | CCITL, KSTL, Bilateral partners, European Union, World Bank, ADB, IADE, Don Bosco, Private Providers of Technical and Vocational Training, financial institutions, others |

**Theory of change underpinning outcome 2**

**HUMAN CAPITAL/ ECONOMIC GROWTH / POVERTY REDUCTION**

* **Economic diversification**
* **Decent employment**
* **Skilled workforce**

The limited access to sustainable economic opportunities and decent work, in particular for young people and women, in Timor-Leste is intrinsically linked with the lack of a diversified economy. The transformation required to develop sustainable economic pathways for decent work requires a combination of adequate laws, policies and regulatory framework. Developing critical incentives and conditions (including physical and financial infrastructure) is vital for adequate business eco-systems to emerge. Developing skills sets and knowledge is also needed to leverage opportunities, respond to meet the global trends on skills demanded and increase productivity.

**Policy and institutional framework for decent work and productive employment**

Robust laws and evidence-based policies and regulations are essential to support and incentivize investments in sustainable, labour-intensive economic sectors. At the same time, such laws, policies and regulations must ensure workers' rights and guarantee the participation of all groups of the population in labour market and the economy, in particular those more marginalized such as women, youth or persons with disabilities. This must include:

* The development and efficient implementation of enabling legislations, policies and institutional frameworks;
* The promotion of environmentally sustainable and inclusive strategic sectors, which can stimulate value addition, support economic diversification, and help ease trade imbalances, in particular in the agriculture sector (where most Timorese are currently informally employed), as well as other sectors where Timor-Leste has comparative advantage, such as small-scale manufacturing and tourism;
* Ensure that policies focus on groups facing greater barriers to access the labour market and decent work, namely young people, women, persons with disabilities and migrants, both by taking account the specificities of the barriers faced by each group and also by ensure conditions and incentives are in place that allow such barriers to be overcome in order to ensure equality of opportunity for all;
* Establish transparent and efficient legal and regulatory framework and stronger judicial institutions to support contracts enforcement and standardized certification in order to promote business creation and growth.

**Business environment**

While laws, policies and regulations are updated and strengthened, conditions must be in place to facilitate investment and enterprise creation in strategic sectors, particularly in rural areas and in the circular economy. This can be ensured through the provision of services and creation of incentives for business creation, resilience and growth, in particular for those most excluded (women, youth, persons with disabilities, migrants and rural populations). This includes guaranteeing the efficiency and sustainability of public expenditures, the removal of barriers for efficient business creation, operations and growth, the provision of business support services, the development of infrastructure (road connection, internet connectivity, clean energy in remote communities) and the improvement of access to finance.

Services to Small and Medium Enterprises are of particular relevance. Specifically, entrepreneurship and self-employment opportunities need to be increased and strengthened, namely through:

* Youth entrepreneurship programmes and vocational training hubs;
* Provision of job counselling and mentoring services, with a specific focus and tailored for groups which find more barriers to entrepreneurship (such as women and youth)
* Support for integration in global value chains for companies in specific sectors;
* Promotion of innovation and experimentation using business incubators (such as therecently established Accelerator Lab);
* Promote the growth of the circular economy;
* Leverage diaspora investments, in particular in rural areas.
* Expand and ease the access to finance Promote business resiliency to negative shocks (such as decreases in public expenditure our droughts) through supporting programmes and regulations.

**Skills development**

Well-developed education and training systems are essential for the Timorese people to develop the necessary skills set and knowledge to engage in wage employment or become successful entrepreneurs. According to a tracer study, only 27% of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) graduates are working[[65]](#footnote-65). Technical and vocational training systems, need to become more responsive to the needs of businesses and the local economy. This includes dedicating a greater emphasis to the expansion of knowledge areas that are both demanded by the private sector and also present great opportunities for growth in the future. This includes financial education/literacy (essential to promote entrepreneurship), soft skills (important in areas of comparative advantage for the country such as tourism and the care economy) or information and technology (to foment services’ growth).

To address these needs, additional training courses, quality of the training delivered, assessment of competencies and knowledge on volunteerism need further improvement, and they should reflect the different challenge and skills needs of different groups of the population, with a strong focus on those most marginalized. The promotion of formal, well-regulated and supported volunteering schemes can also contribute the skills development of youth as well, while promoting its labour force participation at the same time.

**Contribution to SDGs**

Outcome 2 will specifically contribute and measure progress towards decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), resilient industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9), reduced inequalities (SDG 10), peace and justice, strong institutions (SDG 16) and quality education (SDG 4). Focusing on these strategic areas will contribute to positive spillover effects, accelerating progress towards to no poverty (SDG 1), gender equality (SDG 5), life below water (SDG 14) and life on land (SDG 15).

**UN Comparative advantages, partnership and South-South or Triangular Cooperation**

The UN in Timor-Leste will draw from the UN expertise on global norms and standards in the areas of labour rights, to support the design and implementation of policies that lead to more and better opportunities for all.

Technical expertise at the global, regional and national level will also be leveraged in order to contribute to the production and use of regular quality data (eg. labour surveys, census) throughout the policy-making decision process, in particular through supporting the capacity development of national institutions

The UN will also build on its established relationships at all levels of Government, social partners, communities and civil society to support policy initiatives that lead to more and better jobs throughout the whole country, while facilitating dialogue and promoting inclusive policy making processes which take into account all actors involved, including the government, the social partners, civil society and other development partners.

The UN will support its partners on the development of policies and programmes that give greater attention to groups of the population which face greater barriers to participate in the economy and the labour market (with a focus on rural workers, women, migrants, and persons with disabilities), while providing guidance on how such policies and programmes can be tailored to address the specific needs of these groups, enabling them to fully claim their rights.

### COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 3: Access to quality education and life-long learning outcomes and skills

“By 2025, all people of Timor-Leste, in particular excluded and disadvantaged groups, have increased access to quality formal and innovative learning pathways (from early childhood though lifelong learning) and acquire foundational, transferable, digital and job-specific skills”

**Intended Development Results**

By promoting early childhood education and supporting capacities to develop access to early childhood development, the UNSDCF will support Timor-Leste in laying the foundations for the child's learning and well-being. Furthermore, by increasing access to inclusive, equitable and quality basic and secondary education and its completion, creating innovative pathways for learning, and developing foundational, transferable, digital and job-specific skills, the UNSDCF will seek to the achieve greater learning outcomes for all, including those excluded from the traditional education system. Accelerated progress in this direction will result in a balanced set of capabilities for children to become economically productive, develop sustainable livelihoods, contribute to peaceful and democratic societies, enhance individual well-being, transform gender norms and relationships and reduce poverty and inequalities.

**Partners**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Government | Ministry of Education Youth and Sport, Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Culture, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, Ministry of State Administration, Secretariat of State for Civil Protection and SEFOPE |
| UN | FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO |
| Other | World Bank, Bilateral partners, local authorities/municipalities, development partners including civil society, Private sector including public and private schools; Universities, Parents Associations; Students Councils, Alola Foundation, Plan International, DFAT  |

**Theory of change underpinning outcome 3**

**HUMAN CAPITAL/ POVERTY REDUCTION**

* **Increased capabilities and productivity**
* **Increased well-being**
* **Transformed gender norms**

Accessing quality education and learning opportunities in Timor-Leste remains a challenge for many children and youth, even though their primary occupation should be learning. This is especially evident in the case of children of pre-school going age where the foundations for life-long learning is developed, and for those from marginalized and disadvantaged groups such as the very poor, those living with disabilities, and those in geographically remote locations. For the ones who have access to education, the quality of education often falls short of helping them realize their full potentials. Many drop out or graduate without the necessary knowledge and skills to live productive lives post school or training.

Addressing these concerns requires a strategy that focus on enhancing both access to and quality of education. A focus on learning, not just schooling, from early childhood onwards ensures a strong foundation for life-long quality learning; and adopting innovative and alternative pathways of learning, building on the traditional approaches to education, can substantially enhance availability and access to education. Advancements in technology afford flexibilities that transcend limitations of time and space, and education need not necessarily be confined within four walls of classrooms or physical structures called schools.

Life-long learning and quality education will not be achieved in Timor-Leste by 2030 without accelerated progress in both access to and demand for early childhood education and development, increased access to quality basic and secondary education, and the creation of pathways that promote relevant lifelong learning opportunities, especially for the most excluded**.**

**Access to ECD and ECE**

As a major barrier to life-long learning, the issue of low access to ECD and ECE needs to be prioritized. The underlying causes must be addressed at family, institution and system levels, through the following measures:

* Raise awareness of sound child rearing practices and the importance and benefits of early childhood education and development within families;
* Increase the number of facilities and delivery modalities in rural and remote areas and for children with disabilities, and increase availability of learning materials;
* Provide targeted support and resources for the urban poor;
* Train and recruit qualified pre-primary teachers and develop appropriate teaching and learning materials;
* Develop policy frameworks that promote alternatives to traditional public, private and catholic preschools; and enhance financing and coordination for the ECD/EC sector; and,
* Address gender norms and power relations, as well as ameliorate harmful environmental risk factors at home and in communities, that promote violence.

**Access to and completion of quality basic and secondary education**

Increasing the quality and inclusiveness of basic education and ensuring the completion of basic education and transition towards secondary education needs to be prioritized, while addressing the low access and learning outcomes at secondary level.

Efforts should focus on realizing the following changes:

* Increase the perceived value of education and parental participation at family level;
* Create adequate quantities and improve quality of schools/classrooms (especially in rural areas);
* Create a conducive learning environment through linkages with other programmes and initiatives (aimed at improving services and access to water, WASH facilities, quality of school feeding, etc.);
* Target the disadvantages of those not speaking the language of instruction and of adolescent girls and children with disabilities;
* Increase the number of qualified teachers and the volume and quality of learning materials, including STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) and ICT;
* Develop teachers’ capacity to appropriately manage learning and make it stimulating through use of alternative teaching methods and use of various media, such as ICT;
* Tackle violence in school settings and increase skills and application of positive discipline practices by educators and parents;
* Define standardized measures of learning outcomes, planning and financing and management;
* Address harmful gender norms through direct learning on gender and through opportunities for socialization within an environment that promotes healthy gender norms and practices, including addressing all forms of violence;
* Include notions of resilience, climate change and environmental protection within the curriculum; and,
* Imbed 21st century skills life skills into teaching and learning subjects in the curriculum and train the teachers on imparting and developing 21st century skills in students.

**Life-long learning**

Access to quality education and life-long learning also requires increasing access to inclusive, equitable, relevant and quality formal and non-formal education and innovative learning pathway to ensure that out-of-school children from early education to upper secondary, children and youth differently abled, youth, young mothers, and adults (especially in rural areas) continue to learn either through formal or non-formal education, including through social protection and other schemes, and that they have capabilities to be economically productive and improve social and personal growth.

Currently, around 11% of children (6-17yrs) have never attended school. Among them are working children, young female farmers and young parents: 19.6 % of young mothers reported that they had stopped going to school due to motherhood. 32% of the population aged 15 years and older are illiterate. Additionally, opportunities to develop new skills and gain new knowledge relevant not only to employment and productivity but also to social and personal development are limited and difficult to access for marginalized groups. Digital skills and digital literacy need to be further strengthened across the board, together with 21st century skills to navigate both socially and economically in the societies of tomorrow.

The necessary change in this area entails:

* Addressing the negative perception of PLWD and the obstacles to their full education and skills development;
* Changing the patriarchal and social norms on pregnant girls, such as no re-entry policy;
* Providing access to child workers/labor (sessional, part-time);
* Enhancing the institutional capacity and cooperation across institutions to provide a relevant and effective continuum of learning;
* Improved understanding among stakeholders on 21st century skills and knowledge needed, not only for employment and productivity enhancement, however especially for social and personal development;
* Improved institutional and human capacities to impart 21st century skills through relevant mechanisms and pathways; and,
* Providing alternative learning pathway/non-conventional learning (community preschool, ICT-based education and e-learning platforms, teacher training, parenting, youth/adult literacy program/ equivalency programmes for primary, secondary equivalency).

**Contribution to SDGs**

Outcome 3 will specifically contribute and measure progress towards quality education (SDG 4) and gender equality (SDG 5). Focusing on these strategic areas will contribute to positive spillover effects, accelerating progress towards to no poverty (SDG 1), good health and well-being (SDG 3), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8) and reduced inequalities (SDG 10).

**UN Comparative advantages, partnership and South-South or Triangular Cooperation**

The UN in Timor-Leste has built a strong cooperation with government, particularly with the Ministry of Education Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Culture, along with municipal authorities, school management and teachers. The UN provides technical assistance for evidence generation and modeling, capacity building at all levels, application of relevant international norms and standards, addressing equity and inclusion, including gender equality and disabilities, and identifying and adapting to risks related to climate change and natural disasters. The UN also plays a critical role with government, development partners, civil society and other stakeholder in education sector convening and coordination, resource mobilization, and plays a key advocacy role with government and partners.

Partners look to the UN to continue this convening, advocacy and technical role but expect a greater role of CSOs in providing and expanding ECD/ECE opportunities for marginalized populations. In the area of access to quality basic and secondary education, partners look to the UN to continue this convening and technical role, ensuring strong coordination and alignment with government priorities, in particular to increase partners’ support to secondary education.

The UN plays a critical role in south-south and triangular cooperation, bringing in international expertise and experience that can be applied within the Timor-Leste context, related to adoption and application of international norms and standards, development of internationally comparative learning outcomes measurements, strategies for appropriate application of ICT and innovative models for teaching and learning, and introducing approaches for increasing equity and inclusiveness of education and learning for marginalized groups. The UN will continue to support country-to-country and cross-institutional exchange and collaboration, as well as support government with opportunities for shared learning and exchange at global and regional levels.

### COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 4: Quality health care and well-being

“By2025, the people of Timor-Leste increasingly demand and have access to gender-responsive equitable, high quality, resilient and inclusive Primary Health Care and strengthened social protection, including in time of emergencies”.

**Intended Development Results**

The UNSDCF will support greater and equitable access to Primary Health Care services with a view to help Timor-Leste to achieve universal health coverage, including in time of emergency, resulting in improved outcomes for health including sexual and reproductive health, continued reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality, eradication of tuberculosis, and reduction of Non-Communicable Diseases. Under this priority, the UNSDCF will also seek to increase health financing to support the development and retention of a trained health workforce, improve access to essential medicine and reduce the cost of health services and the financial hardship from out-of-pocket expenditures, including through social protection programmes and services.

**Partners**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Government | Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Legislative Reform and Parliamentary Affairs, Ministry of State Administration, Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, Ministry of Plans and Strategic Investment Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Transport and Communication, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Public Service Commission, Regulatory Authorities in Health, National Institute for Social Security |
| UN | FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, WHO  |
| Other | World Bank, bilateral partners, universities, media establishments, other health centers, traditional medical practitioners, Employers Representatives (CCI-TL), Workers Representatives (KS-TL), National Alliance for Tobacco Control, Alola Foundation and others; church and other religious institutions, Women, youth and organizations of groups most left behind (persons with disabilities, LGBTI, people living with HIV, etc.) |

**Theory of change underpinning outcome 4:**

**HUMAN CAPITAL/ POVERTY REDUCTION**

* **Healthy population**
* **More productive workforce**
* **Resilience to health-related shocks**

**Primary Health Care**

Increasing the access to comprehensive, quality and resilient Primary Health Care (PHC) systems is essential to reach the hardest to reach and ensure greater health outcomes in the areas of NCDs, TB, HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, Sexual and Reproductive Health, Maternal, newborn and Child Health, response to gender-based violence and preventable diseases. At present70% of people living in rural and remote mountainous areas and a quarter of households are more than 2 hours walk to the nearest primary health facility.

The following changes need to be prioritized:

* Implement the PHC Essential Service Package across all levels of the PHC system;
* Increase qualifications of workforce (skills and capacities) including managerial capacity;
* Improve facilities (hygiene, water and availability of basic equipment);
* Improve quality of care (based on clinical best practice) with a particular focus on the needs of the poor, less educated, rural communities, women and children, persons with disabilities, migrant and mobile populations and other marginalized groups; and,
* Increase resilience to shocks through multi-sectoral coordination, long-term planning and financing, information sharing and strengthening of health system governance and workforce capacity.

**Evidence-based decision-making and digital systems**

Quality and comprehensive data is key to understanding health needs, and designing programmes and policies, guiding investment and public health decisions targeting the most excluded. With continuing support to improve quality of existing data sources (administrative data, census, surveys, etc.), digital technologies need to be used to improve quality of data, including sex, age and disability disaggregated data, as well as specific data collection system targeting and involving participation of the marginalized groups.

At the moment, there exists parallel digitalized system/tools (District Health Information System-2, Human Resources Registration System, Logistics Management Information System, maternal health, ambulance system, quality control system and others). These systems need to be reviewed, made interoperable and integrated into one comprehensive system.

**Supporting behaviour change to improve the determinants of health**

Engaging and empowering communities and civil society to enable them to influence decisions and behavior that affect their health and well-being is critical to address all determinants of health, ensure that no one is left behind and the needs of the poor, less educated, rural communities, women and children, persons with disabilities, migrant and mobile populations and other marginalized population groups are met.

Community participation approach is a cost-effective way to extend a health care system to the geographical and social periphery; empower disenfranchised communities (including women) and facilitate community ownership and accountability. Working in partnership with communities, CSOs, local government and village leaders, strengthening behaviour and social change will entail taking measures towards improved behaviour, practices and social norms (culture, traditions and beliefs) that are beneficial to the health and wellbeing of individuals and communities.

For behavior and social change to be effective, innovative ways to increase social accountability need to be explored (e.g. the online social accountability, social audits and community-based monitoring). This will particularly need to engage the diverse networks of women and youth groups across the country, including groups representing persons with disabilities, survivors of violence and members of the LGBTI community who face greater barriers to accessing basic health services.

**Health financing and budgeting**

Sustainable financing is required to enable Timor-Leste to reduce unmet needs for services and financial hardship arising from out-of-pocket payments, a major barrier to accessing care.

In Timor-Leste, 83% of TB patients experienced catastrophic costs. Ensuring that TB patients, vulnerable people, migrant and mobile populations are accounted for in financial risk protection schemes is necessary.

Furthermore, establishing and progressively strengthening systems to mobilize adequate resources for health and to spend them better is required to deliver more health for the money.

In the context of Timor-Leste, where development assistance is significant, it also involves improving the effectiveness of external funding support. Other sources of revenue (e.g. sin taxes – for tobacco, alcohol, sugary drinks) as development assistance declines need to be explored.

**Contribution to SDGs**

Outcome 4 will specifically contribute and measure progress towards good health and well-being (SDG 3), gender equality (SDG 5), no poverty (SDG 1) and partnerships for the goals (SDG 17). Focusing on these strategic areas will contribute to positive spillover effects, accelerating progress towards zero hunger (SDG 2) and quality education (SDG 4).

**UN Comparative advantages, partnership and South-South or Triangular Cooperation**

The UN plays an important role by providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Health, setting norms and standards, supporting capacity building interventions and using its convening power to work with other development partners to collaborate in strengthening Primary Health Care and determinants of health as well as building evidence-based health policies and programs to improve Universal Health Coverage. Like the existing partnership with Sri Lanka on immunization and with Macau SAR on Quality Improvement, the UN can continue to play a catalytic role in bilateral, South-South or triangular partnership in several areas of health systems strengthening and diseases prevention and control.

In the areas of sustainable financing, the UN, together with other partners, can advocate for increased domestic resources for health and PFM strengthening as well as use examples of good practices from other countries to advocate for sustainable financing options that reduce OOPE for people, especially the poor and marginalized.

### COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 5: Accountable, Inclusive and Participatory Governance and Quality Public Services

“By 2025, the people of Timor-Leste, especially the most excluded are empowered to claim their rights, including freedom from violence, through accessible and accountable and gender responsive governance systems, institutions and services at national and subnational levels”

**Intended Development Results**

To ensure transparent, inclusive, accountable and gender-responsive governance systems focused on people’s rights and needs, the UNSDCF will support the consolidation of public institutions and increasing people’s democratic participation, particularly those excluded or under-represented such as the rural poor, women, children and migrants. The intended result is not only to give access to the rule of law and public services to all people of Timor-Leste, however also to contribute to social cohesion and end violence against women and children.

**Partners**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Government | Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, National Police of Timor-Leste, Office of the Provedor for Human Rights and Justice, Office of the Prime Minister, National Parliament, Secretary of State for Equality and Inclusion, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of State Administration, Civil service Commission, Anti-Corruption Commission, Secretary State for Youth and Sports, Ministry of Education |
| UN | HRAU, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO  |
| Other | Civil society organizations, Rede Feto, Alfela, Alola Foundation, Fokupers, Pradet, Casa Vida, etc. |

**Theory of change underpinning outcome 5:**

**SUSTAINABILITY / TRANSFORMATION**

* **Peace and social cohesion**
* **Equity in access to services**
* **Gender equality**
* **Increased participation and reduced vulnerabilities**

Accountable, inclusive and participatory governance and quality public services needs to be strengthened, particularly at municipal and local levels. A limited legal framework, implementing capacity of the government, and weak control mechanisms hinder the overall capacity of the country to achieve the SDGs by the end of 2030[[66]](#footnote-66). Existing social norms and negative attitudes further hampers specific groups (such as children, women and girls, persons with disabilities, migrants, and households in rural areas) to fulfill their human rights, especially in terms of access to information, justice, services and freedom of violence. UNSDCF will accompany the decentralization process, which offers new opportunities for democratic participation and efficient and fair service delivery. Although the decentralization of planning and budgeting to municipalities for key programme areas is a key component of the government’s agenda, the delegation of competencies and power to municipalities remains low.

For the Timorese people, especially those most left behind, to claim rights and access services it is crucial to build gender-responsive and accountable government systems, specifically focusing on the rule of law, public administration, and decentralized service delivery. Concurrently, the UNDCF will support the civil society, including Organizations of Persons with Disabilities and women’s organizations, to advocate for and participate in decision-making and hold the government accountable to implement the human rights commitments. This will be accelerated by addressing negative social norms and attitudes, especially those tolerating GBV, bringing forward a transformative environment where everyone can fulfill their full potential.

**Rule of law and access to justice**

Increased access to justice and rule of law institutions is critical for the people of Timor-Leste to be better able to claim their rights and duty-bearers to fulfil their obligations, in line with international and national human rights commitments (with special focus on CEDAW, CRC, UPR, CRPD, and Global Compact for Migration) and Justice Sector Strategic Plan 2011-2030. Progress needs to be accelerated in the following areas:

* Pursuing the development of the legal framework and its improved implementation, including legal aid and Alternative Dispute Resolution,
* Developing of physical and human resources capacity of formal and customary justice institutions and security institutions at the national and local levels (continued investments in pre-service and in-service training institutions) imbedded in human rights.
* Transforming social norms and attitudes and empowering citizens, the aforementioned most excluded people with knowledge, resources and voice to claim their rights through gender-responsive legal aid, empowered public defenders’ institutions, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.
* Supporting Anti-Human Trafficking Technical Working Group to review and update the National Action Plan (NAP) on Human Trafficking, which expired in 2018.
* Monitoring the human trafficking situation in the country and contribute to US Trafficking in Persons Report and Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) annual report.

Throughout particular attention needs to be given to access to justice and security for those most left behind ensuring also that the justice system in Timor-Leste is child-friendly.

**Reform of public administration**

An effective and decentralized public administration that is grounded in transparent and accountable institutions at all levels is paramount to ensuring service delivery, keeping the governments transparent and accountable to the people they govern. With a particular focus on anti-corruption, civil service, planning, budgeting and oversight institutions/line ministries, service delivery institutions, ombudsperson, Parliament, areas for improved results include:

* Integrity monitoring of public services,
* Performance, compliance, accountability,
* Gender-responsiveness of public administration,
* Gender and child-responsiveness planning, budgeting and monitoring processes,
* Professionalism, meritocracy, efficiency of functions and business processes in the country,
* Strengthening women’s empowerment in decision-making.

**Citizens participation and decentralized service delivery**

The sustainability and responsiveness of service delivery is dependent on the representation of the citizens at local, municipal and national levels (through elections and through other forms), and on their participation in decision-making processes. A focus will be on the following results:

* Public participation (in particular children, women and youth) in governance and human rights institutions,
* Provision of basic citizen services through enhanced birth registration and one-stop-shop models (IDs, passports, licensing), and service delivery agents,
* Strengthening of local power and administrative decentralization structure through participatory decision-making processes,
* Improving operation of multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms,
* Support to the electoral management bodies to implement transparent, accountable and inclusive electoral processes at the national and local levels.

**Elimination of gender-based violence and violence against children**

Increasing prevention and response to violence against women and children is critical to eliminate gender-based violence and violence against children and to enable the people of Timor-Leste to live in a peaceful and cohesive society. Through evidence-based and survivor-centered approaches to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and violence against children, progress needs to be made as follows:

* Ensuring implementation of an enabling legislative and policy environment in line with international standards on ending violence against women and children and other forms of discrimination is in place and translated into action,
* Promoting positive social norms, attitudes and behaviors are promoted at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and children,
* Empowering women and children who experience violence to use available, accessible & quality essential services & recover from violence,
* Supporting coordination and collaboration across government, civil society organizations, including groups representing women, youth, members of the LGBTI community, persons with disabilities, among other marginalized groups and development partners for greater impact and sustainability over time.
* Socialization of Trafficking in Persons Law (2016), alongside the Law on Domestic Violence.

**Contribution to the SDGs**

Outcome 5 will specifically contribute and measure progress towards peace and justice, strong institutions (SDG 16), reduced inequalities (SDG 10), gender equality (SDG 5). Focusing on these strategic areas will contribute to positive spillover effects, accelerating progress towards zero hunger (SDG 2) and quality education (SDG 4).

**UN Comparative advantages, partnership and South-South or Triangular Cooperation**

The UN is uniquely positioned to work on accountable, inclusive and participatory governance and quality public services. This is based on the historic cooperation with the Government of Timor-Leste, even before the country’s independence. The UNs impartial and rights-based body of technical assistance that respects national priority and works together to achieve national goals. The UN has supported the progress made to develop current institutional capacity, the legislative framework, and socialization of key legislation, and can work with partners to scale-up results. Partners view the role of the UN not as doing direct line functions inside the justice institutions, but rather focused on technical assistance, institutional strengthening, and empowering citizens, bringing innovative solutions to access to justice.

The UN Family’s year-long support to the government and civil society and their expertise in Violence Against Women and Girls globally, as well as the collaboration with private sector and other development partners, will create innovative approaches to address VAWG. Building on evidence-based interventions, it will help raise the visibility and support the expansion of effective practices – from the various pilots implemented in the past 17 years -- as well as new initiatives and innovations from communities themselves.

Based on the historical support the UN has provided to the establishment and improving of the systems and processes building strong institutions in several countries, as well as on the specific capacities and mandates that each of the agencies can contribute to, the UN family is well positioned to answer the challenges of the public administration in Timor-Leste.

The Government has openly requested several UN agencies to support them in moving forward to a more effective and innovative public service administration, evidence-based planning and budgeting systems with civil service professionals that provide timely, efficient, gender-responsive and accessible services to all people of Timor-Leste.

Government, civil society and development partners affirmed the value for the UN to increase investments in addressing gender inequality as a bottleneck and human rights violation, which can also contribute to greater resilience of communities. GBV and violence against children are a Government priority and requires partnership and sustained investment across sectors and stakeholders, which the UN is well positioned to do, and can ensure investments can be sustained beyond the UNSDCF period. The Spotlight initiative on EVAWG brings a new way of working together, harnessing the individual UN agency expertise and collective experiences on EVAWG in Timor-Leste and around the world. The UN system will work in close partnership with the EU to model this change in its investment and approach to partnership, striving to ‘walk the talk’ in EVAWG and strengthen the momentum of the existing movement for equality in Timor-Leste.

To address VAWG and gender equality, it is importantly to bring women and girls to the centre of the interventions, recognizing that the empowerment of women and girls, in their diversity, is the starting point to eliminating the violence and lack of voice they face. Therefore partnerships with established and new women’s organizations, representing women in their diversity will be a centre piece of UN’s work on VAWG, and will also further deepen the linkages to link the collaboration to other programmes, to ensure that all Governance related work has a clear women’s empowerment agenda driven by women and girls themselves (including from youth, feminists, women with disabilities and LBTI). To achieve Priority 5 the UN will generate new connections, leverage each agency and the wider UN system’s opportunities and entry points, and facilitate creativity in seeking solutions to entrenched challenges around norms and attitudes. It will listen and build on the priorities of key stakeholders and recognize that empowerment and change must start from within. The UN will also strengthen and widen partnerships and solidarity across civil society, government, media, private sector and development partners. Building on the Spotlight Initiative which involves 5 UN Agencies it will empower individuals, equip institutions at national, sub-national and community levels with the policies, systems and mechanisms to prevent and respond to VAWG and gender equality, and encourage the public to challenge harmful gender norms.

Through the regional work of the UN Agencies, each agency will continue to engage with other member states in the region, building into their interventions learning from other countries. In the framework of women’s empowerment, UN will also continue to link civil society, especially women’s organizations and gender advocates, to larger regional networks as the women’s mediators network, the regional vendors associations. The UN will also continue engaging Government Institutions in the regional and global human rights platforms, including on Women, Peace and Security, CEDAW, Beijing Platform of Action.

### COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 6: Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and resilience to Climate change

“By 2025, national and sub-national institutions and communities (particularly at-risk populations including women and children) in Timor-Leste are better able to manage natural resources and achieve enhanced resilience to impacts of climate change, natural and human-induced hazards, and environmental degradation, inclusively and sustainably.”

**Intended Development Results**

The UNSDCF aims to ensure the sustainability of development progress in Timor-Leste by strengthening the ability of its institutions and communities to adapt to climate change and manage the risks of natural disasters, to mitigate their impacts on people’s lives, livelihoods, services and infrastructures, while preserving its natural resources.

**Partners**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Government | Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, Ministry of Interior (Civil Protection Directorate, NDRMD and NDOC), Ministry of Public Works (National Directorate for Hydrology), National Directorate for Meteorology, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Finance Ministry of State Administration, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Secretary State for Environment, Ministry of Justice  |
| UN | FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UN Women  |
| Other | Suco Disaster Management Committee, Government at sub-national levels, local partners including civil society, private sector |

**Theory of change underpinning outcome 6:**

**SUSTAINABILITY / POVERTY REDUCTION**

* **Individual and institutional resilience to shocks**
* **Reduction of vulnerabilities**
* **Sustainability of resources**
* **Increased livelihood**
* **Increased participation of marginalized groups**

**Disasters Risk Management and Climate Change Adaption**

Gender-responsive and equitable policies, programmes and capacities in Disasters Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation (DRM/CCA) and management at all levels of Government, within communities and by civil society partners, are vital to manage disaster risks and build long term resilience to climate change impacts and other shocks. The most excluded/at-risk (women, persons with disabilities, displaced populations, persons dependent on climate-sensitive livelihoods) need to be empowered, through inclusive DRM/CCA and social protection programmes that mainstream gender by addressing the gender-related dimensions of DRM in the context of climate change, and promote human rights based strategies to build resilience to climate-induced slow and rapid onset disasters, and environmental degradation.

The key areas of change include:

* Strengthening sectoral policies and strategies for DRM/CCA;
* Improving institutional capacities to manage DRM/CCA programmes;
* Strengthening early warning system and capacities;
* Improving DRM/CCA awareness at all levels within Government, communities and CSOs;
* Increasing participation of marginalized groups in DRM/CCA programming; and,
* Improving access to social protection programmes.

**Resilient Infrastructure**

Enhancing the resilience and gender-responsiveness of infrastructure (housing, roads, energy, water systems and sanitation etc.) and livelihood systems (human settlements and safe public spaces) is needed in Timor-Leste to reduce people’s vulnerability to climate-induced hazards and environmental processes. Greater efforts are needed to address the lack of resilient, climate-smart infrastructure that poses barriers to effective adaptation, risk prevention, mitigation and disaster response. There is also scope to increase support to subsistence farmers whose livelihoods are particularly sensitive to climate-change, and ensure equal participation of women and persons with disabilities in policy decisions related to these systems.

The key areas of change include:

* Improving living conditions;
* Increasing access to secure and safe housing, including urban populations in slums/informal settlements/inadequate housing;
* Addressing damage to critical infrastructure and disruptions to basic service, including water services; and,
* Increasing access to safe public spaces and aligns with national and local climate adaptation/disaster risk reduction and gender equality strategies.

**Terrestrial and Ocean Resources Sustainable Management**

Effective and gender-equitable strategies and systems for sustainably managed land, forest, coastal and marine resources are key to manage natural resources, including terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems, and adopt practices that are sustainable.

These policies and systems need to be targeted to address:

* Unsustainable agricultural practices;
* High rates of deforestation;
* Protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems;
* Terrestrial and coastal ecosystem degradation, including preservation of fish stocks;
* Overcrowding, effective waste management;
* Population displacement;
* Uncontrolled fire; and,
* Lack of integrated urban planning and infrastructure development.

**Contribution to the SDGs**

Outcome 6 will specifically contribute and measure progress towards sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11), climate action (SDG 13), life below water (SDG 14), life on land (SDG 15). Focusing on these strategic areas will contribute to positive spillover effects, accelerating progress towards reduced inequalities (SDG 10).

**UN Comparative advantages, partnership and South-South or Triangular Cooperation**

The UN is well positioned to support the delivery of results in this area, having contributed to strengthening institutional capacity on DRM and CCA at national level; conducting disaster and environmental research; and, promoting disaster risk and vulnerability reduction through community-based disaster risk planning, awareness and advocacy.

Furthermore, the UN has expertise in community-based natural resource management, addressing deforestation, land degradation and soil erosion; promoting coral reef protection; sustainable fisheries management; water resource management; integrated land and water resource management; and climate-smart livelihoods.

The UN is also well positioned to support the climate proofing of rural and urban infrastructure, safe shelter, and the promotion of sustainable human settlements and public spaces in an inclusive and gender sensitive manner.

CSOs play a critical role in DRM/CCA programming in Timor-Leste. The UN is well positioned to partner with CSOs and has the expertise to build CSO capacities. The UN is a member of the Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Network and works closely with local and international CSOs to promote a coherent DRM/CCA approach to address the lack of mainstreaming of DRM/CCA issues into all affected sectors, and focus on the missing link between DRM/CCA and relevant sectoral programming, as well as the limited understanding of relevant climate change issues by sector actors.

The UN also has the technical capacity to support engagement with regional or sub-regional inter-governmental or thematic forums for DRM/CCA, and reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC, to which Timor-Leste has an obligation to submit its national communication (INC) to the Conference of the Parties (COP). In addition, the UN has the expertise to support the Government align relevant policies, strategies and programmes with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Management; CEDAW recommendations on the gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change, as well as strengthen Timor-Leste’s participation in regional forums and coordination of national forums such as the Timor-Leste National Climate Change Conference.

## 2.4. Synergies between Cooperation Framework outcomes

**Human capital development**

Outcomes one, three and four will together contribute in a mutually reinforcing way to improving health outcomes, cognitive capacity and learning outcomes. While outcome one on Food security, Nutrition and Sustainable Agriculture will focus on reducing stunting and wasting levels increasing access to nutrition, water, sanitation hygiene and food security, efforts under outcome four to strengthen Primary Health Care systems will include supporting access to better quality nutrition services and addressing the social determinants of health conducive to inadequate water, sanitation, hygiene and feeding practices. Outcome three will simultaneously support an increase in demand for and supply of early childhood development and education services, including by supporting the development of sound child rearing practices. Actions under this outcome will therefore contribute to improving nutrition and health outcomes, while learning outcome results will benefit from greater nutrition and health status of under five children as well as from investment in health and nutrition of school-age children.

Social protection as a mean to increase the capacity of the most vulnerable to withstand shocks and to access basic services will also be an important component of outcome one, three and four and an area for integrated programming.

**Economic diversification**

The Cooperation Framework intends to contribute to economic diversification through a particular focus on developing sustainable agriculture and agrifood systems (outcome one), as well as through outcome two (Sustainable Economic Opportunities and Decent Work for all) which will foster the creation of the business eco-systems needed for new economic development pathways including sustainable agriculture and agrifood systems and sustainable tourism as well as circular economy models. As part of outcome two, and in complementarity with outcome three focus on quality learning outcomes and increasing of 21st century’ skills through formal and informal education systems, efforts will be invested in developing the skills required for this economic transformation.

Sustainability of efforts in these areas will be reinforced by actions under outcome 6, which will ensure policies and community involvement in policy implementation in support of sustainable livelihoods practices and management of natural resources.

**Sustainability**

Outcome five on Accountable, inclusive and participatory Governance and accessible public services will work towards improving the enabling environment and transform the structural and democratic conditions needed for progress to be achieved in particular in increasing access to basic services for those left behind. Strengthening evidence-based planning and budgeting systems for the public institutions, and providing space for inclusive decision-making processes is essential to setting up sustainable strategies in place in different areas of public policy.

Finally, the outcome six on Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and resilience to Climate change will also ensure sustainability of efforts in all other outcomes by reducing the impact of climate-related shocks on livelihoods, health, water and food security, and the provision of basic services in general, through strengthening of preparedness capacity and building of infrastructure and livelihoods’ resilience. Specific synergies between outcome one and six will be established.

## 2.5. Sustainability

Sustainability of the impact of UNSDCF results beyond 2025 is ensured through taking the following three-pronged approach:

1. Focus on building human capital starting from very early years and taking a life-cycle approach, particularly of those most at-risk of being left behind, through strategic investments in systems and institutions;
2. Frontloading of catalytic support that contribute towards economic diversification and economic transformation; and,
3. Addressing the root causes of climate, conflict and other risks and establishing pre-conditions for a peaceful and resilient society.

The UNSDCF, as a framework that is firmly grounded on the SDP and the SDGs, is a nationally owned instrument whose implementation will be led by the Government. As such, throughout the UNSDCF implementation process, the UN will support strengthening of national capacity at all levels. In addition to Government line ministries and other partners in Dili, a more coordinated and integrated capacity building support at the municipality level and a joined-up approach to capacity building of civil society and community-based organizations will be pursued. As recommended during the multi-stakeholder consultative process, capacity building will be done less through workshops and more on-the-job training, coaching and innovations such as social marketing approaches. Partnership with academia, research institutions and think-tanks will be further strengthened to facilitate knowledge and evidence-based policies, planning and decision-making.

Sustainability of UNSDCF impact will also depend on sustainable financing for development. In 2019, the Government prepared its Development Financing Assessment with support of UN/UNDP. Building on this work, the UN will be working to jointly support the Government to develop its Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) for sustainable development, in partnership with the WB, the ADB and the EU. The INFF will help bring together domestic and international public and private finance policies and institutions towards a more integrated approach to financing the SDGs, with options for diversification of sources of SDGs financing. This work will complement the Least Developed Country (LDC) graduation support to Timor-Leste being provided by UN DESA.

## 2.6. UN Comparative Advantages and UNCT configuration

There is a shared understanding of the comparative advantages of the UN in Timor-Leste amongst the Government and partners, as articulated in the evaluation of the UNDAF 2016-2020 and during the multi-stakeholder consultations held as part of the UNSDCF development process. There is a clear understanding that Timor-Leste is a valued member state of the United Nations. The UN’s role in the country is therefore as a development partner (not a donor) in the country. The UN has over 370 national staff and over 100 international staff in country. Based on its staffing levels and expertise, the UN is the largest development partner in Timor-Leste supported by a global knowledge network.

The value proposition of the UN in Timor-Leste is firmly rooted in the UN’s normative role, including the promotion and protection of human rights, and the ability to effectively link the normative and operational work of the UN to address issues such as gender equality, climate change, humanitarian relief and inequality.

The confidence entrusted in the UN by the people and the Government of Timor-Leste as a neutral and impartial actor is founded on the history of the UN in-country starting from the country’s independence. Over the past twenty years, the UN has accompanied the country’s journey, with currently 16 resident and non-resident agencies executing 19% of ODA – or USD 30.3 million per year - to the country[[67]](#footnote-67). The UN in Timor-Leste will utilize its convening power to bring together development and humanitarian actors, to support the Government to strengthen multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral dialogue and coordination, including the implementation and advocacy for the SDGs.

The relationship of trust with the people and the Government of Timor-Leste allows the UN to effectively play a policy development and advocacy role at all levels, including communication and advocacy efforts that challenges negative social norms and practices at the community level.

As a multilateral international organization, the UN in Timor-Leste bring knowledge, expertise, experiences, lessons learned and innovative approaches from other countries and regions, including through facilitation of south-south and triangular cooperation. The UN is also well-suited to Timor-Leste’s capacity to deal with cross-boundary and regional issues, including health epidemics, migration, maritime issues, organized crime, and cross-border cooperation.

The UNCT configuration will be agreed with the Government in 2020, to ensure that the required UN capacities and assets are available to contribute to the implementation of UNSDCF starting in 2021. The following steps will be taken:

1. Each resident and non-resident agency to review their assets, expertise and staff capacity and share their plans to revise their profile as/when needed;
2. Further consultations to be held with the UN regional offices, with a view to identify potential gaps and expertise or assets to be mobilized within the UN system regionally and/or globally;
3. UNCT to review the overall proposed reconfiguration; and,
4. RC to present to the Government of Timor-Leste the type of UNCT reconfiguration needed to deliver the UNSDCF and seek Government feedback.

# CHAPTER 3: COOPERATION FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

## 3.1. Implementation strategy and strategic partnerships

The UNSDCF is the primary instrument for planning and implementation of the UN development activities in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Timor-Leste.  Unlike with previous UN Development Assistance Frameworks, the UNSDCF will guide the entire programme cycle (2021-2025), driving planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the collective UN support for achieving the 2030 Agenda. The UN system will work in close partnership with the Government of Timor-Leste to ensure national ownership of the UNSDCF results and their alignment with national priorities and needs. The UNSDCF provides a mechanism for partnerships, beyond the collaboration with implementing partners, to embrace all entities and individuals identified as critical to forging sustainable development solutions in Timor-Leste.

The UN collective knowledge of international human rights norms and standards and its multi-disciplinary development expertise will be leveraged to implement the UNSDCF. Research, analysis, policy advice, technical programmes, advocacy and convening will be the main modalities of work of UN agencies, funds and programmes and will be carried out jointly as much as possible and when appropriate.

The UN will support the Government to strengthen multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral dialogue and coordination between the Government line ministries and development and humanitarian actors. These can be through revitalizing the SDGs Working Group and strengthening of the Timor-Leste Development Partners Group, led by the Ministry of Finance. Building on existing sectoral coordination mechanisms, the UN will support to strengthen/establish such mechanisms where they do not exist or are not functioning well. In case of any coordination gap, avenues to reconfigure existing structures will be explored[[68]](#footnote-68). For example, coordination with partners in the area of social protection will be reviewed in line with the UNDG guidance[[69]](#footnote-69), to garner coordinated support to implement the new National Social Protection Strategy. Municipality level coordination will also be reviewed and strengthened as appropriate.

The UN in Timor-Leste will also convene, facilitate and leverage strategic engagement of a broad range of state and non-state partners. In line with the recommendations of the evaluation of the UNDAF 2015-2020, the UN in Timor-Leste will play a role in fostering dialogue among partners, beyond the traditional institutional partners. The possibility of setting-up a Government-led SDG platform all development actors including the private sector will be explored. This platform would be a place to collaborate and discuss innovative solutions pertaining to the challenges of Timor-Leste’s sustainable development, and to generate partnerships to finance social innovation SDGs including public-private partnership with social impact investors. Such platform can be used to identify opportunities for aligning profit generation with the acceleration of progress towards Timor-Leste’s sustainable development priorities.

## 3.2. Joint workplans

The UNSDCF will be operationalized through the joint work plans of the six Results Groups. The joint work plans will capture “how” the UN will be jointly working to deliver the intended development results. The UN will be accountable for the outputs that are articulated in the joint work plans.

More specifically, these outputs will contribute to progress under each sub-outcome in the UNSDCF Result Matrix. Jointly identified by the six Results Groups and their partners, these outputs will be implemented by one or more agencies. When multiple UN agencies are involved in the delivery of one output, UN agencies will examine the need for joint delivery and seek to maximize synergies and leverage complementarities, including through joint programmes[[70]](#footnote-70) where appropriate.

Developed during the last year before the beginning of the UNSDCF cycle, these work plans will serve as the main tool for the UN in Timor-Leste to carry out programming, resource mobilization, monitoring and reporting activities in a joint manner.

## 3.3. Governance

To provide strategic guidance and oversight to the UNSDCF implementation, a **Joint Steering Committee** (JSC) jointly chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and a senior Government representative designated by the Prime Minister. While the full terms of reference will be developed and agreed with the Government in 2020, the membership of the JSC will include: representatives of the key Government ministries; civil society representatives; and UN Chair/Co-Chair of the UNSDCF Results Groups.

The JSC ensures alignment with national, regional and international development processes, mechanisms and goals and links with other processes such as the Voluntary National Reviews. The JSC will: review progress in UNSDCF implementation; provide strategic guidance related to priorities for the coming year, as well as challenges that need to be addressed; and, guide strategic partnership and financing/funding opportunities to be explored.

The JSC will meet once a year: in Q.1 to review the progress made in the previous year and review and endorse the Joint Work Plans.

Coordination of the UNSDCF implementation is undertaken through the Results Groups. Each UNSDCF strategic priority has a corresponding Results Group. A Results Group comprises contributing UN development entities (resident and non-resident) and is chaired or co-chaired by UN Heads of Agencies. Results Groups improve internal coordination and ensure a coherent UN system-wide approach to a strategic priority. They make the UN Timor-Leste a more effective partner and reduce transactions costs for stakeholders. Results Groups meets three times a year.

Alongside the Results Groups, other UN inter-agency groups will continue to operate to support UNSDCF implementation.

Composed of Monitoring and Evaluation from all UN agencies, the **UN M&E Group** will develop the UNSDCF M&E Plan, support the Results Groups with the preparation of Joint Work Plans; support the Results Groups to monitor the implementation of the UNSDCF; and draft the annual One Country Results Report. The UN M&E Group will work closely with the National Bureau of Statistics and other relevant partners, agencies and institutions at all levels to support capacities and ensure access to quality data.

The **Gender Theme Group (GTG)** will ensure the UN system is unified and coordinated in providing support to the Government and other partners on issues related to gender equality. The GTG will provide guidance to and strengthen the capacity of the Results Groups to mainstream gender quality.

The **Operations Management Group (OMT)** will build on existing efficiency gains and seek to find new ways of improving organizational effectiveness for the UN’s work in the country, in support of the UNCT reconfiguration required to deliver on the UNSDCF. The OMT will develop the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) 2.0, and coordinate the roll-out of BOS 2.0 amongst UN agencies in Timor-Leste.

The **UN Communications Group (UNCG)** will support joint UN communications and advocacy efforts on SDGs and the Decade of Action, so that the UN speaks with One Voice with common messages on key issues.

The **UN Resident Coordinator’s Office (RCO)** will facilitate and support the establishment and functioning of the UNSDCF governance structure, providing further guidance and tools. It will also promote the development of strategic partnerships and joint programmes to enable the UN in Timor-Leste to maximise its impact, effectiveness and contribution to the country’s development.

# CHAPTER 4: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

Throughout the UNSDCF implementation, the principles of leaving no-one behind, gender equality, resilience and sustainability will be used and results in these dimensions measured. The UN Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Group will work closely with the National Statistics Bureau and the relevant counterparts in the Minister of Finance and Planning and provide coherent support to address data gaps and improve quality of data and analysis needed to measure progress towards the SDGs.

The M&E processes will be robust and timely, allowing programming to be adapted accordingly during the UNSDCF implementation. The UNSDCF is a living document, whose implementation will be guided by the findings and recommendations of the joint monitoring and review exercises.

A multi-year costed M&E Plan for the full duration of the Cooperation Framework will be developed during the year preceding the beginning of the Cooperation Framework cycle. This will be conducted in collaboration with the relevant Government agencies, including the General Directorate of Statistics. The M&E Plan will ensure data collection activities take place in a timely manner, and that the data collected generates the evidence needed to measure the Cooperation Framework results. Additionally, the M&E Plan will support the Government in data collection capacity building.

## 4.1. Monitoring plan

**Baseline data**

The baseline data in the Results Matrix provides information on the current situation. Baseline data are use the latest available reliable data sources, based on national sources or other sources in line with the data in the CCA, and in most cases, the 2019 SDG Voluntary National Review report. Baseline data will be updated as new data becomes available (including the Census 2021 and the Labour Force Survey (LFS)). Where appropriate data does not exist, the best available proxy is used instead.

The Results Matrix also include indicators without baseline data or proxy indicators. These indicators are considered important to measure the UNSDCF results and SDGs acceleration, and thus will be areas for potential studies/research to be undertaken during the UNSDCF implementation period. These indicators indicate important areas to tap into in order to accelerate the SDGs.

**Establishing targets**

Each indicator has a target which is jointly established by the UN and Government partners. The SDGs have not yet been nationalized in Timor-Leste. The following methodology has been used to establish the targets:

1. The targets are based on official, national targets, and/or policies.
2. If national targets do not exist, the SDG Global Goal Targets and/or international standards/projections are used to calculate a trend and target. These targets are based on calculations from global trends and standards and provide a starting point for determining targets. These targets are then contextualized on an indicator-by-indicator basis.
3. The UN and relevant Government partners jointly determine and agree on the targets.
4. As new baseline data becomes available, targets will also be updated.

**Data limitations**

Several SDG indicators in the UNSDCF Results Matrix are only measured every ten years in conjunction with data collection timelines (eg. the Census 2021). The Results Matrix, therefore, also includes intermediary results (sub-outcomes) and corresponding indicators, which for a large majority can be measured more frequently, through surveys, administrative data and other data collection mechanisms. In the event where a sub-outcome cannot be measured annually, a proxy indicator will be used to assess progress.

**Field-level monitoring**

Joint field monitoring visits will be one of the main tools for joint collection of field-level monitoring information (qualitative and quantitative) on results, processes and activities.

**Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer**

Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies for monitoring all activities

supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel

responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN system agencies. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/contracts with the UN system agencies,
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies’ standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring,
3. Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

4.1.1. Risks and opportunities

The CCA identified several risks and threats likely to hamper progress towards the SDGs, as well as risk mitigation measures and opportunities that would help accelerate progress.  Those risks with the highest likelihood of occurring as well as their potential impact on the achievement of the UNSDCF outcomes have been identified as follows.

**The political deadlock** has adversely impacted the country’s development since 2017 and continues to hamper and postpone key decisions regarding the future direction of the country.  The political situation is already affecting policy development, implementation and delivery of services, which has led to a negative effect on economic growth, with a potential risk on stability. Unless resolved, it would have a negative consequence on the achievement of the UNSDCF outcomes.  The evolution of the situation in the political domain is mostly in the hands of key leaders in the country. It will be important to increase the dialogue with key leaders and stakeholders regarding the risks of prolonging the political impasse and the importance of finding solutions to the ongoing political divide. The Timor-Leste Development Partners Group can be used to generate common advocacy messages and engage in a structured dialogue with the government and key political leaders. The UN will also use its influence in-country, at regional and global levels to assist the country’s leaders to remain focused on stability and progressing the SDGs and human rights. Through its in-country presence and regional/Headquarters work, the UN will work with government, key leaders, Parliament, political parties and other partners to help ensure that the country remains stable and continues to focus on progressing the SDGs.

**The oil dependent economy** and its unsustainability constitute significant economic risks for Timor-Leste that may negatively impact the achievement of UNSDCF outcomes. These developments could have possible spillover effects on the political and social domains. The UNSDCF aims to address this risk through accelerating economic diversification, decoupling economic growth from the extractive sectors and investing in the human capital and an inclusive labour force with 21st century skills. Through joint UN support for the development of an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) together with the WB, ADB and EU, SDG financing solutions will be further explored.

**Fiscal unsustainability of the current social transfers, violence against women and girls (VAWG) and high level of youth unemployment** are all risks to social cohesion that underlines the achievement of the UNSDCF outcomes. The UNSDCF supports national efforts to reform the social protection system to ensure that the vulnerable groups are targeted through sustainable social protection/assistance schemes. Gender equality is firmly entrenched across all UNSDCF results areas, including specific efforts to break the inter-generational cycle of violence and the legacy of a violent past, through collectively addressing violence against women and children and violence amongst youth.

**Climate risks and the country’s vulnerability to disaster risks, including health emergencies,** are potential risks that would side-track the achievement of the UNSDCF outcomes. In recognition of this risk, the UNSDCF focuses on building resilience to climate change and to health emergencies, as well as on strengthening disaster risk management (DRM) at national, sub-national and community levels. As the co-chair of the Humanitarian Partners Group (HPG), the UN Resident Coordinator will ensure that the HPG functions as a multi-stakeholder platform for disaster preparedness and response, including early warning early action to climate and other disaster risks.

With 90% of the land in Timor-Leste governed by customary land tenure systems and not formally registered96, growing **land disputes and dispossessions in the urban and peri-urban areas** have a potential to threaten security and stability in the country over the longer term, with negative consequences to the achievement of the UNSDCF outcomes. The UN will continue to engage in a dialogue with the Government and other relevant stakeholders to support the development of a roadmap to address the issues related to land disputes and dispossessions.

Timor-Leste **trades** approximately 70% of goods with Indonesia, Singapore, China and Vietnam99. Timor-Leste has a very low and uniform tariff (2.5%) with few exceptions and no stated quotas. Joining the WTO and/or ASEAN would be an opportunity to strengthen Timor-Leste’s market access and help grow the country’s exports, particularly in Asia. This would have positive consequences to the achievement of the UNSDCF outcomes. However, this can also weaken the development of its domestic economy, as a result of an influx of goods and services from more competitive markets. Accessing a greater percentage of ‘niche’ external markets could have a significant impact in Timor-Leste, in particular if the country is able to negotiate favorable terms of trade. The UN, together with the World Bank and other partners, is supporting Timor-Leste to help prepare for membership of ASEAN and the WTO through its work at country, regional and global levels.

**Remittances** are an important source of income for many households in the country. In 2018, Timorese workers living abroad sent USD 91 million home. Timor-Leste has established seasonal worker programs with Australia and South Korea, and it aims to increase access to labour migration schemes and expand destination countries including New Zealand, ASEAN and CPLP countries, as well as the Middle East.  With the right policies, systems and programmes in place, diaspora remittances could potentially be an opportunity to diversify SDG financing in Timor-Leste.[[71]](#footnote-71)

4.1.2. Cooperation Framework review and reporting

Annually, the UNSDCF Results Groups, with support from the UN M&E Group, will undertake a review of progress at output (Joint Work Plans) and outcome level results (UNSDCF Results Matrix) and produce an annual One UN Country Results Report on the following markers:

* Quality of implementation;
* Results achieved;
* Partnerships established or requiring prioritization;
* Risks, threats and opportunities emerging in achieving the SDGs;
* Resources leveraged for financing the SDGs and resources mobilized and delivered by the UN in Timor-Leste;
* Continued validity of the Theory of Change; and,
* Innovations.

Implementation of the UN INFO system will be prioritized in 2020 and will provide a vital tool in supporting annual planning as well as review and reporting - as Results Matrix data will be collected, monitored and evaluated in this system.

The One Country Results Report will be submitted to the JSC at the end of each year. During the annual meeting in Q.1 the following year, the JSC will issue recommendations on the necessary adjustments to the Cooperation Framework itself or through the Joint Work Plans as part of adaptive programming.

**4.2. Evaluation plan**

An independent evaluation of the UNSDCF will take place during the penultimate year of the implementation period (2024), tentatively during the second quarter, to allow for the evaluation findings and recommendations to inform the development of the next UNSDCF, which is expected to start in the third quarter of 2024. All stakeholders – including the Government, civil society and intended beneficiaries of UNSDCF - will be involved in the evaluation process. Individual UN agency country programme evaluations will evaluate UN agency country programmes’ contributions to the UNSDCF results, which will inform the UNSDCF final evaluation.

Based on the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms and Standards, the evaluation will assess whether the UNSDCF expected results have been achieved, and whether other unintended results are observed. The evaluation will also assess if the UNSDCF made a worthwhile, coherent, durable and cost-efficient contribution to collective UN system outcomes and national development processes to achieve the 2030 Agenda. The quality of the evaluation will be guaranteed through the technical oversight of the UN M&E Group, while ensuring the independence of the evaluation.

Following the finalization of the Evaluation Report, the UN will prepare a Management Response to ensure accountability.

Bibliography

Bundy, D.A.P., N. de Silva, S. Horton, D. T. Jamison, and G. C. Patton, “Optimizing Education Outcomes: High-Return Investments in School Health for Increased Participation and Learning, Disease Control Priorities.”(Third edition), 2018: edited by Jamison D T, R Nugent, H Gelband, S Horton, P Jha, R Laxminarayan, C Mock. Washington, DC: The World Bank.

Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft (BEH) and Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict (IFHV), “The World Risk Report.”2019, available <https://weltrisikobericht.de/english-2/>

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Timor-Leste National Action Programme to Combat Land Degradation, 2017.

Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL), “Report on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals: From ashes to reconciliation, reconstruction and sustainable development, Voluntary National Review of Timor-Leste 2019.” Dili, Timor-Leste, 2019.

Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL), Report on Education, 2018.

Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL), Review of Strategic Plan, 2017.

Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) (2010a), “Strategic Development Plan, 2011–2030.“ Dili, Office of the Prime Minister, 2010.

Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), National Risk Assessment and Mapping, 2013.

International Monetary Fund (IMF), Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Staff report for the 2019 Article IV consultation, 2019, available <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2019/05/07/Democratic-Republic-of-Timor-Leste-2019-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-46874>

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF), “The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC).” accessed January 22, 2019, available <http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/3_IPC_Timor%20Leste_CFI_20182023_English.pdf>

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF), General Directorate of Forest, Coffee and Industrial Crops, “Draft National Action Programme to Combat Land Degradation.” 2017.

Ministry of Finance (MoF), General Directorate of Statistics (GDS), Census, 2015.

Ministry of Finance (MoF), General Directorate of Statistics (GDS), Labour Force Survey (LFS), 2010, 2013, 2016.

Ministry of Finance (MoF), General Directorate of Statistics (GDS) and Ministry of Health (MoH), Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), 2016.

Ministry of Finance (MoF), General Directorate of Statistics (GDS) (2019b). Timor-Leste’s National Accounts 2000 – 2018, 2019.

Ministry of Finance (MoF), State Budget 2019 Book 5 – Development Partners, Timor-Leste, 2019

Ministry of Health (MoH), Timor-Leste Food and Nutrition Survey (TLFNS), 2013.

Mongabay, Deforestation statistics for Timor-Leste, 2018, available <https://rainforests.mongabay.com/deforestation/archive/Timor-Leste.htm>.

Pawelz, J., “Security, Violence, and Outlawed Martial Arts Groups in Timor-Leste.” *Asian Journal of Peacebuilding*, 3(1), pp. 121-136, 2015.

Perova, E.; Caminha, S., “Women Farmers in Timor-Leste: Bridging the Gender Gap in Agricultural Productivity.” (Tetum), *EAPGIL Policy Briefs*; no. 4. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group and UN Women, 2019, available http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/276321544729561229/
Women-Farmers-in-Timor-Leste-Bridging-the-Gender-Gap-in-Agricultural-Productivity

Petroleum Fund Law, Law No. 9/2005, n.d., accessed March 2, 2020, available <http://www.laohamutuk.org/Oil/PetFund/PFLaw9-2005En.pdf>

Secretary of State for Vocational Training and Employment (SEPFOPE), 2014b, “Tracer Study Technical Training Graduates 2014: A tracer study to evaluate the satisfaction and employment prospects for graduates of accredited technical training courses in Timor-Leste.” Dili, 2014.

The Asia Foundation, “Understanding Violence against Women and Children in Timor-Leste: Findings from the Nabilan Baseline Study.” Dili, 2016.

The Economist Intelligence Unit, “EIU Democracy Index 2018 - World Democracy Report.”

available  <https://www.eiu.com/topic/democracy-index>.

United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNDG), “United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Guidance.” 2019.

United Nations Development Group (UNDG) and International Labour Organization (ILO), “UNDG Social Protection Coordination Toolkit: Coordinating the Design and Implementation of Nationally Defined Social Protection Floors.” Geneva, 2016.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), “Beyond Income, Beyond Averages, Beyond Today: Inequalities in Human Development in the 21st Century.” Timor-Leste National Human Development Report (HDR), New York, 2019.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Human Development Index (HDI), accessed December 17, 2019, available <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi>

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2018b). “Planning the Opportunities for a Youthful Population.” Timor-Leste National Human Development Report (HDR), New York, 2018.

United Nations International Children’s Education Fund (UNICEF) Timor-Leste, “Baseline Study of Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices towards Ten Key Focus Areas of Parenting in Timor-Leste.” Dili, 2017.

United Nations International Children’s Education Fund (UNICEF) Timor-Leste (2016a). “Study on violence against children in and around educational settings.” Dili, 2016.

United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), “Summary of Key Findings and Recommendations.” 2015, available [https://www.unicef.org/timorleste/media/2676/file/Summary\_of\_Key\_Findings\_
eng.pdf.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/timorleste/media/2676/file/Summary_of_Key_Findings_eng.pdf.pdf)

United Nations International Children’s Education Fund (UNICEF) Timor-Leste, “Sustainable Development Goals, Child Data Book 2018 Timor-Leste.” Dili, 2019.

United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO), Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), “Progress on Household Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene 2000-2017, Special Focus on Inequalities.” 2019.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNDOC), Timor-Leste Country Profile, n.d., available

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/treaties/CAC/country-profile/CountryProfile.html?code=TLS>

World Bank, Enterprise Survey 2015, 2017, available

<https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2806>

World Bank, Ministry of Finance (MoF) General Directorate of Statistics (GDS), “Poverty in Timor-Leste 2014.” Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group, 2016, available

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/577521475573958572/Poverty-in-Timor-Leste-2014>

World Bank, “Timor-Leste Economic Report 2018: Regaining Momentum? ” Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group, 2018a.

ANNEXES

## Annex 1: RESULTS MATRIX[[72]](#footnote-72)

**Annex 2: LEGAL CLAUSES**

|  |
| --- |
| **Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan (SDP)[[73]](#footnote-73) Priorities Supported by the UNSDCF** |
| 1. **Social Capital**

“The true wealth of any nation is in the strength of its people. Maximizing the overall health, education and quality of life of the Timorese people is central to building a fair and progressive nation” (SDP)Optimize multi-sectoral and cross-cutting areas of effective collaboration to achieve health, education and environmental goals, an essential condition for fighting hunger and poverty and increasing employment opportunities, productivity and growth of the country (Government priorities 2020-2023):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Education and training | Health | Social Inclusion | Environment |
| “By 2030, the people of Timor-Leste will be educated and knowledgeable, able to live long and productive lives, and have access to a quality education that will allow them to participate in the economic, social and political development of our nation.” | “By 2030, Timor-Leste will have a healthier population as a result of comprehensive, high quality health services accessible to all Timorese people. In turn, this will have reduced poverty, raised income levels and improved national productivity.” | “By 2030, Timor-Leste will be a strong, cohesive and progressive nation where the rights and interests of its most vulnerable citizens are protected.” | “By 2030, Timor-Leste the strong bond between Timorese people and the environment will be restored and our natural resources and our environment will be managed sustainably for the benefit of all.” |

1. **Infrastructure Development**

“Timor-Leste will invest in the core and productive infrastructure needed to sustain a growing, productive and connected nation” (SDP)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Water and sanitation | Roads and bridges |
| “By 2030, all citizens in Timor-Leste will have access to clean water and improved sanitation” | “Improve our core infrastructure including roads and bridges” |

1. **Economic Development**

“Timor-Leste will build a modern, diversified economy based on the agriculture, tourism and petroleum industries, with a flourishing private sector and new opportunities for all our people (SDP)”“Promote sustained income growth, stimulating private initiative, economic diversification and the successful use of different development opportunities (Government priorities 2020-2023)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Agriculture  | Rural development | Investment |
| “A thriving agricultural sector to reduce poverty, provide food security and promote economic growth in rural areas and our nation as a whole.” | “The creation of local jobs is the best way to improve the lives and livelihoods of people living in rural areas.” | “To build our nation and provide jobs and income for our people, we will attract investors to our key industry sectors, partner with international firms in building our infrastructure and support local firms to start-up and grow.” |

1. **Institutional Framework**

“Stability and security are necessary preconditions to social and economic development. After many years of conflict, Timor-Leste’s goal is to be a stable and secure nation that recognizes the rule of law and provides access to justice for all our citizens” (SDP)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Justice | Public Sector Management and Good Governance |
| We will adopt a comprehensive strategy to build the Timor-Leste justice system and enhance its capacity to fulfil its role and functions. | The public sector in Timor-Leste will be central to building trust in government, which is a prerequisite of nation building |

1. **Economic Context and Macroeconomic Direction**

“Our vision is that by 2030 Timor-Leste will have joined the ranks of upper middle-income countries, eradicated extreme poverty and established a sustainable and diversified non-oil economy” (SDP)**Cross-Cutting Goal: Gender Equality** “Our vision is that in 2030 Timor-Leste will be a gender-fair society here human dignity and women’s rights are valued, protected and promoted by our laws and culture.” (SDP) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| UNSDCF Strategic Priority 1  | NUTRITION, FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE  |
| **Related Global SDG Targets :**  |
| 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 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 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 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 adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism |
| **UNSDCF OUTCOME 1:** By 2025, nutrition, food security and agricultural productivity have improved for all, irrespective of the individual ability, gender, age, socio-economic status and geographical location |
| **Outcome indicators**  |
| 1.a Prevalence of undernourishment (SDG Indicator 2.1.1.)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 24.9 % nationally | < 12.5% |

Data Source: FAOSTAT (2016-2018) |
| 1.b Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) (SDG Indicator 2.1.2), disaggregated by municipality

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Food Insecurity | 36 % | < 18% |
| Severe food insecurity | 15% | < 7.5% |
| Moderate food insecurity | 21% | < 10.5% |

Data Source: At this stage MAF, IPC (2018) provides data at national and municipal level (proxy). Later, FIES (June 2020) will provide the baseline. |
| 1.c Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years (SDG Indicator 2.2.1), disaggregated by sex and geographic location

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 50 % nationally | < 30% |

Data Source: TLFNS 2013 |
| 1.d Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight), disaggregated by sex and geographic location

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Wasting | 11 % | < 5% |
| Overweight | 5% | < 5% |

Data Source:DHS, TLFNS 2013 |
| **UNSDCF Results** | **Indicators** | **Partners** |
| **Sub-Outcome 1.1:** **Nutrition, access to water and sanitation**By 2025, access to quality nutrition services in particular for adolescents, women of reproductive age and children under five years old (incl. life-saving interventions, micronutrients supplementation, social protection programmes, infant and young child feeding, in particular breastfeeding), and hygiene, water and sanitation services for all has improved significantly and sustainably. | **Indicator 1.1.1:** Min Dietary Diversity disaggregated by age and sex

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| MDD Women of Reproductive Age (WRA) | TLFNS 2020 to provide baseline | NNS to establish target (under revision)  |
| MDD in children 6 to 23 month-old | 34% | > 50% |

Data Source: DHS 2016, TLFNS 2020, NNS (2014-2019) | Ministry of Health,Ministry of Education Youth and Sport Ministry of Public Works,Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, Secretary of State for Equality and InclusionFAO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO Civil societyPrivate sector |
| **Indicator 1.1.2:** Breastfeeding rate (early initiation and exclusive until 6 months)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Early initiation | 75 % | > 93.4%  |
| Exclusive until 6 months | 50 % | > 80% |

Data Source: DHS 2016, NNS 2014-2019 |
| **Indicator 1.1.3:** Proportion of households using safely managed drinking water (SDG 6.1.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline  | Target |
| Not yet assessed, area for further research/data collection  | Under discussion with relevant partners |

Note. Baseline study to be conducted upon available resources. Safely managed includes accessibility and quality, defined as water available, always free of harmful microorganisms and priority chemical contamination.  |
| **Indicator 1.1.4:** Proportion of households using improved and non-shared sanitation facilities (basic service level)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 44 % | Under discussion with relevant partners  |

Data Source: JMP 2019  |
| **Sub-Outcome 1.2:** **Agri-food systems and food security**By 2025, agricultural productivity and income have sustainably increased based on climate-smart / resilient crop, livestock, forestry and fisheries’ production, post-harvest management and access to markets, in particular for smallholder producers, women farmers and rural youth. | **Indicator 1.2.1** Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size (SDG Indicator 2.3.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target  |
| MAF/FAO to establish in 2020 following SDG methodology | +50 %  |

Data Source: MAF, FAO 2019 | Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Secretary State Environment / National Directorate for Climate Change,Secretary State for Equality and Inclusion Secretary of State for Cooperatives FAO, ILO, UNDP, UN Women, WFP World BankCivil Society (in particular HASATIL members)Private sector (including traders, processors, service providers, cooperatives) |
| **Indicator 1.2.2:** Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status (SDG indicator 2.3.2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| MAF/FAO to establish in 2020 following SDG methodology | +50 % |

Data Source: MAF, FAO 2020 |
| **Indicator 1.2.3:** Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (SDG indicator 2.4.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| MAF/FAO to establish in 2020 following SDG methodology | Increased  |

Data Source: MAF, FAO 2020 |
| **Indicator 1.2.4:** Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP (SDG indicator 14.7.1 )

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| MAF/FAO to establish in 2020 following SDG methodology | > 1.25%Increased |

Data Source: MAF, FAO 2020 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [[74]](#footnote-74)UNSDCF Strategic Priority 2  | SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL |
| **Related Global SDG Targets**   |
| 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small-and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets  |
| **UNSDCF OUTCOME 2:** By 2025, institutions and people throughout Timor-Leste in all their diversity, especially women and youth, benefit from sustainable economic opportunities and decent work to reduce poverty |
| **Outcome Indicators**   |
| 2.a Annual growth rate of real non-oil GDP – (SDG Indicator 8.2.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 4.8% (2019) | 5% per year |

Data Source: IMF Country Report No. 19/124 |
| 2.b Average monthly earnings of female and male employees, by age group (SDG Indicator 8.5.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 530.8 USDG | 756.8 USD |

Data Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2013 |
| 2.c Unemployment rate, by sex, age group and persons with disabilities (SDG indicator 8.5.2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 10.4% | 9.3% |

Data Source: Mini LFS 2016 |
| 2.d Percentage of low pay employees by sex, age group and educational attainment, by sex and age[[75]](#footnote-75).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 28% | 25% |

Data Source: LFS 2013 |
| 2.e Proportion of Micro, small and medium (private) enterprises having access to credits (SDG Indicator 9.3.2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 21% | 23% |

Data Source: World Bank Enterprise Survey (2018) and Development Financing Assessment (DFA) report 2018. |
| **UNSDCF Results** | **Indicators** | **Partners** |
| **Sub-outcome 2.1:** **Policy and institutional framework for decent work and productive employment**Institutional regulatory and policy frameworks which are gender responsive, foster employment and jobs through enabling business environment, social dialogue, social protection, and strengthened labour rights especially for the groups facing greater barriers in accessing decent work opportunities (such as unpaid domestic workers) | **Indicator 2.1.1:**  Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers (SDG Indicator 10.4.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 29.8% (2016) | 35% |

Data Source: National Accounts | Secretary of State for Vocational Training and Employment (SEFOPE), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion (MSSI), ILO, IOM, UNCDF, UNDP, UN WomenCCITL, KSTL |
| **Indicator 2.1.2:** Share of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex(SDG indicator 8.3.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 72% (2013) | 65% |

Note. Male 70 %, Female 76 %Data Source: Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2013, to be updated with LFS 2020 |
| **Sub-outcome 2.2:** **Business environment**By 2025, conditions and incentives for diversified and sustainable entrepreneurship and private sector growth, prioritizing NEET youth, women, returning labour migrants and rural population, are created. | **Indicator 2.2.1:** Procedures, time, cost and paid-in minimum capital to start a limited liability company, disaggregated by sex and age

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Procedure | 6 days | 4.9 days |
| Time | 13 days | 9.2 days |
| Cost | 0.7 (% of income per capita) | 3.0 (% of income per capita) |
| Paid-in min capital | 0.3 (% of income per capita) | 7.6 (% of income per capita) |

Data Source: World Bank Ease of Doing Business Report 2019 | SEFOPE, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MECAII), MERLAP, TRADEINVEST, Secretary State for CooperativesILO, IOM, UNCDF, UNDP, UNICEFCCITL, KSTL, Financial Institutions |
| **Indicator 2.2.2:** Proportion of Micro, small and medium enterprises having access to credits (SDG indicator 9.3.2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 21% | 23% |

Data Source: World Bank Enterprise Survey (2018) and Development Financing Assessment (DFA) report 2018.  |
| **Sub-outcome 2.3:** **Skills development**By 2025, inclusive and innovative learning and training systems including public and private TVET are put in place to support lifelong learning, competencies and skills development of people particularly women and youth to engage in gainful employment. | **Indicator 2.3.1:** Percentage of youth (aged 15-24) not in education, employment or training (SDG Indicator 8.6.1)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Total | 20% | 18% |

Note: Male 17%, Female 24%Data Source: Census 2015 | SEFOPE, Ministry of EducationILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNVKSTL, CCITL, Private Providers of Technical and Vocational Training  |
| **Indicator 2.3.2:** Percentage of youth/adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills by sex and type of skill (SDG Indicator 4.4.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| Ranks 130 out of 143 orScore 2.8 out of 7  | 3.0/7 |

Data Source: Network Readiness Index (2015), World Economic Forum, 2018 National Human Development Report, Timor-Leste. UNDP |
| UNSDCF Strategic Priority 3  | EARLY CHILHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND LIFE-LONG LEARNING OUTCOMES AND SKILLS |
| **Related Global SDG Targets:**  |
| 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States  |
| **UNSDCF OUTCOME 3:** By 2025, all people of Timor-Leste, regardless of gender identity, abilities, geographic location and particular vulnerabilities, have increased access to quality formal and innovative learning pathways (from early childhood through lifelong learning) and acquire foundational, transferable, digital and job-specific skills |
| 3.a Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex (SDG Indicator 4.2.1)Proxy indicator: Percentage of children age 36-47 months who are developmentally on track on the early child development index score.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Total | 43.9% | Under discussion with relevant partners |

Note: Male 42.7 %, Female 45.2 %, Urban 51.1 %, Rural 41 %. For proxy indicator, age range will change to 36-59 months in next DHS)Data Source: ECD module in DHS 2016 |
| 3.b Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, disaggregated by sex, location, wealth (and other where data are available) (SDG Indicators 4.6.1 ) Proxy indicator:Adult and youth Literacy Rate – reported by age, sex, geography and language.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Adult | 64.4% | Under discussion with relevant partners |
| Youth (15-24) | 84.4% |

Data Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2015 |
| **UNSDCF Results** | **Indicators** | **Partners** |
| **Sub-outcome 3.1:** **Access to ECD and ECE**By 2025, families, schools and education institutions and systems for early child education and ECD have the knowledge, capacities and resources required to ensure children access to gender-sensitive ECD and ECE services and are holistically prepared for success in basic education.  | **Indicator 3.1.1:** NER in ECE age 3-5 disaggregated by age, sex, municipality

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Total | 20.40% | Under discussion with relevant partners |

Note: Female 21.34%, Male 19.56 %Data Source:EMIS 2018  | Ministry of Education Youth and Sport Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Culture Ministry of Finance Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion Ministry of State AdministrationFAO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO World Bank, Bilateral partners (NFAT)Local authorities/Municipalities Development partners including Civil societyPrivate sector including private schools; Universities, schools; Parent associations; Students councils.Alola Foundation  |
| **Indicator 3.1.2:** Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex. (SDG Indicator 4.2.1)Proxy indicator:Percentage of children age 36-47 months who are developmentally on track on the early child development index score.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Total | 43.9% | Under discussion with relevant partners |

Note: Female 45.2 %, Male 42.7 %, Urban 51.1%, Rural 41% Age range will change to 36-59 months in next DHS.Data Source:ECD module in DHS 2016 |
| **Indicator 3.1.3:** Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex, municipality (access) (SDG Indicator 4.2.2)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Total | 45.9% | Under discussion with relevant partners |

Note: Female 47.1 %, Male 44.7 % Data Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2015 |
| **Sub-outcome 3.2:****Access to and completion of quality basic and secondary education** By 2025, children (girls and boys), particularly in rural areas, are supported through social protection and other means have increased access to and completion of inclusive, equitable, relevant quality basic education and secondary in safe learning environment that promotes healthy gender norms and relationships. | **Indicator 3.2.1:** NER in primary, pre-secondary and secondary education disaggregated by sex

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Primary | 89% | Under discussion with relevant partners |
| Pre-secondary | 55.13% |
| Secondary | 39.19% |

Notes: Primary: Girls: 93.21%, Boys: 85.45 %Pre-Secondary: Girls: 59.52 %, Boys: 47.24 %Secondary: Girls: 44.07%, Boys 32.63 %Data Source: EMIS 2018 | Ministry of Education Youth and Sport Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Culture, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion Ministry of State Administration,Secretariat of State for Civil Protection FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, WHO, World Bank, Bilateral partnersLocal authorities/MunicipalitiesPrivate sector including private schools; Universities, schools; Parent associations; Students councils.Development partners Plan International  |
| **Indicator 3.2.2:** Proportion of the population age 15 and above that has finished primary school, pre-secondary or higher

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Primary | 40.4% | Under discussion with relevant partners |
| Pre-secondary or higher | 28.8% |

Data Source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2015  |
| **Indicator 3.2.3:** Percentage of basic and secondary schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (f) basic handwashing facilities (as per the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) indicator definitions) (SDG Indicator 4.a.1)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Electricity | 80.51% | Under discussion with relevant partners |
| Single-sex basic sanitation facilities | 65.76% |
| Handwashing | 58.87% |

Note. Data for internet, computers, and adapted infrastructure not available. Data Source: EMIS 2018 |
| **Indicator 3.2.4:** Proportion of teachers in a) pre-primary; b) primary; c) lower secondary; and d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in given country (SDG Indicator 4.c.1) Proxy Indicator: Pre-school, primary, secondary teachers that have qualifications in line with Government standards

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Pre-school  | 34% | Under discussion with relevant partners  |
| Basic education | 76% |  |
| Secondary  | 96% |  |

Data Source: EMIS 2018 |
| **Sub-outcome 3.3:****Life-long learning**By 2025, out-of-school children, youth, young mothers and adults, particularly in rural and poor urban areas, have increased access to inclusive, equitable, relevant and quality formal and non-formal education, including through social protection and other schemes, and to innovative learning pathways that promotes lifelong learning.  | **Indicator 3.3.1****:** Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months (SDG Indicator 4.3.1) Proxy Indicator:Percent currently following any technical or vocational training or course, outside the formal secondary, polytechnic or university education

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| Census 2021 to provide baseline | TBD |

Data Source: Census 2021 | Ministry of Education Youth and Sport Ministry of Higher Education, Science and CultureMinistry of FinanceMinistry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion Ministry of State AdministrationFAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, WHO, World Bank, DFAAT, Bilateral partners Local authorities/MunicipalitiesPrivate sector including private schools; Universities, schools; Parent associations; Students councils.Development PartnersDFAT |
| **Indicator 3.3.2:** Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were first married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (SDG indicator 5.3.1)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Before age 15 | 2.6% | Under discussion with relevant partners |
| Before age 18 | 15% |

Data Source: DHS 2016 |
| **UNSDCF Strategic Priority 4** | **QUALITY HEALTH CARE AND WELL-BEING** |
| **Related Global SDG Targets** |
| 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable  |
| **UNSDCF OUTCOME 4:** By 2025, the people of Timor-Leste increasingly demand and have access to gender-responsive equitable, high quality, resilient and inclusive Primary Health Care and strengthened social protection, including in time of emergencies |
| **UNSDCF Outcome 4** |
| 4.a Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (SDG indicator 3.1.2) (geographical disaggregation)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 56.7%53% (Jan-Sep 2019) | >70% |

Data Source: DHS and HMIS |
| 4.b Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) - (SDG indicator 3.2.2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 19 | 15 |

Data Source: DHS 2016 |
| 4.c Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) - (SDG indicator 3.2.3) (geographical disaggregation)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 41 | 33 |

Data Source: DHS 2016 |
| 4.d Maternal mortality ratio (SDG indicator 3.1.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 195 | <100% |

Data Source: DHS |
| 4. e Proportion of children 12-23 months fully vaccinated (SDG indicator 3.2.3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 52% | 70% |

Data Source: EPI survey |
| 4.f Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population (by age group, sex and key populations) (SDG Indicator 3.3.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 170 | 15 |

Note: Baseline is number of new cases Data Source: MOH 2019 |
| 4.g Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 persons per year (SDG Indicator 3.3.2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 498 | 249 |

Data Source: TB program, MOH |
| 4.h Malaria incident cases per 1,000 persons per year (SDG Indicator 3.3.3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 0 | Eliminated by 2021 |

Data Source: Program, MOH |
| 4.i Number of new hepatitis B infections per 100,000 population in a given year (SDG Indicator 3.3.4)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 6.5 | <5 |

Data Source: Program, MOH |
| 4.j Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases (SDG Indicator 3.3.5)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Lymphatic Filariasis | 1.2 million at risk | Eliminated |
| Yaws | 0.02 % | Eliminated |
| Leprosy | 1/10,000 per year | Eliminated |

Data Source: Program, MOH |
| 4.k Mortality of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (SDG Indicator 3.4.1) (gender disaggregation)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 19.9 | <20 |

Data Source: STEPS survey 2018 |
| 4.l Percentage of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (SDG Indicator 3.7.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 46.6% (2016) | 60% |

Data Source: DHS |
| 4.m Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14; aged 15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group (SDG Indicator 3.7.2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 42 (aged 15-19) | Under discussion with relevant partners |

Data Source: DHS |
| **UNSDCF Results** | **Indicators** | **Partners** |
| **Sub-outcome 4.1:** **Primary Health Care** By 2025, health care institutions in Timor-Leste have improved delivery of quality, gender-responsive, equitable and resilient Primary Health Care for Universal Health Coverage, including sexual and reproductive health and rights and in time of emergencies. | **Indicator 4.1.1:** Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population) (SDG Indicator 3.8.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 52 (UHC Index, 2017) | 70 |

Data Source:SDG Profile | Ministry of HealthMinistry of Education, Youth and Sports; Ministry of FinanceMinistry of InteriorMinistry of Legislative Reform and Parliamentary AffairsMinistry of State AdministrationMinistry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion Ministry of Plans and Strategic Investment Ministry of Public WorksMinistry of Transport and Communication; Ministry of TourismMinistry of Trade and IndustryMinistry of Agriculture and FisheriesPublic Service CommissionRegulatory Authorities in HealthNational Institute for Social SecurityFAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA UNICEF, WFP, WHOWorld Bank, Bilateral partnersUniversities, Media establishments and other health centers |
| **Indicator 4.1.2:** Proportion of children with wasting receiving treatment services

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| TLFNS 2020 to provide baseline | >80% |

Data Source: DHS/FNS |
| **Indicator 4.1.3:** Proportion of children under 5 years of age and pregnant women receiving interventions for prevention of anaemia

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Children under 5 years of age  | TLFNS 2020 to provide baseline | 80% |
| Pregnant women | TLFNS 2020 to provide baseline | 80% |

Data Source: DHS/FNS  |
| **Indicator 4.1.4:** Percentage of children under-5 with diarrhea seeking care

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 60% | >80% |

Data Source:DHS 2016 |
| **Indicator 4.1.5:** Number of functioning EmonC Facilities providing quality service (Geographic disaggregation)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 4 (2015) | 36 |

Data Source: MOH and UNFPA |
| **Indicator 4.1.6:** Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis (SDG Indicator 3.b.3)[[76]](#footnote-76) (Geographic disaggregation)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| Not yet assessed, area for further research/data collection | **>**80 |

Note. Baseline study to be conducted upon available resources. Data Source: IHMIS, MOH |
| **Indicator 4.1.7:** International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity index

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 72 (2017) | **>**80 |

Data Source:WHO IHR monitoring |
| **Indicator 4.1.8:** Age standardized suicide mortality rate per 100,000 population (SDG Indicator 3.4.2)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| All | 8 | 6.5 |
| Male | 10.2 | <8 |
| Female | 5.8 | <5 |

Data Source: WHO |  |
| **Sub-outcome 4.2:****Evidence-based decision-making and digital systems**By 2025, evidence, such as sex-disaggregated data, is systematically used for policies, strategies, programs and investment decisions to address public health needs, determinants of health and multi-sectorality, including through strengthened digital health systems | **Indicator 4.2.1:** Birth and death registration system put in place and being used for planning purposes (SDG Indicator 17.19.2b)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| No | Yes |

Data Source:CRVS, MSA | Ministry of FinanceMinistry of HealthMinistry of Legislative Reform and Parliamentary AffairsUNFPA, UNICEF, WHOUniversities, Media establishments |
| **Indicator 4.2.2:** National digital health roadmap/strategy in place and implemented

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| No | Yes |

Data Source: MOH |
| **Indicator 4.2.3:** National Human Resources for Health Strategy implemented (density, distribution and quality)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| No | Yes |

Data Source:MOH HR database |
| **Sub-outcome 4.3:** **Behaviour change for determinants of health**By 2025, communities, particularly women and girls, persons with disabilities, and civil society actors are engaged and empowered to influence decisions and behavior that affect health and well-being to ensure that the needs of the poor, less educated, rural communities, women and children, persons with disabilities, migrant and mobile populations and other marginalized and vulnerable population groups are met. | **Indicator 4.3.1:** Proportion of married women aged 15-49 years who currently use modern contraceptive methods (SDG indicator 5.6.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 24.1% (2016) | 40% |

Data Source:DHS | Ministry of HealthMinistry of Education, Youth and Sports Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Interior Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion Ministry of Agriculture and FisheriesFAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, WHO Traditional medical practitioners; Church and other religious institutions, National Alliance for Tobacco Control, Alola Foundation and others; Women, youth and organizations of groups most left behind (persons with disabilities, LGBTI, people living with HIV, etc.) |
| **Indicator 4.3.2:** Proportion of children 0-5 months exclusively breastfed (Geographic disaggregation)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 50% (2016) | 70% |

Data Source: DHS  |
| **Indicator 4.3.3:** Proportion of the population with knowledge of key family and homecare practices

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| TLFNS 2020 to provide baseline | 80% |

Data Source: DHS |
| **Indicator 4.3.4:** Mortality from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (SDG Indicator 3.4.1) (Geographic disaggregation)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 19.9 (2018) | <16 |

Data Source: STEPS survey, JMP  |
| **Indicator 4.3.5:** Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older (Geographic disaggregation)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 56.1% | Reduction by half |

Data Source:STEPS survey |
| **Indicator 4.3.6:** Percent of adult population (18-69 years old) who engage in the heavy episodic drinking (6 or more drinks on any occasion in the past 30 days before the survey) (Geographic disaggregation)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| All | 14.5% | 10% relative reduction |
| Male | 21.8% | 10% relative reduction |
| Female | 1% | 10% relative reduction |

Data Source: STEPS survey |
| **Indicator 4.3.7:** Percent of students 13-17 years old who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey) disaggregated by gender

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| All | 15.7% | 20% relative reduction |
| Male | 21.5% | 20% relative reduction |
| Female | 9.3% | 20% relative reduction |

Data Source: STEPS survey |  |
| **Indicator 4.3.8:** Proportion of the population 15-49 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV disaggregated by gender

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Male | 16% | 25% |
| Female | 10% | 25% |

Data Source: DHS |  |
| **Sub-outcome 4.4:** **Health financing and budgeting**By 2025, sustainable and gender-responsive financing and budgeting for health is ensured to address unmet need for health services, reduce financial hardship arising from out-of-pocket payments and increase resilience to shocks especially for the poor, less educated, rural communities, women and children, persons with disabilities, TB, migrant and mobile populations and other marginalized and vulnerable population groups. | **Indicator 4.4.1:** Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work injury victims, the poor and the vulnerable (SDG indicator 1.3.1)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Bolsa de Mae | 32% | TBD |
| Elderly pension (SAII) | 92.8% | TBD |
| Disability pension (SAII) | 20% | TBD |

Note: Coverage of target group (2016 or most recent year available) Data Source: ABND Report | Ministry of HealthMinistry of FinanceMinistry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion National Institute for Social SecurityILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHOWorld Bank, Bilateral partnersUniversities, Media establishments, Employers Representatives (CCI-TL), Workers Representatives (KS-TL) |
| **Indicator 4.4.2:** Proportion of population with large household expenditure on health as a share of total household expenditure or income (SDG indicator 3.8.2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 2.9% (2017) | <2 |

Data Source: SDG Monitoring/Profile |
| **Indicator 4.4.3:** Domestic resources for health financing

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 6.7% | **>**10% |

National Health Accounts 2017 |
|  | **Indicator 4.4.4:** Percentage of allocations and expenditure in the State Budget for programmes and/or activities related to health which are tagged [P] for principal compared to overall allocations and expenditure for health programmes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| TBD | TBD |

Data Source:State Budget Book 2 (gender marker) and Dalan ba Futuru |  |
| UNSDCF Strategic Priority 5 | **ACCOUNTABLE, INCLUSIVE AND PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE AND QUALITY** **PUBLIC SERVICES**  |
| **Related Global SDG Targets** |
| 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development  |
| **UNSDCF OUTCOME 5:** By 2025, the most excluded people of Timor-Leste are empowered to claim their rights, including freedom from violence, through accessible, accountable and gender responsive governance systems, institutions and services at national and subnational levels  |
| 5.a Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups (SDG indicator 16.7.1)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Legislatures | Male: 61% Female: 39% Persons with disabilities: 0% | TBD |
| Judiciary | Male: 62%Female: 38%Persons with disabilities: 2.7% | Male: 56%Female: 45%Persons with disabilities: 3% |

Source: Legislatures: 40 males, 25 female MPs; 33 % female MPs by law. Judiciary: 14 females, 23 males, where 1 is a person with disability. Data Source: CSC (civil service) and Ministry of State Administration, National Parliament (legislature), Court of Appeal (judiciary), National Parliament (Legislature) |
| 5.b Number of new or updated migration governance related policies and strategies to facilitate orderly, regular and responsible migration (SDG indicator 10.7.2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 0 | 4  |

Data: Migration Governance Indicator Report for Timor-Leste 2018 – 2021 -2023  |
| 5.c Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical and/or, sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age (SDG Indicator 5.2.1)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Baseline | Target |
| Total | Total | 34.6% | Under discussion with relevant partners |
| By form of violence | Physical  | 33.1% |
| Sexual  | 4.8% |
| Physical and sexual  | 3.3% |
| Physical and/or sexual | 34.6 |
| By age | 15-19 | 37.7% |
| 20-24 | 32.5% |
| 25-29 | 36% |
| 30-39 | 34.9% |
| 40-49 | 34% |

Data Source: DHS 2016 (table 16.12) |
| 5.d Proportion of population (disaggregated by sex) satisfied with their last experience of public services specifically a) health care services b) education services and c) government services (SDG Indicator 16.6.2)Proxy Indicator: Of the following services, the government provides (roads, education, access to water, health care, irrigation, electricity, access to people with disabilities, seed supply, policing services), which do you think most needs to be improved in your area?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Health care | TBD | TBD |
| Education  | TBD | TBD |

Proxy Indicator: I would be willing to pay tax to receive better services

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Government | 65% | TBD |

Data Source: The Asia Foundation, Taitoli Survey 2013-2018 |
| 5.e Number of victims of human trafficking per year, by sex, age and form of exploitation (SDG Indicator 16.2.2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 508 (2016-2018) | TBD |

Source: IOM, United States Department of State, 2019 Trafficking in Persons Report – Timor-Leste |
| 5f. Strengthen the domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection (SDG Indicator 17.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| No national, integrated system of financing for SDGs exists | 1) Integrated National Financing Framework established, 2) Pro-health taxation implemented3) Platform for dialogues and schemes through which Timorese in the diaspora can contribute to SDG financing3) Finance catalyzed toward green and climate resilient development.  |

Source: Joint SDG Fund (Government, UNDP, WHO, IOM) |
| **UNSDCF Results** | **Indicators**  | **Partners** |
| **Sub-Outcome 5.1:** **Rule of law and access to justice**By 2025, the most excluded groups benefit from inclusive, effective and accessible formal and customary justice, security and public oversight institutions. | **Indicator 5.1.1:** Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms (SDG Indicator 16.3.1)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Sought help  | 19.5% | Under discussion with relevant partners |
| Report to police | 4.5% |
| Report to a lawyer | 0.4% |

Data Source:DHS 2016 (table 16.17) | Ministry of InteriorMinistry of JusticeNational Police of Timor-LesteOffice of the Provedor for Human Rights and JusticeNational ParliamentSecretary of State for Equality and InclusionMinistry of Foreign AffairsMinistry of State AdministrationCivil service CommissionAnti-Corruption CommissionHRAU, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UN Women  |
| **Indicator 5.1.2:** Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (SDG Indicator 10.3.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Proxy Indicator: Number of policies that are discriminatory in accordance with the prohibition of discrimination ruled out by international human rights law in the past 12 months.  | Target |
| • PNTL recruitment and promotion policy (PNTL Statutes) discriminates against pregnant women. • Civil Code: legal accepted time for remarriage is different for women and men • Criminal Code: definition of rape requires use of force and grave threat (and not lack of consent)• Civil Code: lack of recognition of marriage by other religions• Civil Code: lack of recognition of “de facto” marriage (impact more serious on women due to women’s role in the family)• Civil Code: marriage is only between two people from different sex. • Laws relevant to formal education: lack of law to answer to with the specific needs of student pregnant and mother (includes recently approved Decree Law on Court Actors formal training) | TBD |

Data Source: Civil, Criminal Code, PNTL Statues, Formal education laws and UN Women |
| **Indicator 5.1.3:** Percentage of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations implemented by the Government of Timor-Leste

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| UPR implemented 146 recommendations accepted and 8 noted | Under discussion with relevant partners |

Note. Baseline in percent to be updated.Data Source: Recommendations to Timor-Leste made during the second Universal Periodic Review by the UN Human Rights Council, March 2017 |
| **Sub-Outcome 5.2:****Reform of public administration**By 2025, people access effective and innovative public administration facilitated by SDG-focused, evidence-based and gender-responsive planning and budgeting systems and professional and meritocratic civil service professionals at all levels. | **Indicator 5.2.1:**  Timor-Leste has systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment (SDG Indicator 5.c.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| Yes, Timor-Leste has a system to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment. Since 2018, the State Budget includes specific programmes on gender equality in their Budget Structure, as well as use a gender marker to identify how programmes are mainstreaming gender.  | Government Institutions to provide Gender Budget Statement as part of Annual Budget Plans, and Government makes publicly available annual monitoring reports on the budget expenditure for implementation of gender commitments |

Data Source: Unit of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (UPMA) and UN Data base for SDG | Secretary of State for Equality and Inclusion Office of the Prime MinisterNational ParliamentMinistry of FinanceCivil service Commission UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UN Women, WHOCivil society organizations |
| **Indicator 5.2.2:** Proportion of population (disaggregated by sex) satisfied with their last experience of public services specifically a) health care services b) education services and c) government services (SDG Indicator 16.6.2)Proxy Indicator: Of the following services, the government provides (roads, education, access to water, health care, irrigation, electricity, access to people with disabilities, seed supply, policing services), which do you think most needs to be improved in your area?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Health care | TBD  | TBD |
| Education  | TBD | TBD |

Proxy Indicator: I would be willing to pay tax to receive better services

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Government | 65% |  |

Data Source: The Asia Foundation, Taitoli Survey 2013-2018 |
|  | **Indicator 5.2.3:** Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources (SDG Indicator 17.3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| No Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) established  | INFF established andthree reforms implemented: pro-health taxation, diaspora and climate financing  |

Data Source: IOM, UNDP, WHO and Government  |  |
| **Sub-Outcome 5.3:****Citizen’s participation and decentralised service delivery**By 2025, groups facing multiple forms of discrimination and social exclusion, in particular youth, women and children, from rural areas and persons with disabilities, have increased participation in democratic institutions and increased access to inclusive and efficient public services at sub-national levels  | **Indicator 5.3.1:** Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group (SDG indicator 16.7.2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 66.08% | Under discussion with relevant partners |

Data Source: The Asia Foundation, Taitoli Survey 2013-2018, November 2014 | Ministry of JusticeMinistry of State AdministrationOffice of the Provedor for Human Rights and JusticeNational ParliamentSecretary of State for Equality and InclusionMinistry of Social SolidarityUNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, ILO |
| **Indicator 5.3.2:** Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (and sex) (SDG indicator 16.9.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 60.4% | 90 % |

Note. Children aged 0-4 with birth registered (percent) Data Source: Census 2015 |
| **Sub-Outcome 5.4:****Elimination of gender-based violence and violence against children**By 2025, people of Timor-Leste benefit from evidence-based and survivor-centered approaches to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and violence against children, including in public spaces.  | **Indicator 5.4.1:** Percentage of population who think it is justifiable for a man to subject his wife/intimate partner to violence, by age and sex

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Female | 74% | Under discussion with relevant partners |
| Men | 53% |

Note. Age 15-49 Data Source: DHS 2016 | Secretary of State for Equality and InclusionSecretary of State for Youth and Sports Ministry of EducationMinistry of Social SolidarityNational Police of Timor-LesteMinistry of Justice UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, ILO, IOMCivil society organizations, Rede Feto, Alfela, Alola Foundation, Fokupers, Pradet, Casa Vida, etc. |
| **Indicator 5.4.2:** Proportion of women, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who report experiencing physical or sexual violence who seek help, by sector

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 19.5% | Under discussion with relevant partners |

Note: Percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, (4.5% to police, 2.5% other; .8% lawyer)Data Source: DHS 2016 (no info for health and social services from DHS, 2016)   |
| UNSDCF Strategic Priority 6 | SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE  |
| **Related Global SDG Targets** |
| 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world  |
| **UNSDCF OUTCOME 6:** By 2025, national and sub-national institutions and communities (particularly at risk populations including women and children) in Timor-Leste are better able to manage natural resources and achieve enhanced resilience to climate change impacts, natural and human-induced hazards, and environmental degradation, inclusively and sustainably |
| **Outcome Indicators**  |
| 6.a Direct economic loss, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters (SDG Indicator 11.5.2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 11.5 % of GDP | Reduction of 25 % in 6 target municipalities |

Data Source: UNDP GCF Project (2020-2026)) |
| 6.b Number of deaths, missing persons and persons displaced and affected by disasters (SDG Indicator 13.1.1) disaggregated by sex and age

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 16 deathsfrom 2015-2019 | TBD with Civil Protection |

Note. 2012-2017, 43 deaths and 7 missing persons.Data Source: Desinventar |
| 6.c Timor-Leste has adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (SDG Indicator 13.1.2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| Draft National DRM Strategy, Basic Civil Protection Law and National DRM Policy  | Timor-Leste has adopted and implemented National DRM Strategy, Basic Civil Protection Law and National DRM Policy aligned to Sendai |

Data Source: Civil Protection, National Disaster Risk Management Directorate (NDRMD) |
| 6.d Timor-Leste has communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other) (SDG Indicator 13.2.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| Draft Climate Change Policy, National Adaptation Plan on Climate Change (NAP) and INDC | National Climate Change Policy, National Adaptation Plan on Climate Change and INDC is established and operationalized |

Data Source: Ministry of Environment National Directorate for Climate Change |
| 6.e Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (SDG Indicator 14.4.1)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline | Target |
| Pelagic longline survey total catch | 30.2 kg and catch rate 2.8 kg/100 hooks | TBD |
| Midwater trawl survey total catch  | 3.1kg and catch rate 0.42kg/hour | TBD |

Note: 2019 fisheries resources survey results (overall total average catch rate expected to be available in final report due Feb/March 2020). 1) Pelagoic logline composed of four species (long snouted lancentfish, great barracuda black pomfret, and pelagic stingray.2) Midwater trawl, classified into four groups (fish, cephalopod, shrimp and other)Data Source: Thailand and Timor-Leste Collaborative Survey on Marine Fisheries Resources and Environment in the Territorial Waters and Exclusive Economic Zone of Timor-Leste, MAC Thailand, MAF Timor-Leste and FAO 2019 (draft) |
| 6.f Forest area as a proportion of total land area (SDG Indicator 15.1.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 869,000 ha (61.6%) in 2012 (313,000 ha (21%) dense forest; 556,000 ha (37% sparse forest) | By 2023: 745,682.31 ha (228,174.57 ha dense forest; 278,999.19 ha sparse forest; 238,508.55 ha non-forest area) |

Data Source: MAF, JICA: MAF National Directorate of Forestry: Draft National Forest Conservation Plan, 2013 |
| 6.g Proportion of households utilizing drinking water from an improved source within a roundtrip collection time not more than 30 minutes (basic service level) (SDG 1.4.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 78 % | Under discussion with relevant partners |

Data Source: JMP 2019 |
| **UNSDCF Results** | **Indicators** | **Partners** |
| **Sub-Outcome 6.1:** **Disasters Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation**Gender-responsive and equitable disaster risk management and climate change adaptation/management policies and programmes (including social protection) are developed, implemented and awareness is raised at national and sub-national Government levels, in communities and civil society organizations. | **Indicator 6.1.1:** Sectoral disaster risk management and climate change policies, plans and strategies developed and operationalised (SDG Indicators 13.1.2 and 13.2.1, 13.3,2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| - Draft Agriculture drought risk management plan/strategy  | - Agriculture multi-hazard risk management plan/strategy adopted- Civil Protection strategy - NDRMD strategy  |

Data Source:NDRMD; MAF | Ministry of Social Solidarity and InclusionMinistry of Interior (Civil Protection Directorate, NDRMD and NDOC)Ministry of Public Works (National Directorate for Hydrology)National Directorate for MeteorologyMinistry of Agriculture and FisheriesMinistry of Finance Ministry of State Administration Ministry of Education IOM, FAO, UNDP, UNESCO Municipal Disaster Management Committee Suco Disaster Management CommitteeLocal Partners (includes civil society) |
| **Indicator 6.1.2:** Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk management strategies in line with national disaster risk management strategies (SDG Indicator 13.1.3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| -21 Hazard, Livelihood & Vulnerability assessments & community-based DRM (CBDRM) plans prepared/approved by local authorities, councils & target communities.- 8 Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments & Municipal Profiles developed | -9 CBDRM plans prepared & adopted; priority interventions for 30 CBDRMs identified & implemented -13 Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments & Municipal Profiles developed  |

Data Source: FAO reports; Council of Ministers’ minutes; HLV/ CBDRM plans/reports; local authority & suco council records, IOM reports |
| **Sub-Outcome 6.2:****Resilient Infrastructures**Safe, gender-responsive and climate resilient infrastructure, systems and human settlements for targeted communities are established and delivered. | **Indicator 6.2.1:** Proportion of urban and rural population living in informal settlements or inadequate housing (SDG Indicator 11.1.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| IOM Baseline to be conducted 2020 |  |

Data Source: IOM Shelter Assessment 2020 | Ministry of Public Works (National Directorate for Hydrology)Ministry of HealthMinistry of Interior (Civil Protection Directorate, NDRMD and NDOC) National Directorate for MeteorologyMinistry of Finance Ministry of State Administration UNDP, UNESCO, UN Women, IOMLocal partners Private sectorCivil society organisations |
| **Indicator 6.2.2:** Damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters (SDG Indicator 11.5.2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 13 units per year non-climate infrastructure in 6 target municipalities | 30-50 climate resilient infrastructure units in 6 target municipalities |

**Note.** Target by 2025, 130 units non-climate infrastructure in 6 target municipalities.Data Source: UNDP GCF Project Document (2020-2026) |
| **Indicator 6.2.3** Number of people that benefit from the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient infrastructure utilizing local materials (SDG Indicator 11.c.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 33,000 beneficiaries in 3 target municipalities | 75,000-175,840 direct beneficiaries in 3 target municipalities (51 % male, 49 % female) |

Data Source: UNDP GCF Project Document |
| **Indicator 6.2.4** Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (SDG Indicator 11.2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| Tier 2 SDG Indicator: Currently not able to be produced | TBD |

Data Source: UN Women, UNFPA, SEM, and DGS. 2018. “Gender and Sustainable Development: Key to Leaving No One Behind” |
| **Indicator 6.2.5** Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| UN Women baseline study to be conducted 2020  | TBD |

Note. Tier 2 SDG Indicator not yet produced.Data Source: UN Women, UNFPA, SEM, and DGS. 2018. “Gender and Sustainable Development: Key to Leaving No One Behind” |
| **Sub-Outcome 6.3:****Terrestrial and Ocean Resources Sustainable Management** Effective and gender-equitable strategies and systems are in place for sustainably managed land, forest, coastal and marine resources | **Indicator 6.3.1:** Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries (SDG Indicator 14.b.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| Access and participation rights recognized in fisheries legislation Timor-Leste Constitution | Updated fisheries law provides more access rights and access for small-scale fisheries – to be discussed further with relevant partners |

Note: Decree-Law 6/2004 and Government Decree No. 5/2004 provisions for allowing full participation of communities and other stakeholders in resource management, on supporting the development of small-scale fisheries and provides for the creation of co-management committees (Article 8; 114). Tara bandu is recognized by the state-based Environmental Framework Law (Article 8). Data Source: MAF, Constitution of the DRTL  | Ministry of Public WorksSecretary of State for EnvironmentMinistry of Agriculture and FisheriesMinistry of JusticeMinistry of State AdministrationUNEP, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEFGovernment at sub-national levelsLocal partners Private sectorCivil Society Organisations |
| **Indicator 6.3.2:** Progress towards sustainable forest management(SDG Indicator 15.2.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 44 sites identified for terrestrial protected areas (including 2 national parks) | 1 protected area demarcated each year with management plan developed |

Data Source: MAF |
| **Indicator 6.3.3:** Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| GCF REDD + project (2020) to provide baseline87,000 ha of forestland(64% degraded) “sparse forest” |  |

Note: Land cover data (FAO/MAF to obtain through GCF REDD+ project, TBC in 2020. Data would be available in 2021-2022.Data Source: JICA supported Forest Cover Inventory (2013), FAO, MAF  |  |
|  | **Indicator 6.3.4:** Proportion of wastewater safely treated (SDG 6.3.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| Under discussion with relevant partners | Under discussion with relevant partners |

Data Source:  |  |
|  | **Indicator 6.3.5:** Change in water-use efficiency over time (SDG 6.4.1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 1,172 Mm3/yr or 14 percent of the actual renewable water resources. Of this, 1,071 Mm3/yr (91 percent) was used for irrigation and livestock, 99 Mm3/yr for domestic use (9 percent), and only 2 Mm3/yr for industrial use (ADB 2004) | 10 % improvement in efficiency per year for households with access to reliable water supply – under discussion with relevant partners |

Data Source: Timor-Leste Water Sector Assessment and Roadmap, World Bank (2018), UNDP GCF project (2020 – 2026) and Coastal Resilience Project |  |
|  | **Indicator 6.3.6** Proportion of households utilizing drinking water from an improved source within a roundtrip collection time of not more than 30 minutes (basic service level)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Baseline | Target |
| 78 % | By 2025, 38 climate resilient water supply systems installed in 6 target municipalities directly benefitting at least 21,496 people.Plans and guidelines developed for climate resilient rural water supply |

Data Source: JMP 2019 |  |

## Annex 2: LEGAL CLAUSES

This Legal Annex refers to the cooperation or assistance agreements or other agreements that are the already existing legal basis for the relationship between the Government of Timor-Leste and each UN organization supporting the country to deliver on the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021 to 2025).

Whereas the Government of Timor-Leste (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following relationships:

1. *FAO established a representation in Timor-Leste as a response to the Government request to focus more on developmental activities for furthering food security interventions on the****20th October 2011***
2. With United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), which was signed by both parties on 20 May 2002. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision this UNSDCF together with a work plan (which shall form part of this UNSDCF and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA [or other appropriate governing agreement[[77]](#footnote-77)].
3. With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on \_\_\_ and revised on\_\_\_.
4. With regard to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the text to be used in this section of the UNSDCF depends on the specific legal circumstances prevailing. A menu of options for the appropriate text is available on the UNFPA Policies and Procedures Manual (PPM), Programme, at the following link: http://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/adminresource/ Legal%20basis%20of%20cooperation%20UNDAF.pdf Country Offices are requested to select the appropriate text from this menu of options. Alternatively, they may contact UNFPA's Legal Unit, OED, for the correct text to be used.
5. *A Basic Agreement concerning assistance from the World Food Programme was signed between the Government and the WFP on the****7th August 2006***
6. With the World Health Organization (WHO) a Basic Agreement with the Government for the establishment of technical advisory cooperation relations signed in May 2002.
7. With Agency \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(text to be provided by their respective headquarter legal departments).

For all agencies: Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency’s governing structures [Add in references to other UN system agencies as appropriate].

The COOPERATION FRAMEWORK will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner, that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in paragraph on the Basis of the Relationship.

Without prejudice to these agreements, the Government shall apply the respective provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (the “General Convention”) or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (the “Specialized Agencies Convention”) to the Agencies’ property, funds, and assets and to their officials and experts on mission.

The Government shall also accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the Government. In addition, it is understood that all United Nations Volunteers shall be assimilated to officials of the Agencies, entitled to the privileges and immunities accorded to such officials under the General Convention or the Specialized Agencies Convention. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and their officials, experts on mission or other persons performing services on their behalf and shall hold them harmless in respect of any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall insure or indemnify the Agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the Agencies but under the control of or use by the Government.

1. “Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organizations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement”.
2. Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this document or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.
1. The Economist Intelligence Unit, “EIU Democracy Index 2018 - World Democracy Report.”

available <https://www.eiu.com/topic/democracy-index> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Ministry of Finance (MoF), General Directorate of Statistics (GDS) (2019b). Timor-Leste’s National Accounts 2000 – 2018, 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The Petroleum Fund was established in 2005 (Law No.9/2005t) to fulfil the constitutional requirement set by Article 139 of the Constitution of the Republic that mandates a fair and equitable use of the natural resources in accordance with national interests, and that the income derived from the exploitation of these resources should lead to the establishment of a mandatory financial reserve. All transfers from the Fund to the State Budget are guided by the Estimated Sustainable Income (ESI), set at 3% of total Petroleum Wealth. Source: Petroleum Fund Law, Law No. 9/2005, n.d., accessed March 2, 2020, available

<http://www.laohamutuk.org/Oil/PetFund/PFLaw9-2005En.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions. The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth, the education dimension is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita. Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Human Development Index (HDI), accessed December 17, 2019, available <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), “Beyond Income, Beyond Averages, Beyond Today: Inequalities in Human Development in the 21st Century.” Timor-Leste National Human Development Report, New York, 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Half of all children aged 0-14 years living below the national poverty line, with those living in rural areas being the most affected.

Source: United Nations International Children’s Education Fund (UNICEF) Timor-Leste, “Sustainable Development Goals, Child Data Book 2018 Timor-Leste.” 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. World Bank, Ministry of Finance (MoF) General Directorate of Statistics (GDS), “Poverty in Timor-Leste 2014”. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group, 2016, available <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/577521475573958572/Poverty-in-Timor-Leste-2014> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Pawelz, J., “Security, Violence, and Outlawed Martial Arts Groups in Timor-Leste.” *Asian Journal of Peacebuilding*, 3(1), pp. 121-136, 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. The exposure, vulnerability and risk assessment for floods, cyclones, droughts, forest fires and earthquakes is highlighted in. Source: Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), National Risk Assessment and Mapping, 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) (2010a), “Strategic Development Plan, 2011–2030.“ Dili, Office of the Prime Minister, 2010. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL), Review of Strategic Plan, 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL), “Report on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals: From ashes to reconciliation, reconstruction and sustainable development, Voluntary National Review of Timor-Leste 2019”, Dili, Timor-Leste, 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. World Bank, 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. UNDP HDR, 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. World Bank. “Timor-Leste Economic Report 2018: Regaining Momentum? ” Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group, 2018a. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF), “The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC).” accessed January 22, 2019, available <http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/3_IPC_Timor%20Leste_CFI_20182023_English.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Ministry of Health (MoH), Timor-Leste Food and Nutrition Survey (TLFNS), 2013 and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), “Summary of Key Findings and Recommendations.” 2015, available:

<https://www.unicef.org/timorleste/media/2676/file/Summary_of_Key_Findings_eng.pdf.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Ministry of Finance (MoF), General Directorate of Statistics (GDS) and Ministry of Health (MoH), Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Ministry of Finance (MoF), General Directorate of Statistics (GDS), Census, 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. National Accounts, 2000-2018 [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Perova, E.; Caminha, S., “Women Farmers in Timor-Leste: Bridging the Gender Gap in Agricultural Productivity.” (Tetum), EAPGIL Policy Briefs; no. 4. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group and UN Women, 2019, available

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/276321544729561229/Women-Farmers-in-Timor-Leste-Bridging-the-Gender-Gap-in-Agricultural-Productivity> [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Timor-Leste’s Total Fertility Rate has decreased from 6.4 in 2010 to 5.2 children per woman in 2019, however it is still 2.7 births higher than the global average and almost three times higher than the Asia-Pacific average of 2.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. In community vitality, the results indicate a 90% deprivation. This outcome reflects eroded community relations among youth, alongside low levels of perceived security and limited social support [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. UNDP HDR 2018 [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Measuring unemployment in low-income countries can be challenging due to an often large informal sector, seasonal employment and subsistence agriculture. Another measure of how well a labour market is able to absorb the working age population is the labour force participation rate, which measures the extent to which the working-age population is economically active. It is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working age population expressed in % terms employment-to-population ratio, an expression of the %age of the working age population that is employed. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. General Directorate of Statistics, Timor-Leste Labour Force Surveys 2010, 2013 & 2016. Main Trends Based on Harmonized Data [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. MOF GDS, LFS, 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. DHS, 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO), Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), “Progress on Household Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene 2000-2017, Special Focus on Inequalities.” 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. DHS, 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. Infrastructure Fund finances large-scale infrastructure projects. The funds are allocated annually from the national budget. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. GoTL Strategic Development Plan, 2010 [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNDOC). Timor-Leste Country Profile, 2019, n.d. , available

 <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/treaties/CAC/country-profile/CountryProfile.html?code=TLS> [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. World Bank, Enterprise Survey 2015, 2017, available <https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2806> [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. Timor-Leste is party to seven out of nine core UN human rights treaties and four optional protocols. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. Among others, the country is party to the Refugee Convention, the Rome Statute and the protocol related to human trafficking. Timor-Leste has stated its commitment to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and has already ratified six fundamental ILO Conventions. Although Timor-Leste is party to other-related conventions to Rights of the Child, among other countries, it has not acceded yet to the ILO Convention concerning the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment.

Timor-Leste has signed the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Convention against Torture and Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Penal Code (2009), covers some forms of violence against women, the Law against Domestic Violence (2010), Draft Law on Child Protection, National Action Plan for Children (2016-2020), Child and Family Welfare Policy (2015) among other policies

On gender-based violence, Timor Leste has developed a National Action Plans on Gender-Based Violence (2012-2016 and 2017-2021), a National Action Plan on the Women, Peace and Security Agenda (2016-2020), Guidelines to address Sexual Harassment in the Civil Service (2017), the National Police 2018 has a dedicated Gender Strategy, Maubisse Declaration, 2015), National Action Plan for Women in the Private Sector (2014) and attention to address gender inequality in the National Employment Strategy (2017)

The country has been a signatory to the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) since 2003 and has ratified the Convention 2009, the legal framework includes the Criminal Procedure Code, the Penal Code, the Witness Protection Law, the Anti-Corruption Commission Law, the Public Service Law, the International Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters Law, and the Anti-Money-Laundering Law. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. With the support of the UN, under the leadership of National Human Rights Institution, several training programmes on human rights have been carried out among the security sector, in particular [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. The Asia Foundation, “Understanding Violence against Women and Children in Timor-Leste: Findings from the Nabilan Baseline Study.” Dili, 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. United Nations International Children’s Education Fund (UNICEF) Timor-Leste (2016a). “Study on violence against children in and around educational settings.” Dili, 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. United Nations International Children’s Education Fund (UNICEF) Timor-Leste, “Baseline Study of Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices towards Ten Key Focus Areas of Parenting in Timor-Leste.” Dili, 2017. This small-scale UNICEF study, found that 83% of parents believed that it was sometimes necessary to frighten or threaten their children in order to make them behave, and 46% believed that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needed to be physically punished. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft (BEH) and Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict (IFHV), “The World Risk Report.” 2019, <https://weltrisikobericht.de/english-2/> [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. Mongabay, Deforestation statistics for Timor-Leste, 2018, available <https://rainforests.mongabay.com/deforestation/archive/Timor-Leste.htm>. [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
47. World Bank, 2018 [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
48. Census, 2015 [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
49. GDS, Timor-Leste Labour Force Surveys 2010, 2013 & 2016. Main Trends Based on Harmonized Data [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
50. Census, 2015 [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
51. GDS, National Accounts, 2000-2017 [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
52. International Monetary Fund (IMF), Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Staff report for the 2019 Article IV consultation, 2019, available

<https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2019/05/07/Democratic-Republic-of-Timor-Leste-2019-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-46874> [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
53. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
54. Census 2015 [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
55. MoF GDS, LFS 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
56. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
57. Census, 2015 [↑](#footnote-ref-57)
58. MAF IPC, 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
59. MoH, Timor-Leste Food and Nutrition Survey, 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
60. Basic water is improved water that is located within 30 minutes collection time. Basic sanitation services are improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households. Source: UNICEF and WHO, JMP, 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
61. Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL), Report on Education, 2018 [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
62. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF), General Directorate of Forest, Coffee and Industrial Crops, “Draft National Action Programme to Combat Land Degradation.” 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
63. Such as conservation agriculture, permaculture, sustainable co-fisheries, and improved post-harvest and supply chain. [↑](#footnote-ref-63)
64. The recent 3rd edition of the World Bank Disease Control Priorities (DCP3) confirms the crucial importance of investing in the first 1,000 days, but also highlights the neglect of investment during the next 7,000 days (or up to age 21). - Bundy, D.A.P., N. de Silva, S. Horton, D. T. Jamison, and G. C. Patton, “Optimizing Education Outcomes: High-Return Investments in School Health for Increased Participation and Learning”, Disease Control Priorities.”(Third edition), 2018: edited by Jamison D T, R Nugent, H Gelband, S Horton, P Jha, R Laxminarayan, C Mock. Washington, DC: The World Bank [↑](#footnote-ref-64)
65. Secretary of State for Vocational Training and Employment (SEPFOPE), 2014b, “Tracer Study Technical Training Graduates 2014: A tracer study to evaluate the satisfaction and employment prospects for graduates of accredited technical training courses in Timor-Leste.” Dili, 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-65)
66. UNDOC, 2009 [↑](#footnote-ref-66)
67. Ministry of Finance (MoF), State Budget 2019 Book 5 – Development Partners, Timor-Leste, 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-67)
68. A mapping of the sector coordination mechanisms has been undertaken and will be the basis for assessing coordination needs [↑](#footnote-ref-68)
69. United Nations Development Group (UNDG) and International Labour Organization (ILO), “UNDG Social Protection Coordination Toolkit: Coordinating the Design and Implementation of Nationally Defined Social Protection Floors.” Geneva, 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-69)
70. A joint programme is a set of activities contained in a joint workplan and related Funding Framework, involving two or more UN entities contributing to the same UNSDCF outputs. Pooled funding or other funding mechanisms can fund joint programmes. Other stakeholders can be engaged as implementing partners. United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNDG), “United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Guidance.” 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-70)
71. This can be done through enabling the Government to harness the benefits of diaspora engagement and reintegration including the circulation of remittances, experiences, competencies, employment opportunities and innovation to support economic activities such as entrepreneurship, investment, trade amongst others at local and national levels. [↑](#footnote-ref-71)
72. The UNSDCF Results Framework is a living document that will be updated regularly, particularly as new baseline data becomes available (ex. Census, DHS, Labour Force Survey 2020/2021). Targets will therefore also be reviewed and updated as appropriate during the first year(s) of the UNSDCF. [↑](#footnote-ref-72)
73. Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan (SDP), 2011-2030 [↑](#footnote-ref-73)
74. Targets for Strategic Priority 2 are currently under discussion with relevant Government partners. [↑](#footnote-ref-74)
75. Low pay = Monthly wages and salaries less than 181 USD (2/3 of median, median = 272 USD) [↑](#footnote-ref-75)
76. Proxy Indicator: Percentage of health facilities reporting stockouts of essential drugs, Baseline 23.13 (2018), Target: <5%. Data Source: HMIS, MOH [↑](#footnote-ref-76)
77. In the countries where SBAA [or other agreement depending on country] have not been signed, the standard annex to project documents for use in countries which are not parties to the SBAA should be attached to the Cooperation Framework. These documents together with the workplan constitute the "project document”. [↑](#footnote-ref-77)