

UNSDCF

TIMOR-LESTE 2021  2025


UNITED NATIONS
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION
FRAMEWORK



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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.



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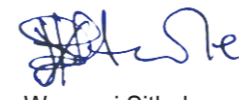
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BEH	Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft
CBDRM	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
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)
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DFA	Development Financing Assessment
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECE	Early Childhood Education
EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit
EMIS	Education Management information System
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EU	European Union
EVAWG	Ending Violence Against Women and Girls
FACE	Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FNS	Food and Nutrition Survey
FONGTIL	Timor-Leste NGO Forum (Forum ONG Timor-Leste)
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCM	Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDS	General Directorate of Statistics
GoTL	Government of Timor-Leste
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers

HASATIL	Sustainable Agriculture Network (Hadomi Agricultura Sustentavel Timor-Leste)
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLV	Hazard, Livelihood & Vulnerability
HMIS	Health Management Information System ICT Information and Communications Technology
HRAU	Human Rights Adviser's Unit
IADE	Institute for Business Development Support (Instituto de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento Empresarial)
IFHV	Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict
IHR	International Health Regulations
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JSC	Joint Steering Committee
KONSSANTIL	National Council for Food Security and Sovereignty of Timor-Leste
KS-TL	East Timor Syndicate Council (Konselho Sindikato de Timor-Leste)
LDC	Least Developed Country
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LFS	Labour Force Survey
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
MDD	Minimum Dietary Diversity
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NDOC	National Disaster Operations Centre
NDRMD	National Disaster Risk Management Directorate
NNS	National Nutrition Strategy
OCHA	Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN)
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PHC	Primary Health Care
PNTL	East Timor National Police (Polícia Nacional de Timor-Leste)

SAI	Supreme Audit Institution
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDP	Strategic Development Plan
SEFOPE	Secretary of State for Vocational Training and Employment (Sekretaria Estado Formasaun Profisionál no Empregu)
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TB	Tuberculosis
TLFNS	Timor-Leste Food and Nutrition Survey
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNMIT	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNSDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Group (formerly UNDG)
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VAWG	Violence against Women and Girls
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization



KEY PROGRESS INDICATORS

Indicator	Baseline	SDG indicator	Data Source
Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years	50%	2.2.1	Timor-Leste Food and Nutrition Survey 2013
Prevalence of food insecurity in the population, captured by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)	36%	2.1.2	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries IPC 2018
Annual growth rate of real non-oil gross domestic product	4.8%	8.2.1	International Monetary Fund Country Report No. 19/124
Unemployment rate	10.4%	8.5.2	Mini Labour Force Survey 2016
Percentage of children aged 36–47 months who are developmentally on track on the Early Child Development Index score	43.9%	4.2.1 proxy	Early Childhood Development module in Demographic and Health Survey 2016
Adult and youth literacy rates	64.4% 84.4%	4.6.1 proxy	Population and Housing Census 2015
Under-5 mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	41	3.2.1	Demographic and Health Survey 2016
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)	195	3.1.1	Demographic and Health Survey 2016
Birth and death registration system put in place and being used for planning purposes	No	17.19.2b	Ministry of State Administration Civil Registration and Vital Services
Number of victims of human trafficking per year	508	16.2.2	International Organization for Migration; United States Department of State 2019 Trafficking in Persons Report – Timor-Leste (for 2016–2018)
Percentage of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 and older subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months	34.6%	5.2.1	Demographic and Health Survey 2016
Direct economic loss, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	11.5% of gross domestic product	11.5.2	United Nations Development Programme Green Climate Fund project 2020–2026
Percentage of households utilizing drinking water from an improved source within a round trip collection time of not more than 30 minutes (basic service level)	78%	6.1.1	Joint Monitoring Plan for Water Supply and Sanitation 2019

Note: This list of key indicators provides a snapshot of implementation progress made within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. For the full list of indicators to be monitored and reported on, refer to Annex 1: Results Matrix.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Almost 20 years since the Popular Consultation that led to the restoration of independence in the country in 2002, Timor-Leste has made significant progress. With a continued show of resilience and resolve, it has demonstrated strong commitment 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 to an upper-middle-income country by 2030. Despite 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. Rural communities, women, early adolescent girls and boys, children under five years old and persons with disabilities are 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 demands from stakeholders for **more strategic, transformative and integrated UN support,** UN Timor-Leste has developed the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021–2025 (UNSDCF) through a consultative and participatory process involving the Government, civil society and development partners.

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

In the coming five years, UN Timor-Leste will focus on:

- **Building human capital,** starting from the very early years and taking a life-cycle approach, particularly for those most at risk of being left behind, through strategic investments in systems and institutions;
- Frontloading catalytic support that contributes towards **economic diversification and economic transformation;**
- Addressing the **root causes** of climate, conflict and other risks; and
- Establishing the preconditions 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 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 the people of Timor-Leste, particularly excluded and disadvantaged groups, have **increased access to quality formal and innovative learning pathways** (from early childhood through life-long 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 sub-national 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.

It will be possible to achieve these outcomes only 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 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; gross domestic product per employed person per sector; proportion of children aged under five years developmentally on track in terms of health; proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel; proportions of different groups in positions in national and local institutions, including legislatures and the 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 civil society, academia, the private sector and other development partners.**

The UN believes that **together we can achieve the transformation** required that will 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.

UNSDCF

CHAPTER 1



COUNTRY PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 AGENDA

1.1. Country context

Almost 20 years since the Popular Consultation that led to the restoration of independence in Timor-Leste in 2002, and seven years since the closure of the fifth and last United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operation – the UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) – in 2012, the country has made significant progress. With a continued show of resilience and resolve, Timor-Leste has demonstrated strong commitment 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

However, dynamics between the country's historic leaders still shape day-to-day politics. Obstacles persist to 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 relate to 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 the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is accepted in the next five years.

The political stalemate since 2017 has had a negative impact on the economy and the country's development progress. The economy contracted in 2017 and 2018 as a result of the political impasse and a reduction in public spending. Gross domestic product (GDP) declined by 0.8% in 2018² as a result of 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, in 2020 the 2020 budget once again did not pass in January; a further continuation of the political impasse will negatively affect 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 US\$17 billion in savings, which successive governments have utilized 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 2022/23. 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 offshore fields in the next five to 10 years. During this period, however, withdrawals from the Petroleum Fund would likely continue to exceed the Estimated Sustainable Income, threatening fiscal sustainability³.

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

However, this increase in HDI value masks an inequitable distribution of economic wealth. Poverty levels have decreased significantly over the past 20 years but remain high in all their dimensions, affecting children in particular.⁷ While access to most services has improved significantly, inequality in access to quality services and opportunities remains a key challenge to development and human rights in Timor-Leste.⁸ There are significant disparities between rural and urban communities; women, early adolescent girls and boys, children under five years and persons with disabilities are the 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

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 as well as the consequences of rising sea levels owing 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 SDP 2011–2030. This puts forward the country's ambition to transition from a low- to an upper-middle-income country by 2030, with a healthy, well-educated and safe population.¹¹ It places state-building, social inclusion and economic growth at the core. Capitalizing on four main pillars – social capital, infrastructure, economic development and the 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 is 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

Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030

Vision: Timor-Leste to be an upper middle-income country by 2030

FOCUSES ON 4 SECTORS

I. Social capital

- Education and training
- Health
- Social inclusion
- Environment
- Culture and heritage

II. Infrastructure

- Roads and bridges
- Water and sanitation
- Electricity
- Sea and airports
- Telecommunications

III. Economy

- Rural development
- Agriculture
- Petroleum
- Tourism
- Private sector investment

IV. Institutions

- Security
- Defense
- Justice
- Public sector and good governance
- National development agency, economic policy and investment agency

Timor-Leste has embraced the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development since its inception. The Government adopted the 2030 Agenda and the 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 SDG Working Group chaired by the Prime Minister's Office to oversee implementation. In early 2016, a government decree mandated that the SDGs 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 implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in 2017. The SDP and the national SDG Roadmap have become the basis for all government programmes since formation of the Seventh Constitutional Government in 2017.

Although the SDP predates the creation of the SDGs, it is the country's primary vehicle for achieving them. Taking a three-phased approach, it prioritizes and sequences SDG targets and indicators, with the ultimate goal of building the conditions necessary to eradicate poverty and transitioning the country to achieve upper-middle-income status by 2030. Sequencing of SDGs implementation is 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, with a focus on the development of human resources, infrastructure and institutions. Phase 2 prioritizes the *Prosperity* goals, with a focus on economic competitiveness. Phase 3 prioritizes *Planet* goals, with a focus on ending poverty, diversifying the economy and strengthening the private sector.

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

The mapping of the SDGs against the three phases of the SDP can be shown through the following broad alignment of the SDGs Goals with the SDP Phases.



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 progress made on the SDGs through SDP implementation and to identify where efforts needed 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 on 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;
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

The Government has identified five key steps to accelerate SDG 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 20 years, the country has made substantial progress in the areas of education, 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; the country needs to protect its gains and rapidly accelerate progress in lagging areas.

Based on a participatory analysis of the challenges, root causes and risks in the areas in which Timor-Leste is lagging on the SDGs targets, including the specific groups that are most vulnerable to or at risk of being left behind, the following areas have been identified as 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 and inclusive and participatory governance through institution-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 past decade. The share of the population living below the national poverty line dropped from 50.4% in 2007 to 41.8 % in 2014.¹⁴ However, this rate 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, men and women, and different age groups, with 48.6% of children under 15 living below the poverty line. The country has the highest multidimensional poverty rate among Southeast Asian countries: 45.8% of the population is multi-dimensionally poor.¹⁵

Food insecurity and malnutrition remain among the most prevalent challenges in Timor-Leste (SDG 2). Despite progress made in tackling malnutrition since 2010, the malnutrition rate remains one of the highest in the world.¹⁶ The prevalence of food insecurity is high, with 36% of the population suffering chronic food insecurity.¹⁷ Stunting among children under five years is also high: in 2013, 50% of this group was stunted,¹⁸ with no significant difference between stunting rates of boys and girls; prevalence was higher in rural areas (54.5%) than in urban areas (38.9%).¹⁹ Prevalence of moderate to severe anaemia among children and women of reproductive age is worrying, and rose between 2013 and 2016.²⁰ At the current pace of progress, Timor-Leste is unlikely to achieve SDG 2 by 2030, with negative consequences for 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 livelihood.²¹ However, the sector contributes only 17% of non-oil GDP.²² Agricultural productivity is low (the lowest in Southeast Asia for rice and maize production) and the sector is highly vulnerable to climate change, owing to a lack of irrigation, unsustainable practices and 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 given 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 rate²⁴ 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 as highlighted in the 2016 Timor-Leste Youth Well-Being Survey.²⁶ While the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)²⁷ has more than doubled, from 24% in 2010 to 46.9% in 2016, notably over 50% of the working-age population is not economically active, with women particularly behind men in terms of labour force participation.²⁸ The unemployment rate of young people aged 15–24 is concerning: in 2013, 21.9% of this group was unemployed,²⁹ whereas 20.3% were not in education, employment or training (NEET); more young women than young men were classified as NEET.³⁰

While there have been strong improvements in primary school attendance rates in Timor-Leste, attendance rates at pre-school, secondary and tertiary education levels are still lagging, owing to high dropout rates, an insufficiency of education facilities and low community awareness of the importance of education. Lack of data on learning outcomes, coupled with low-quality teaching and poor learning environments, is 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. It is also necessary to tackle underlying factors such as early pregnancy and social norms that prevent adolescent girls accessing continuous education and learning (SDGs 2, 3 and 5).

Timor-Leste has made considerable progress in strengthening its health delivery systems and improving health outcomes. Despite this, maternal and child health status (a maternal mortality rate at 215 per 100,000 live births and an under-five mortality rate at 41 per 1,000 live births)³¹ is among the poorest in the region, and disparities exist between municipalities, particularly in remote rural areas. If it does not significantly step up efforts and accelerate progress to strengthen the health system, reduce health inequalities and address the determinants of health, particularly for non-communicable diseases (NCDs), nutrition and sexual and reproductive health, Timor-Leste is unlikely to sustain the significant progress made and achieve the SDGs on health, education and gender equality (SDGs 3, 4 and 5) by 2030.

Despite 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 necessary 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, perpetuates women's lower status and high levels of violence against women and girls (VAWG). 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 with global and regional trends. This affects not only achievement of gender equality but also progress across the remaining 16 SDGs.

Improving service delivery and infrastructure is 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 sanitation and hygiene (54% of households have access basic sanitation and 28% to hygiene),³³ access to service delivery remains unequal, with the rural population disproportionately affected. Timor-Leste is still far from achieving universal access to basic sanitation (SDG 6), with 20% of the rural population still practising open defecation. Although significant gains have been made in access to electricity (75.6% of the population has access to electricity)³⁴ (SDG 7), this progress has slowed. 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 could jeopardize further progress in this area (SDG 9).³⁵ In 2015, only 10% of roads in the country were in fair condition,³⁶ and investments in road infrastructure (including maintenance and rehabilitation) are not necessarily supporting climate-proof solutions, leading to insufficient progress towards SDG 13. While impressive progress has been made to expand the mobile phone network, with 97% of the country covered with signal range, there are risks of falling behind as a result of low-speed internet connectivity.

The CCA recognized that inefficient service delivery, particularly at local level, coupled with corruption and lack of institutional capacity, was hindering the overall capacity of the country to achieve the SDGs by 2030 (SDG 16).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 being asked for a bribe by, a public official.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 these latter having restricted power in decision-making.

Since the restoration of independence, Timor-Leste has made good progress in integrating human rights throughout its processes and systems and establishing a legal framework³⁹ that strongly protects human rights.⁴⁰ The country has moved forward on implementing the outcomes of the various review processes by the Treaty Bodies and under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and Special Procedures, although more progress is needed on 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 the accountability of the officials responsible for providing key services in the protection of human rights remains a concern.

This is particularly so in the security and justice sectors: excessive use of force and ill treatment by the police continue 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 had been subjected to sexual violence in the previous 12 months⁴² and a high proportion of children have experienced violence at home and in school.^{43,44} This crucially hinders women, youth and children's potential to grow and access opportunities and their rights in society, as well as threatening social cohesion. More efforts are required in the area of violence prevention and healing through addressing the root causes of the intergenerational cycles of violence. Meanwhile, transnational human trafficking is occurring in Timor-Leste. In 2017, the national police identified 267 unconfirmed trafficking cases; in 2018, a further 65 victims were identified.

Despite steps having been taken to raise Timor-Leste's level of disaster resilience, the country ranks 15th among countries at highest disaster risk⁴⁵ and remains highly vulnerable to natural hazards. Climate change is likely to exacerbate disasters, environmental degradation and water scarcity, disproportionately affecting the food security and livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable and potentially increasing inequalities in both the short and the longer terms (SDG 13). Natural resources in the country are fragile and depleted, and continue to be unsustainably

exploited, leading to habitat loss and degradation and threatening lives and livelihoods. Land degradation, most notably deforestation, is occurring in many parts of the country; if this is not effectively addressed, there is a risk that it may increase rapidly in the future (SDG 15). From 1990 to 2010, 11,000 ha of forest were lost to deforestation and forest degradation annually; between 2011 and 2018, the country lost around 1,356 ha of tree cover annually.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 affected soil fertility, leaving the land with low organic/carbon and nutrient content.

Destructive fishing practices, illegal fishing, overfishing, pollution, erosion, land degradation and climate change continue to threaten the country's coastal and marine ecosystems. Timor-Leste is working towards expanding the protected and managed areas for marine and coastal biodiversity and enforcing environmental policies and legal frameworks to conserve its water bodies and combat the adverse effects of climate change, exploitation and misuse of natural resources. However, lack of data makes it difficult to measure Timor-Leste's progress on SDG 14.

1.4. SDG 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 to ensure inclusion of the most vulnerable will be vital. Risk of being left behind depends on geographical location, vulnerability to shocks, socio-economic status, sex, age and disability. The CCA identified the following groups as most at risk or already being left behind: children, women and girls, persons with disabilities, those with long-term illnesses, migrants and households in remote rural areas. More effort is needed to overcome the legal, institutional and social barriers these groups encounter in accessing their socio-economic and political rights.

The VNR identified the challenges to the implementation of policies and reforms and slowing progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda in the following areas: availability of accurate and timely disaggregated data and analysis; technical and institutional capacity; sector financing; inter-sectoral coordination and policy coherence; institutionalization and monitoring of the SDGs; and partnerships and citizen participation.

While some improvements have been made with regard to gender disaggregation of data, the absence of reliable and regular disaggregated data (income, sex, age, migratory status, disability, social grouping and geographic location) in certain national surveys and government administrative data is a key blockage to evidence-based policy-making and to the establishment of the projections necessary for government planning. While the data gaps are clearly recognized as hindering the country's progress towards the SDGs, technical and institutional capacities in ministries and government bodies 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 in sector ministries to manage reforms to accelerate progress on the SDGs remains a core challenge. Limited inter-sectoral coordination and poor policy coherence make it difficult for the country to progress towards implementation of the SDGs. While many ministries need additional human and financial resources to implement their action plans or strategies, most have institutional and absorptive capacity that is too weak to cope with extra funding, execute allocated budgets and effectively monitor implementation. 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 commitment, their functioning is poor, with a 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 hard for the country to monitor and implement the 2030 Agenda. Although the SDG Working Group, composed of dedicated senior representatives of ministries, academia, civil society, the private sector, 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 this. Although the Prime Minister's Office is mandated to monitor implementation of the SDP and align it with the SDGs, its role in ensuring actual implementation is not yet clear. The absence of a designated ministry or unit responsible for the coordination of SDG implementation is a main bottleneck in the monitoring of progress and ensuring policy coherence, inter-sectoral coordination and adequate financing of the SDGs. Formalization of the SDG Working Group would also contribute towards strengthening both partnerships for SDGs and citizen participation.

UNSDCF

CHAPTER 2



UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO THE 2030 AGENDA

2.1. Overarching theory of change/rationale

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

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. To achieve this, it will need to choose its development options carefully over the next five years and prioritize investments and partnerships over the next decade to position it to realize the demographic dividend offered by its population structure and ensure that development benefits all segments of society and all municipalities.

For Timor-Leste to harness the demographic dividend, it 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 citizens.

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

The slowdown of the economy, together with unsustainable growth patterns, including high levels of importation of food and other commodities, and the large and increasing proportion of unemployed youth, is likely to deepen poverty and inequalities and threaten the country's hard-won peace. More than half of the working-age population is not economically active⁴⁹ and one in five youth between 15 and 24 years old is NEET.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 petroleum revenue made up 81% of all domestic revenues in 2015⁵² – making Timor-Leste “one of the most natural resource-dependent countries in the world.”⁵³

A process of economic diversification and a decoupling of growth based on the overuse of natural resources are required. This will entail 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 these sectors represent 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

Additionally, Timor-Leste has more women NEET than men. Unemployment among youth is high, at 21%.⁵⁶ Persons with a disability are five times less likely to be employed than people who do not have a disability.⁵⁷ Among people not seeking employment, the majority (66%) are women, as a result of 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 no one is left behind.**

Furthermore, while the overall health of the nation has improved substantially, there is a need for much faster progress on developing human capital in Timor-Leste, to tackle the current levels of malnutrition and food insecurity that prevent 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 is chronically or moderately food-insecure, and 15% is severely food-insecure.⁵⁸ Half of under-five children suffer from chronic malnutrition.⁵⁹

In response to this situation, an increase in food production, higher productivity and access to diverse and nutritious food are needed, combined with widespread access to safe water and basic sanitation, as well as better nutrition and hygiene practices. A third of the rural population does not have access to safe water; only half of the population has access to basic sanitation; and nearly a third of rural dwellers practise open defecation.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-school⁶¹ even though 85% of brain development occurs before this age), 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 progress made in the health sector is key, in particular to address unmet needs for family planning, essential to realize demographic dividends, and to enable 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 in achieving the SDGs entails reforms to the social protection system. Improving the targeting of beneficiaries, widening coverage and the 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 needs to be prioritized.

To ensure the sustainability of results on any of these priorities, the ability of Timor-Leste to cope with the impacts 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 at 1.7% per year (increasing from 1.1% per year prior to 2000), is four times higher than the global average of 0.3%.⁶² While threatening people's livelihoods, agriculture, water and food security, climate change also leads to increased migration, which puts increased pressure on urban basic services.

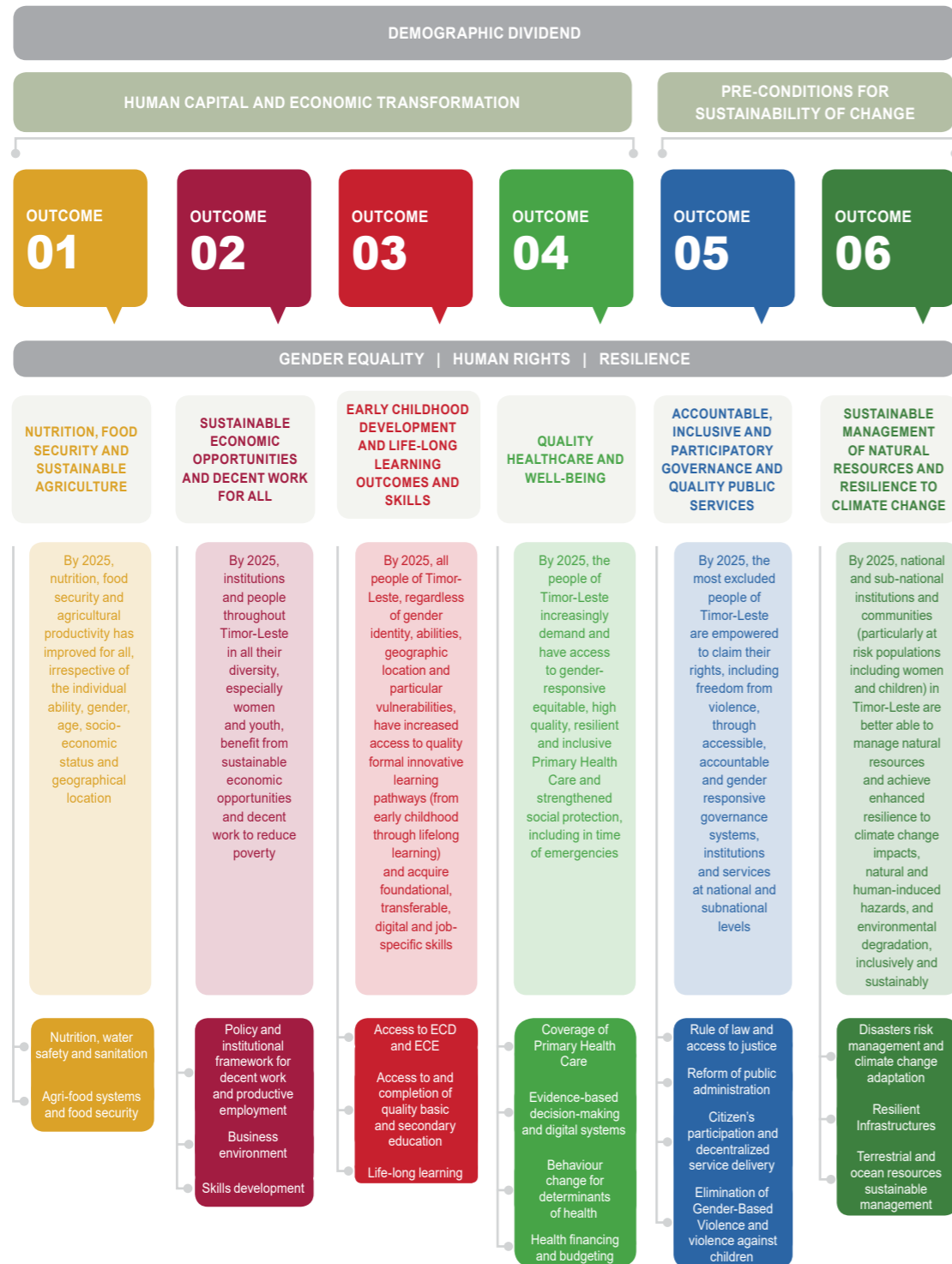
These are essential preconditions for a peaceful, safe and resilient society, which ensures equitable and sustainable distribution of resources among the people of Timor-Leste and creates a more secure business and investment climate that can transform the economy to benefit all citizens.

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 all Timorese and ensure that no-one is left behind. Aware 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 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 on 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 could help accelerate progress on 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 and their potential to accelerate development progress and contribute to 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.

INCOME AND MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY REDUCTION, SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE SHOCKS



By leveraging its expertise regionally and globally, and upholding international human rights norms and standards, the UN will support national efforts to develop the capacities and systems of 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 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 through life-long 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 (PHC) and strengthened social protection, including in times of emergency.
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 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 needs at community, households and individual levels are available and utilized to develop policies and services targeting the most excluded and addressing inequalities.

Furthermore, the UN will ensure 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 its budget plans, the UNSDCF uses the SDG global framework as a reference to target and measure the expected results to which the UN will contribute. At the time of formulation of the UNSDCF, the global SDG framework had not yet been nationalized in Timor-Leste. As a result, the 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 individual ability, gender, age, socio-economic status and geographical location”

Intended development results

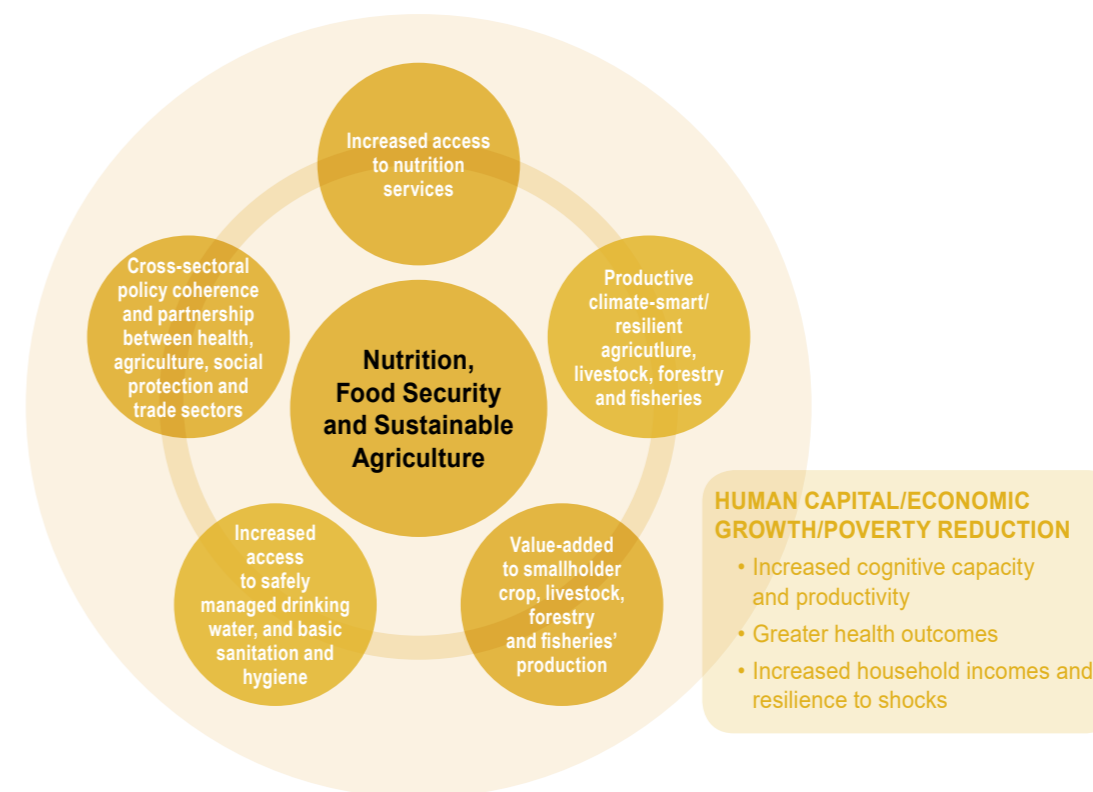
By strengthening health interventions to address all forms of malnutrition, and by increasing the dietary diversity of women of reproductive age and children under five, the UNSDCF will seek to break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition. This will be achieved through improved quality of nutrition, 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 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 the UNSDCF will support increasing food security and resilience to shocks, in particular for female farmers and rural youth, and reducing 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 of State for Environment/ National Directorate for Climate Change, Secretary of State for Cooperatives
UN	FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNEP, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, WHO
Other	World Bank, EU, civil society, HASATIL members Private sector: traders, processors, service providers, cooperatives

Theory of change underpinning Outcome 1



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 programmes 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 PHC), gender-specific nutrition interventions, management of severe malnutrition and life-saving interventions, micronutrient 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 a life-cycle approach, investment in health and nutrition of school-age children will also be considered.⁶⁴ The health and education systems are both extremely cost-effective platforms 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 cover areas such as soil fertility, nutritious animal feed, fish stocks and agricultural productivity and sustainable production practices, and address the gender gap in agricultural productivity. Promotion and improvement of the land tenure system – to foster sustainable land and natural resource management, increase investment in land improvement, better protect customary tenure and sustainably manage terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems – will contribute to sustaining the gains in production and productivity.

To generate income and sustain agri-food systems, there is a need to create or strengthen agri-food chains in order to add value to smallholder crop, livestock, forestry and fisheries production. This should occur in particular through post-harvest management technologies and improved access to markets, with a focus on rural youth and female agri-food processors. This will improve accessibility to a safe, nutritious and diversified diet (addressing all forms of malnutrition and diet-related NCDs) while building resilience to 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 so as to establish resilience for all Timorese. Addressing the bottlenecks in coordination and instituting common accountability mechanisms and inclusive legal frameworks through a sustainable multi-sectoral 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 to 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 for supporting development in Timor-Leste. Through strong relationships at all levels of Government, communities and civil society, as well as extensive experience in social behaviour change communication, the UN is well placed to increase its provision of expertise through 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, its expertise and its 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 mechanization, household grain and seed drying and storage, value chain development and food standards is a key comparative advantage in the area of agri-food systems. UN experience, work and networks (at national, regional and global levels) in relation to early warning systems are another definite comparative advantage of the UN. These provide an opportunity to develop capacity and partnership to build long-term resilience and adaptation 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 and 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 Scaling Up Nutrition (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 the Timor-Leste NGO (Non-Government Organization) Forum and the Sustainable Agriculture Network (HASATIL) 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 practices and promote convergent approaches. These may include the Millennium Challenge Corporation and the SUN movement.

Through the UNSDCF, the UN will support and work with the Government to generate, analyse and communicate high-quality data to inform monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems as well as policy and programming, including supporting the Agricultural Census, the Timor-Leste Food and Nutrition Survey (TLFNS) and the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS).

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 exchange with public technical institutions in Indonesia will enable the transfer of new techniques and best practice on food production from Indonesian institutions to Timorese farmers and technicians.

Through cooperation with members of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) (Brazil and others), the UN will give support to strengthening Timor-Leste's food security and nutrition governance framework and its capacity to manage social safety net, food safety and school meals programmes. This will include through home-grown school feeding that promotes local purchases from family farmers and addresses 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 its food safety policy to comply with ASEAN regulations, in particular those of Indonesia. The UN will also support effective cooperation with neighbouring countries regarding sustainable natural resource management, in particular of 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 to transform the economy and develop sustainable pathways, the UNSDCF will contribute to diversifying the economy, creating decent jobs and including 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, Youth and Sport, Central Bank
UN	ESCAP, ILO, IOM, UNCDF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN Women
Other	CCI-TL, KS-TL, bilateral partners, the EU, World Bank, ADB, IADE, Don Bosco, private providers of technical and vocational training, financial institutions, others

Theory of change underpinning Outcome 2



Limited access to sustainable economic opportunities and decent work in Timor-Leste, in particular for young people and women, is intrinsically linked into the lack of a diversified economy. The transformation necessary 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 to the emergence of adequate business ecosystems. Developing skills sets and knowledge is also needed to leverage opportunities, to meet global trends on skills demanded and to 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 the labour market and the economy, in particular the more marginalized, such as women, youth and persons with disabilities. This must include:

- The development and efficient implementation of enabling legislation, 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 a comparative advantage, such as small-scale manufacturing and tourism;
- Ensuring that policies focus on groups facing greater barriers to access to the labour market and decent work – namely, young people, women, persons with disabilities and migrants – both by taking into account the specificities of the barriers facing each group and by ensuring conditions and incentives are in place that allow such barriers to be overcome in order to ensure equality of opportunity for all; and
- Establishment of a transparent and efficient legal and regulatory framework and stronger judicial institutions to support contract 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 through incentives for business creation, resilience and growth, in particular for the most excluded (women, youth, persons with disabilities, migrants and rural populations). This includes guaranteeing the efficiency and sustainability of public expenditure; the removal of barriers to efficient business creation, operations and growth; the provision of business support services; the development of infrastructure (road connections, internet connectivity, clean energy in remote communities); and improved 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, through:

- Youth entrepreneurship programmes and vocational training hubs;
- Provision of job counselling and mentoring services, with a specific focus and tailored to groups that encounter more barriers to entrepreneurship (such as women and youth);
- Support to integration in global value chains for companies in specific sectors;
- Promotion of innovation and experimentation using business incubators (such as the recently established Accelerator Lab);
- Promotion of the growth of the circular economy;
- Leveraging diaspora investments, in particular in rural areas;
- Expansion and eased access to finance; and
- Promotion of the resilience of business to negative shocks (such as decreases in public expenditure or droughts) through support to 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 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 present 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) and information and technology (to foment services growth).

To address these needs, additional training courses, quality of 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 the most marginalized. The promotion of formal, well-regulated and supported volunteering schemes can also contribute to the skills development of youth while promoting their labour force participation.

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 and 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 on 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 to contribute to the production and use of regular, quality data (e.g. the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the 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 with at all levels of Government and with 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 that take into account all actors involved, including the above actors.

The UN will support its partners in the development of policies and programmes that give greater attention to groups of the population that face greater barriers to participation in the economy and the labour market (with a focus on rural workers, women, migrants and persons with disabilities), while providing guidance on how to tailor such policies and programmes 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 through life-long learning) and acquire foundational, transferable, digital and job-specific skills”

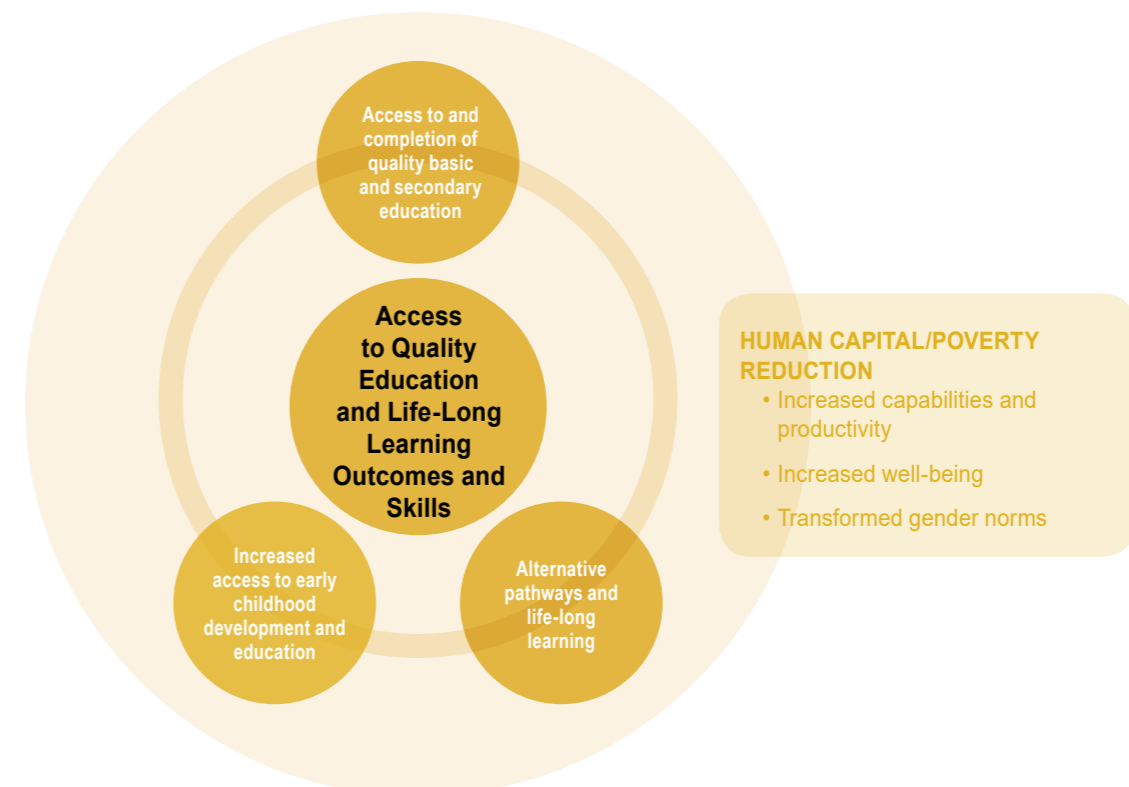
Intended development results

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 children’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 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, Secretary of State for Vocational Training and Employment
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, student councils, Aloia Foundation, Plan International, DFAT

Theory of change underpinning Outcome 3



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 age, at which the foundations for life-long learning are 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 those who have access to education, its quality often falls short of helping them realize their full potential. 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 focuses 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. Meanwhile, adopting innovative and alternative pathways of learning, building on 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 on both access to and demand for early childhood development (ECD) and early childhood education (ECE), increased access to quality basic and secondary education, and the creation of pathways that promote relevant life-long 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 ECD and ECE 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 pre-schools and enhance financing and coordination for the ECD/ECE sector.
- Address gender norms, power relations and 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 the transition towards secondary education needs to be prioritized, while addressing 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, sanitation and hygiene 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 science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and information and communication technology (ICT).
- Develop teachers' capacity to appropriately manage learning and make it stimulating through use of alternative teaching methods and 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.
- 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 pathways. This can ensure that out-of-school children from early education to upper secondary, differently abled children/youth, young mothers and adults (especially in rural areas) continue to learn through either formal or non-formal education, including through social protection and other schemes, and that they have the capabilities to be economically productive and improve their social and personal growth.

Currently, around 11% of children (aged 6–17 years) 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 as a result of motherhood. Meanwhile, 32% of the population aged 15 years and older is 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 perceptions of persons living with disability and the obstacles to their full education and skills development;
- Changing the patriarchal and social norms relating to pregnant girls, such as the no re-entry policy;
- Providing access to child workers/labour (seasonal, part-time);
- Enhancing institutional capacity and cooperation across institutions to ensure a relevant and effective continuum of learning;
- Improved understanding among stakeholders on 21st century skills and knowledge needed, for employment and productivity enhancement but also, 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 programmes/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 strong cooperation with the Government, particularly with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport 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 modelling, 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 stakeholders in education sector convening and coordination and resource mobilization, and a key advocacy role with the Government and partners.

Partners look to the UN to continue playing this convening, advocacy and technical role but expect a greater role for civil society 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. This is related to adoption and application of international norms and standards, development of internationally comparative learning outcome measurements, strategies for appropriate application of ICT and innovative models for teaching and learning, and introducing approaches to 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 supporting the Government with opportunities for shared learning and exchange at global and regional levels.

Cooperation Framework Outcome 4: Quality health care and well-being

“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”

Intended development results

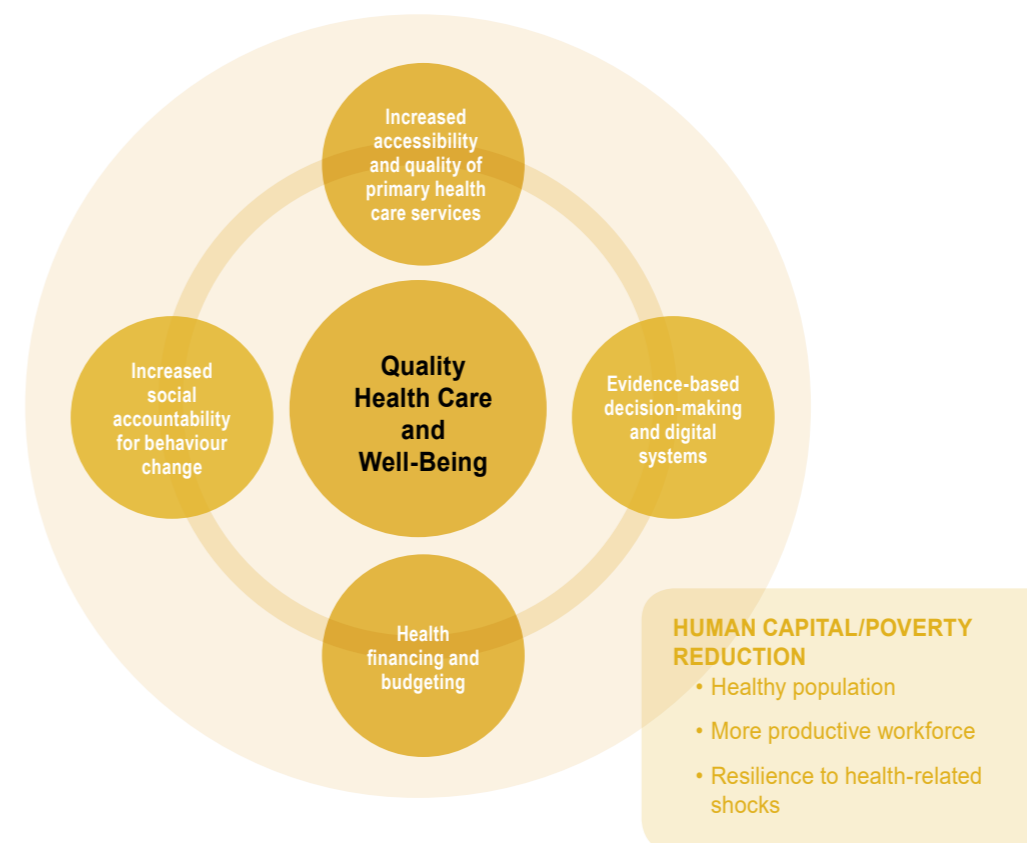
The UNSDCF will support greater and equitable access to PHC services with a view to helping Timor-Leste achieve universal health coverage, including in times of emergency, resulting in improved outcomes for health including sexual and reproductive health, continued reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality, eradication of

tuberculosis and reduction of NCDs. 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 Sport, 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 Planning 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 centres, traditional medical practitioners, CCI-TL, 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



Primary health care

Increasing access to comprehensive, quality and resilient PHC systems is essential to reach the hardest to reach and to ensure greater health outcomes in the areas of NCDs; tuberculosis (TB); HIV/AIDS; hepatitis; sexual and reproductive health; maternal, newborn and child health; and the response to gender-based violence and preventable diseases. At present, 70% of people living in rural and remote mountainous areas and a quarter of households are more than two hours' walk from the nearest PHC facility.

The following changes need to be prioritized:

- Implement the PHC Essential Service Package across all levels of the PHC system.
- Increase the qualifications of the workforce (skills and capacities), including managerial capacity.
- Improve facilities (hygiene, water, availability of basic equipment).
- Improve quality of care (based on clinical best practice) with a particular focus on the needs of the poor, the less educated, rural communities, women and children, persons with disabilities, migrant and mobile populations, and other marginalized groups.
- 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 are key to understanding health needs, designing programmes and policies, and guiding investment and public health decisions that target the most excluded. With continuing support to improve the quality of existing data sources (administrative data, census, surveys, etc.), digital technologies need to be used to improve the quality of data, including sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data, as well as a specific data collection system targeting and involving participation of marginalized groups.

At the moment, there exist parallel digitalized systems/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 behaviour that affect their health and well-being is critical to address all determinants of health, to ensure that no one is left behind and to meet the needs of the poor, the less educated, rural communities, women and children, persons with disabilities, migrant and mobile populations and other marginalized population groups.

A 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, civil society, 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 well-being of individuals and communities.

For behaviour and social change to be effective, innovative ways to increase social accountability need to be explored (e.g. online social accountability, social audits and community-based monitoring). This will need to engage in particular 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 experience catastrophic costs. Ensuring that TB patients, vulnerable people, and 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 in the effort to deliver more health for the money.

In the context of Timor-Leste, where development assistance is significant, this also involves improving the effectiveness of external funding support. Other sources of revenue (e.g. sin taxes – for tobacco, alcohol and 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 through 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 PHC and determinants of health as well as building evidence-based health policies and programmes 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 and triangular partnership in several areas of health systems strengthening and disease prevention and control.

In the areas of sustainable financing, the UN, together with other partners, can advocate for increased domestic resources for health and public financial management strengthening. It can also use examples of good practices from other countries to advocate for sustainable financing options that reduce out-of-pocket expenditure 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, accountable and gender-responsive governance systems, institutions and services at national and sub-national levels”

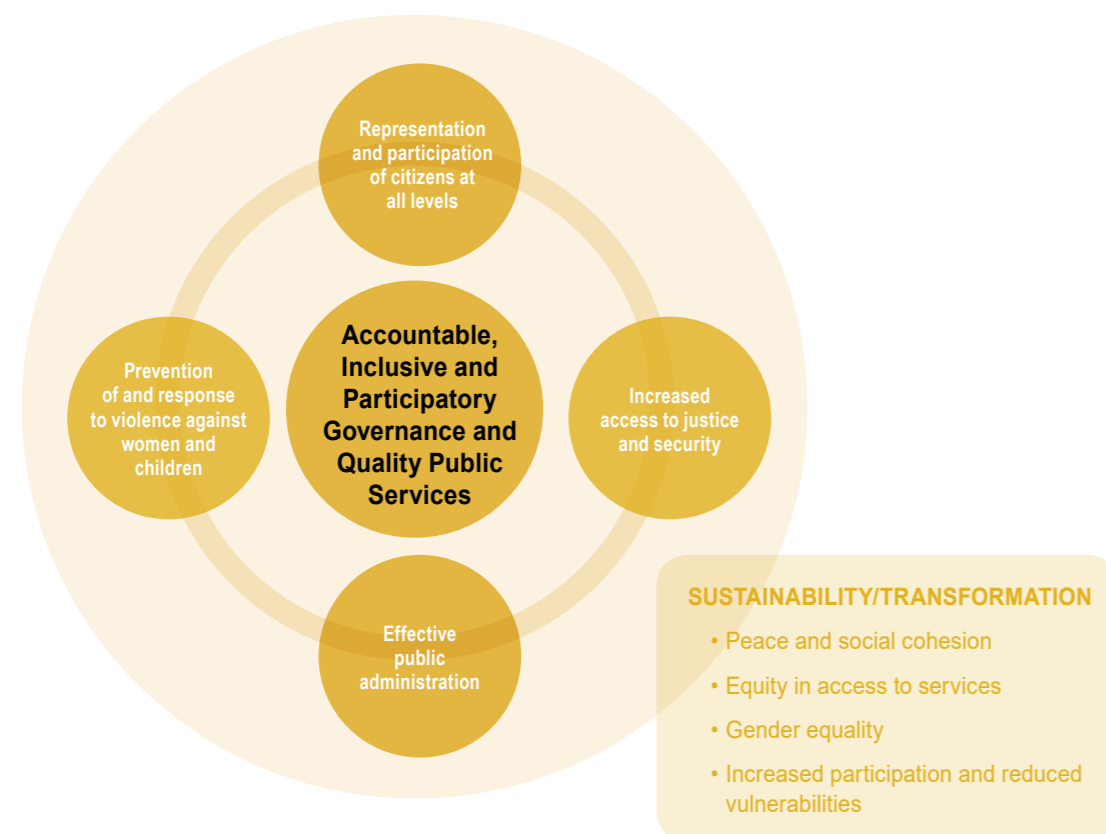
Intended development results

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



Accountable, inclusive and participatory governance and quality public services need to be strengthened, particularly at municipal and local levels. A limited legal framework, poor 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 Existing social norms and negative attitudes further hamper specific groups (such as children, women and girls, persons with disabilities, migrants and households in rural areas) in fulfilling their human rights, especially in terms of access to information, justice, services and freedom from violence. The 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 limited.

For the Timorese people, especially those who are 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 its human rights commitments. This will be accelerated by addressing negative social norms and attitudes, especially those that tolerate gender-based violence, to bring forward a transformative environment in which everyone can fulfil 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 for duty-bearers to fulfil their obligations, in line with international and national human rights commitments (with a special focus on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the UPR, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration) and the 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;
- Development 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- and in-service training institutions) embedded in human rights;
- Transforming social norms and attitudes and empowering citizens, especially the aforementioned most excluded people, with knowledge, resources and voice to claim their rights through gender-responsive legal aid, empowered public defenders' institutions and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms;
- Support to the Anti-Human Trafficking Technical Working Group to review and update the National Action Plan on Human Trafficking, which expired in 2018; and
- Monitoring the human trafficking situation in the country and contributing to the United States Trafficking in Persons Report and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration Annual Report (GCM).

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 Government transparent and accountable to the people its governs. With a particular focus on anti-corruption, the civil service, planning, budgeting,

oversight institutions/line ministries, service delivery institutions, the ombudsperson and the Parliament, areas for improved results include:

- Integrity monitoring of public services;
- Performance, compliance and accountability;
- Gender responsiveness of the public administration;
- Gender- and child-responsive planning, budgeting and monitoring processes;
- Professionalism, meritocracy and efficiency of functions and business processes in the country; and
- 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 other mechanisms), and on their participation in decision-making processes. A focus will be on the following results:

- Public participation (in particular of 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 the local power and administrative decentralization structure through participatory decision-making processes;
- Improving the operation of multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms; and
- Support to 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 of and improving the 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-centred approaches, progress needs to be made as follows:

- Ensuring that 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 that policies are translated into action;
- Promoting positive social norms, attitudes and behaviours at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and children;
- Empowering women and children who experience violence to use available, accessible and quality essential services and recover from violence;
- Supporting coordination and collaboration across Government; civil society organizations, including groups representing women, youth, members of the LGBTI community and persons with disabilities, among other marginalized groups; and development partners, for greater impact and sustainability over time.
- Socialization of the 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) and 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 historic cooperation with the Government of Timor-Leste, even before the restoration of independence. The UN's impartial and rights-based body of technical assistance respects national priorities and working together to achieve national goals. The UN has supported progress made to develop current institutional capacity and the legislative framework and its socialization, and can work with partners to scale up results. Partners view the role of the UN not as fulfilling direct line functions inside the justice institutions but rather as focused on technical assistance, institutional strengthening and empowering citizens, bringing innovative solutions to access to justice.

The UN's year-long support to the Government and civil society and its expertise on VAWG globally, as well as its collaboration with the 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 improvement of the systems and processes building strong institutions in several countries, as well as on the specific capacities and mandates to which each of the agencies can contribute, 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 it in moving forward to a more effective and innovative public service administration, evidence-based planning and budgeting systems with civil service professionals, which provide timely, efficient, gender-responsive and accessible services to all people of Timor-Leste.

Government, civil society and development partners affirm the value of the UN increasing investments in addressing gender inequality as a bottleneck and human rights violation; this can also contribute to greater resilience of communities. VAWG is 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 are sustained beyond the UNSDCF period. The Spotlight Initiative on Ending VAWG brings a new way of working together, harnessing individual UN agency expertise and collective experiences on EAWG 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 EAWG and strengthen 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 for 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 centrepiece of the UN's work on VAWG, and will also further deepen linkages to link the collaboration to other programmes. This will ensure that all governance-related work has a clear women's empowerment agenda driven by women and girls themselves (including youth, feminists, women with disabilities and LGBTI actors).

To achieve this outcome, 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 to 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, the media, the private sector and development partners. Building on the Spotlight Initiative, which involves five 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, the UN will also continue to link civil society, especially women's organizations and gender advocates, to larger regional networks such as women mediator networks and 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 and the 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 the impacts of climate change, natural and human-induced hazards, and environmental degradation, inclusively and sustainably”

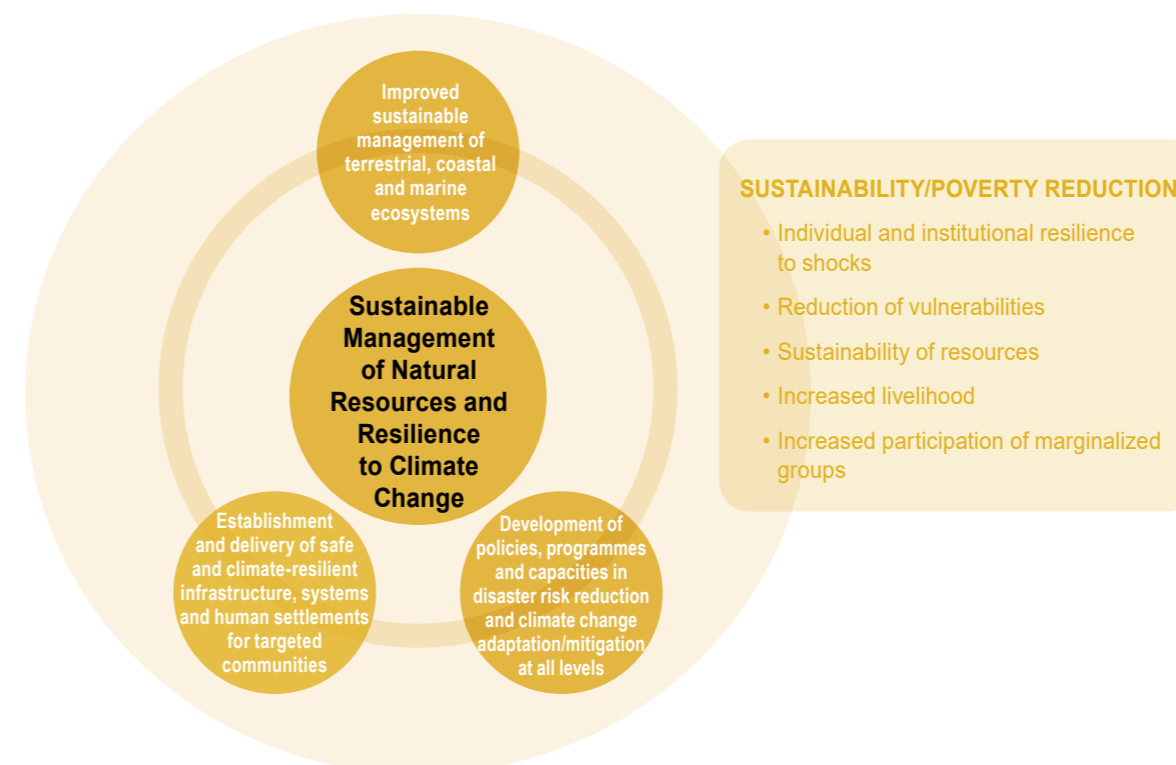
Intended development results

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 infrastructure, while preserving its natural resources.

Partners

Government	Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, Ministry of Interior (Civil Protection Directorate, National Disaster Risk Management Directorate and National Disaster Operations Centre), 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, Youth and Sport, Ministry of Health, Secretary State for Environment, Ministry of Justice
UN	FAO, IOM, UNEP, UNDP, UNDRR, UNESCO, UNIDO, 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



Disaster risk management and climate change adaption

Gender-responsive and equitable policies, programmes and capacities in disaster 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. These need to 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 civil society;
- 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, which 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 to 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 aligning 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 the management of natural resources, including terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems, and the adoption of 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 and 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) and 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.

Civil society plays a critical role in DRM/CCA programming in Timor-Leste. The UN is well positioned to partner with civil society and has the expertise to build its capacities. The UN is a member of the Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Network and works closely with local and international civil society organizations to promote a coherent DRM/CCA approach to address the lack of mainstreaming of DRM/CCA issues into all affected sectors and to 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 and the Kyoto Protocol, to which Timor-Leste has an obligation to submit its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) at the Conference of the Parties. In addition, the UN has the expertise to support the Government to align relevant policies, strategies and programmes with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Management and CEDAW recommendations on the gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change. It can also help 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 1, 3 and 4 will together contribute in a mutually reinforcing way to improving health outcomes, cognitive capacity and learning outcomes. While Outcome 1 on food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture will focus on reducing stunting and wasting levels and increasing access to nutrition, water, sanitation, hygiene and food security, efforts under Outcome 4 to strengthen PHC systems will include supporting access to better-quality nutrition services and addressing the social determinants of health to deal with inadequate water, sanitation, hygiene and feeding practices. Outcome 3 will simultaneously support an increase in demand for and supply of ECD and ECE 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 the 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 Outcomes 1, 3 and 4 and an area for integrated programming.

Economic diversification

The UNSDCF intends to contribute to economic diversification through a particular focus on developing sustainable agriculture and agri-food systems (Outcome 1), as well as through Outcome 2 (sustainable economic opportunities and decent work for all), which will foster creation of the business ecosystems needed for new economic development pathways, including sustainable agriculture and agri-food systems and sustainable tourism as well as circular economy models. As part of Outcome 2, and in complementarity with Outcome 3's 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 livelihood practices and management of natural resources.

Sustainability

Outcome 5 on accountable, inclusive and participatory governance and accessible public services will work towards improving the enabling environment and transforming 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 public institutions, and providing space for inclusive decision-making processes, is essential to setting up sustainable strategies in different areas of public policy.

Finally, Outcome 6 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 livelihood resilience. Specific synergies between Outcomes 1 and 6 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. Focusing on building human capital, starting from the very early years and taking a life-cycle approach, particularly for those most at risk of being left behind, through strategic investments in systems and institutions;
2. Frontloading of catalytic support that contributes towards economic diversification and economic transformation; and
3. Addressing the root causes of climate, conflict and other risks and establishing the preconditions for a peaceful and resilient society.

The UNSDCF, as a framework that is firmly grounded in 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, the UN will pursue 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. As recommended during the multi-stakeholder consultative process, capacity-building will be carried out less through workshops and more through on-the-job training, coaching and innovations such as social marketing approaches. Partnerships 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 from the UN/UNDP. Building on this work, the UN will be working to support the Government to develop its Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) for sustainable development, in partnership with the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (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 SDG financing. This work will complement the LDC graduation support to Timor-Leste being provided by UN DESA.

2.6. UN comparative advantages and UN Country Team configuration

There is a shared understanding of the comparative advantages of the UN in Timor-Leste among 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 UN. The UN's role in the country is therefore as a development partner (not a donor). 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 this 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 restoration of independence. Over the past 20 years, the UN has accompanied the country's journey, with currently 16 resident and non-resident agencies executing 19% of official development assistance – or US\$30.3 million per year.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 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 challenge negative social norms and practices at the community level.

As a multilateral international organization, the UN in Timor-Leste brings knowledge, expertise, experiences, lessons learnt 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 implementation of the UNSDCF starting in 2021. The following steps will be taken:

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

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CHAPTER 3



COOPERATION FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

3.1. Implementation strategy and strategic partnerships

The UNSDCF is the primary instrument for the planning and implementation of UN development activities in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Timor-Leste. Unlike with previous UNDAFs, the UNSDCF will guide the entire programme cycle (2021–2025), driving planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of collective UN support towards 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 collaboration with implementing partners, to embrace all entities and individuals identified as critical to forging sustainable development solutions in Timor-Leste.

The UN will leverage its collective knowledge of international human rights norms and standards and its multi-disciplinary development expertise to implement the UNSDCF. Research, analysis, policy advice, technical programmes, advocacy and convening will be the main modalities of the 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 line ministries and development and humanitarian actors. This could be through revitalizing the SDG Working Group and strengthening the Timor-Leste Development Partners Group, led by the Ministry of Finance. Building on existing sectoral coordination mechanisms, the UN will support the strengthening/establishment of 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 For example, coordination with partners in the area of social protection will be reviewed in line with the UNDG guidance,⁶⁹ to garner coordinated support to implement the new National Social Protection Strategy. Municipality 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 of all development actors including the private sector will be explored. This 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 a 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 Work Plans

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 working jointly to deliver the intended development results. The UN will be accountable for the outputs articulated in the Joint Work Plans.

More specifically, these outputs will contribute to progress under each sub-outcome in the UNSDCF Results 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 where appropriate.

Developed during the last year before the beginning of the UNSDCF cycle, these Joint 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 implementation of the UNSDCF implementation, the UN resident coordinator and a senior government representative designated by the prime minister will jointly chair a **Joint Steering Committee** (JSC). 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 the UN chairs/co-chairs 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 VNRs. It 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 the first quarter, to review 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 UN Timor-Leste a more effective partner and reduce transactions costs for stakeholders. Results Groups meet three times a year.

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

Composed of M&E from all UN agencies, the **UN M&E Group** will develop the UNSDCF M&E Plan; support the Results Groups with preparation of Joint Work Plans; support the Results Groups to monitor 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** will ensure the UN system is unified and coordinated in providing support to the Government and other partners on issues related to gender equality. It will provide guidance to and strengthen the capacity of the Results Groups to mainstream gender quality.

The **Operations Management Group** 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. It will develop the Business Operations Strategy 2.0, and coordinate its roll-out among UN agencies in Timor-Leste.

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

The **UN Resident Coordinator's Office** 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 maximize its impact, effectiveness and contribution to the country's development.

3.4. Resource mobilization

The UN system agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the UNSDCF, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, M&E, training activities and staff support. Part of the UN system entities' support may be provided to non-governmental and civil society organizations as agreed within the framework of the individual work plans and project documents.

Additional support may include access to UN organization-managed global information systems, the network of the UN system agencies' country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, as well as access to the support provided by the network of UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes. The UN system agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support and technical assistance, as well as M&E activities.

Subject to annual reviews and progress in implementation of the programme, the UN system agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the UNSDCF. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the work plans and project documents. By mutual consent between the Government and the UN development system entities, funds not earmarked by donors to UN development system agencies for specific activities may be reallocated to other programmatically worthwhile activities.

The Government will support the UN system agencies' efforts to raise the funds required to meet the needs of this UNSDCF and will cooperate with the UN system agencies. This will include encouraging potential donor governments to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the programme; endorsing the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds for the programme from other sources, including the private sector both internationally and in Timor-Leste; and permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in Timor-Leste to support this programme, which will be tax exempt for the donor, to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law.



UNSDCF

CHAPTER 4



MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

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

M&E processes will be robust and timely, allowing for the adaptation of programming as necessary during 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 UNSDCF will be developed during the year preceding the beginning of its 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 generate the evidence needed to measure the UNSDCF 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 provide information on the current situation. Baseline data 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 VNR report. Baseline data will be updated as new data become available (including the Census 2021 and the LFS). Where appropriate data do not exist, the best available proxy is used instead.

The Results Matrix also includes indicators without baseline data or proxy indicators. These indicators are considered important to measure the UNSDCF results and acceleration on the SDGs, and thus will be areas for potential studies/research 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 that 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 global SDG 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 become available, targets will also be updated.

Data limitations

Several SDG indicators in the UNSDCF Results Matrix are measured only every 10 years, in conjunction with data collection timelines (e.g. 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.

Monitoring of activities and financial management

Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies in monitoring of 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; and
3. Special or scheduled audits: Each UN agency, 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 to which UN system agencies provide large amounts of cash assistance, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

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 gains. Those risks with the highest likelihood of occurring, as well as their potential impact on the achievement of the UNSDCF outcomes, are identified as follows.

Political deadlock has had adverse impacts on the country's development since 2017 and continues to hamper and postpone key decisions regarding its future direction. It is already affecting policy development and the implementation and delivery of services, which has had negative effects on economic growth, with a potential risk to stability. If this is not resolved, it will have negative consequences for achievement of the UNSDCF outcomes.

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 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 and at regional and global levels to assist the country's leaders to remain focused on stability and advancing on the SDGs and human rights, working jointly with Government, key leaders, Parliament, political parties and other partners.

The oil-dependent economy and its unsustainability constitute significant economic risks for Timor-Leste that may have negative impacts on 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 human capital and an inclusive labour force with 21st century skills. Through joint UN support to the development of the INFF together with the World Bank, ADB and EU, SDG financing solutions will be further explored.

Fiscal unsustainability of the current social transfers, VAWG and a high level of youth unemployment all represent risks to the social cohesion that underscores achievement of the UNSDCF outcomes. The UNSDCF supports national efforts to reform the social protection system to ensure vulnerable groups are targeted through sustainable social protection/assistance schemes. Gender equality is firmly embedded in all UNSDCF results areas, including specific efforts to break the intergenerational cycle of violence and the legacy of a violent past, through collectively addressing violence against women and children and violence among youth.

Climate risks and the country's vulnerability to disaster risks, including health emergencies, could sidetrack achievement of the UNSDCF outcomes. In recognition of this, the UNSDCF focuses on building resilience to climate change and to health emergencies, as well as on strengthening DRM at national, sub-national and community levels. As the co-chair of the Humanitarian Partners Group, the UN resident coordinator will ensure that the Group 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 registered, growing **land disputes and dispossessions in urban and peri-urban areas** have the potential to threaten security and stability in the country over the longer term, with negative consequences for achievement of the UNSDCF outcomes. The UN will continue to engage in a dialogue with the Government and other relevant stakeholders to support development of a roadmap to address issues related to land disputes and dispossessions.

Timor-Leste **trades** approximately 70% of its goods with Indonesia, Singapore, China and Vietnam. It has a very low and uniform tariff (2.5%) with few exceptions and no stated quotas. Joining the World Trade Organization (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 with regard to achievement of the UNSDCF outcomes. However, it may also weaken the development of the domestic economy through an influx of goods and services from more competitive markets. Accessing a greater number of "niche" external markets could have a significant impact in Timor-Leste, in particular if the country is able to negotiate favourable 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 US\$91 million home. Timor-Leste has established seasonal worker programmes with Australia and South Korea, and it aims to increase access to labour migration schemes and expand destination countries, including New Zealand and ASEAN and CPLP countries, as well as the Middle East. With the right policies, systems and programmes in place, diaspora remittances could potentially represent an opportunity to diversify SDG financing in Timor-Leste.⁷¹

UNSDCF review and reporting

Annually, the UNSDCF Results Groups, with support from the UN M&E Group, will undertake a review of progress at results at the levels of output (Joint Work Plan) and outcome (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 the first quarter the following year, the JSC will issue recommendations on the necessary adjustments to the UNSDCF 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 the 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 UNEG Norms and Standards, the evaluation will assess whether the UNSDCF's expected results have been achieved, and whether other unintended results are observed. The evaluation will also assess if the UNSDCF has 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 finalization of the Evaluation Report, the UN will prepare a Management Response to ensure accountability.

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ANNEX 1: RESULTS MATRIX⁷²

Timor-Leste SDP 2011–2030 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.”

2. 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.”

3. 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.”

4. 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
Timor-Leste will adopt a comprehensive strategy to build the 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.

5. 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 WHO Child Growth Standards among children under five 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 five 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:	Indicator 1.1.1: Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD) disaggregated by age and sex	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport Ministry of Public Works Secretary of State for Equality and Inclusion, Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion FAO, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO Civil society Private sector												
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 (including life-saving interventions, micronutrient supplementation, social protection programmes, infant and young child feeding, in particular breastfeeding) and hygiene, water and sanitation services for all have improved significantly and sustainably.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MDD women of reproductive age</td> <td>TLFNS 2020 to provide baseline</td> <td>NNS to establish target (under revision)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MDD in children 6–23 months</td> <td>34%</td> <td>>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moderate food insecurity</td> <td>21%</td> <td><10.5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: At this stage MAF, IPC (2018) provides data at national and municipal level (proxy). Later, FIES (June 2020) will provide the baseline.</p>		Baseline	Target	MDD women of reproductive age	TLFNS 2020 to provide baseline	NNS to establish target (under revision)	MDD in children 6–23 months	34%	>50%	Moderate food insecurity	21%	<10.5%	
		Baseline	Target											
	MDD women of reproductive age	TLFNS 2020 to provide baseline	NNS to establish target (under revision)											
	MDD in children 6–23 months	34%	>50%											
Moderate food insecurity	21%	<10.5%												
Indicator 1.1.2: Breastfeeding rate (early initiation and exclusive until six months)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Early initiation</td> <td>75%</td> <td>>93.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exclusive until six months</td> <td>50%</td> <td>>80%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: DHS 2016, NNS 2014–2019</p>		Baseline	Target	Early initiation	75%	>93.4%	Exclusive until six months	50%	>80%				
	Baseline	Target												
Early initiation	75%	>93.4%												
Exclusive until six months	50%	>80%												
Indicator 1.1.3: Proportion of households using safely managed drinking water (SDG Indicator 6.1.1)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Not yet assessed, area for further research/data collection</td> <td></td> <td>Under discussion with relevant partners</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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.</p>		Baseline	Target	Not yet assessed, area for further research/data collection		Under discussion with relevant partners							
	Baseline	Target												
Not yet assessed, area for further research/data collection		Under discussion with relevant partners												
Indicator 1.1.4: Proportion of households using improved and non-shared sanitation facilities (basic service level)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>44 %</td> <td>Under discussion with relevant partners</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: JMP 2019</p>		Baseline	Target		44 %	Under discussion with relevant partners							
	Baseline	Target												
	44 %	Under discussion with relevant partners												
Sub-Outcome 1.2:	Indicator 1.2.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size (SDG Indicator 2.3.1)	Secretary of State for Environment/National Directorate for Climate Change, Secretary of State for Equality and Inclusion, Secretary of State for Cooperatives, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries UNEP, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UN Women, WFP World Bank Civil society (in particular HASATIL members) Private sector (including traders, processors, service providers, cooperatives)												
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.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MAF/FAO to establish in 2020 following SDG methodology</td> <td></td> <td>+50 %</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: MAF, FAO 2019</p>		Baseline	Target	MAF/FAO to establish in 2020 following SDG methodology		+50 %							
		Baseline	Target											
	MAF/FAO to establish in 2020 following SDG methodology		+50 %											
	Indicator 1.2.2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status (SDG Indicator 2.3.2)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MAF/FAO to establish in 2020 following SDG methodology</td> <td></td> <td>+50 %</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: MAF, FAO 2020</p>		Baseline	Target	MAF/FAO to establish in 2020 following SDG methodology		+50 %						
	Baseline	Target												
MAF/FAO to establish in 2020 following SDG methodology		+50 %												
Indicator 1.2.3: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (SDG Indicator 2.4.1)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MAF/FAO to establish in 2020 following SDG methodology</td> <td></td> <td>Increased</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: MAF, FAO 2020</p>		Baseline	Target	MAF/FAO to establish in 2020 following SDG methodology		Increased							
	Baseline	Target												
MAF/FAO to establish in 2020 following SDG methodology		Increased												
Indicator 1.2.4: Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP (SDG Indicator 14.7.1)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MAF/FAO to establish in 2020 following SDG methodology</td> <td></td> <td>>1.25% Increased</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: MAF, FAO 2020</p>		Baseline	Target	MAF/FAO to establish in 2020 following SDG methodology		>1.25% Increased							
	Baseline	Target												
MAF/FAO to establish in 2020 following SDG methodology		>1.25% Increased												

UNSDCF Strategic Priority 2⁷³ | 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 training
- 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
- 9.3 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
US\$530.8	US\$756.8

Data source: 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 age⁷⁴

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 that are gender-responsive and foster employment and jobs through an enabling business environment, social dialogue, social protection and strengthened labour rights, especially for 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

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: LFS 2013, to be updated with LFS 2020

Secretary of State for Vocational Training and Employment, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport

Ministry of Finance

Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion

Ministry of Industry

Ministry of Agriculture

Institute for Quality Control of Timor-Leste

Chamber of Industry

ESCAP, ILO, IOM, UNCDF, UNDP, UNIDO UN Women

CCI-TL, KS-TL, Bamboo Institute

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 minimum capital	0.3 (% of income per capita)	7.6 (% of income per capita)

Data source: World Bank Ease of Doing Business Report 2019

Indicator 2.2.2: Proportion of micro, small and medium enterprises having access to credit (SDG Indicator 9.3.2)

Baseline	Target
21%	23%

Data source: World Bank Enterprise Survey (2018) and DFA Report 2018

Secretary of State for Vocational Training and Employment, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport

Ministry of Finance

Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Ministry of Legislative Reform and Parliamentary Affairs

TRADEINVEST

Secretary of State for Cooperatives, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

Ministry of Industry

Ministry of Agriculture

Institute for Quality Control of Timor-Leste

Chamber of Industry

ESCAP, ILO, IOM, UNCDF, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO

CC-ITL, KS-TL, financial institutions, Bamboo Institute

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 life-long 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

Indicator 2.3.2: Percentage of youth/adults with ICT skills by sex and type of skill (SDG Indicator 4.4.1)

Baseline	Target
Ranks 130 out of 143 or Score 2.8 out of 7	23%

Data source: Network Readiness Index 2015, World Economic Forum, UNDP 2018 National Human Development Report, Timor-Leste

Secretary of State for Vocational Training and Employment, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport

ESCAP, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNV

KS-TL, CCI-TL, private providers of technical and vocational training

UNSDCF Strategic Priority 3 | EARLY CHILDHOOD 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 life-long learning) and acquire foundational, transferable, digital and job-specific skills

3.a Proportion of children under five 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 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:	Indicators	Partners									
Access to ECD and ECE By 2025, families, schools and education institutions and systems for ECD and ECE 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 and municipality	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 FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP, WHO World Bank, bilateral partners (Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, DFAT) Local authorities/municipalities Development partners including civil society Private sector including private schools, universities and schools; parent associations; student councils Aloia Foundation									
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>20.40%</td> <td>Under discussion with relevant partners</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: Female 21.34%, male 19.56 % Data source: Education Management information System (EMIS) 2018</p>			Baseline	Target	Total	20.40%	Under discussion with relevant partners			
			Baseline	Target							
Total	20.40%	Under discussion with relevant partners									
Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of children under five 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	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>43.9%</td> <td>Under discussion with relevant partners</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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</p>		Baseline	Target	Total	43.9%	Under discussion with relevant partners				
	Baseline	Target									
Total	43.9%	Under discussion with relevant partners									
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 and have increased access to and completion of inclusive, equitable, relevant quality basic education and secondary education in a safe learning environment that promotes healthy gender norms and relationships.	Indicator 3.1.3: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex and municipality (access) (SDG Indicator 4.2.2)	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 partners Local authorities/municipalities Private sector including private schools, universities, schools; parent associations; student councils Development partners Plan International									
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>45.9%</td> <td>Under discussion with relevant partners</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: Female 47.1 %, male 44.7%. Data source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2015</p>			Baseline	Target	Total	45.9%	Under discussion with relevant partners			
			Baseline	Target							
Total	45.9%	Under discussion with relevant partners									
Indicator 3.2.1 NER in primary, pre-secondary and secondary education disaggregated by sex	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary</td> <td>89%</td> <td rowspan="3">Under discussion with relevant partners</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pre-secondary</td> <td>55.13%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary</td> <td>39.19%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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</p>		Baseline	Target	Primary	89%	Under discussion with relevant partners	Pre-secondary	55.13%	Secondary	39.19%
	Baseline	Target									
Primary	89%	Under discussion with relevant partners									
Pre-secondary	55.13%										
Secondary	39.19%										
Indicator 3.2.2: Proportion of population aged 15 and above that has finished primary school, pre-secondary or higher	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary</td> <td>40.4%</td> <td rowspan="2">Under discussion with relevant partners</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pre-secondary or higher</td> <td>28.8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2015</p>		Baseline	Target	Primary	40.4%	Under discussion with relevant partners	Pre-secondary or higher	28.8%		
	Baseline	Target									
Primary	40.4%	Under discussion with relevant partners									
Pre-secondary or higher	28.8%										

UNSDCF Results	Indicators	Partners																				
Sub-Outcome 3.2	<p>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)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Electricity</td> <td>80.51%</td> <td rowspan="3">Under discussion with relevant partners</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Single-sex basic sanitation facilities</td> <td>65.76%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Handwashing</td> <td>58.87%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: Data for internet, computers and adapted infrastructure not available. Data source: EMIS 2018</p> <p>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)</p> <p><u>Proxy indicator:</u> Pre-school, primary, secondary teachers who have qualifications in line with government standards</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pre-school</td> <td>34%</td> <td rowspan="3">Under discussion with relevant partners</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Basic education</td> <td>76%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary</td> <td>96%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: EMIS 2018</p>		Baseline	Target	Electricity	80.51%	Under discussion with relevant partners	Single-sex basic sanitation facilities	65.76%	Handwashing	58.87%		Baseline	Target	Pre-school	34%	Under discussion with relevant partners	Basic education	76%	Secondary	96%	
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<p>Sub-Outcome 3.3:</p> <p>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 promote life-long learning.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the past 12 months (SDG Indicator 4.3.1)</p> <p><u>Proxy indicator:</u> Percentage currently following any technical or vocational training or course, outside formal secondary, polytechnic or university education</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Census 2021 to provide baseline</td> <td></td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: Census 2021</p> <p>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)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Before age 15</td> <td>2.6%</td> <td rowspan="2">Under discussion with relevant partners</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Before age 18</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: DHS 2016</p>		Baseline	Target	Census 2021 to provide baseline		TBD		Baseline	Target	Before age 15	2.6%	Under discussion with relevant partners	Before age 18	15%	<p>Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Culture</p> <p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion</p> <p>Ministry of State Administration</p> <p>FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, WHO, World Bank, bilateral partners</p> <p>Local authorities/municipalities</p> <p>Private sector including private schools, universities, schools; parent associations; student councils</p> <p>Development partners</p> <p>Australian DFAT</p>						
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UNSDCF Strategic Priority 4	QUALITY HEALTH CARE AND WELL-BEING						
Related global SDG targets:							
<p>3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate</p> <p>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 states</p> <p>3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks</p> <p>17.19 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</p> <p>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</p>							
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							
<p>4.a Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (SDG Indicator 3.1.2) (geographical disaggregation)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>56.7%</td> <td>>70%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>53% (January–September 2019)</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: DHS and Health Management Information System (HMIS)</p>		Baseline	Target	56.7%	>70%	53% (January–September 2019)	
Baseline	Target						
56.7%	>70%						
53% (January–September 2019)							
<p>4.b Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) (SDG Indicator 3.2.2)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>19</td> <td>15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: DHS 2016</p>		Baseline	Target	19	15		
Baseline	Target						
19	15						
<p>4.c Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) (SDG Indicator 3.2.1) (geographical disaggregation)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>41</td> <td>33</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: DHS 2016</p>		Baseline	Target	41	33		
Baseline	Target						
41	33						
<p>4.d Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 1,000 live births) (SDG Indicator 3.1.1)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>195</td> <td><100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: DHS</p>		Baseline	Target	195	<100%		
Baseline	Target						
195	<100%						

4.e Proportion of children 12–23 months fully vaccinated (SDG Indicator 3.2.3)		
Baseline	Target	
52%	70%	
Data source: Expanded Programme on Immunization 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: Ministry of Health 2019		
4.g Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 persons per year (SDG Indicator 3.3.2)		
Baseline	Target	
498	249	
Data source: TB Programme, Ministry of Health		
4.h Malaria incident cases per 1,000 persons per year (SDG Indicator 3.3.3)		
Baseline	Target	
0	Eliminated by 2021	
Data source: Ministry of Health, Communicable Disease and Control Department, National Malaria Programme		
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: Ministry of Health, Communicable Disease and Control Department, HIV/AIDS/Hepatitis Unit		
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: Ministry of Health, Communicable Disease and Control Department, Neglected Tropical Diseases Unit		
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																													
<p>Sub-Outcome 4.1:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Indicator 4.1.1: Coverage of essential health services (defined as average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, NCDs and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population) (SDG Indicator 3.8.1)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Baseline</td> <td>Target</td> </tr> <tr> <td>52 (Universal Health Coverage Index 2017)</td> <td>70</td> </tr> </table> <p>Data source: SDG Profile</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.2: Proportion of children with wasting receiving treatment services</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Baseline</td> <td>Target</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TLFNS 2020 to provide baseline</td> <td>>80%</td> </tr> </table> <p>Data source: DHS/Food and Nutrition Survey (FNS)</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.3: Proportion of children under 5 years of age and pregnant women receiving interventions for prevention of anaemia</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Baseline</td> <td>Target</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Children under 5 years of age</td> <td>TLFNS 2020 to provide baseline</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pregnant women</td> <td>TLFNS 2020 to provide baseline</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> </table> <p>Data source: DHS/FNS</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.4: Percentage of children under 5 with diarrhoea seeking care</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Baseline</td> <td>Target</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60%</td> <td>>80%</td> </tr> </table> <p>Data source: DHS 2016</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.5: Number of functioning emergency obstetric and newborn care facilities providing quality service (geographic disaggregation)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Baseline</td> <td>Target</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 (2015)</td> <td>36</td> </tr> </table> <p>Data source: Ministry of Health and UNFPA</p> <p>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)⁷⁵ (geographic disaggregation)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Baseline</td> <td>Target</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not yet assessed, area for further research/data collection</td> <td>>80%</td> </tr> </table> <p>Note. Baseline study to be conducted upon available resources. Data source: HMIS, Ministry of Health</p>	Baseline	Target	52 (Universal Health Coverage Index 2017)	70	Baseline	Target	TLFNS 2020 to provide baseline	>80%		Baseline	Target	Children under 5 years of age	TLFNS 2020 to provide baseline	80%	Pregnant women	TLFNS 2020 to provide baseline	80%	Baseline	Target	60%	>80%	Baseline	Target	4 (2015)	36	Baseline	Target	Not yet assessed, area for further research/data collection	>80%	<p>Ministry of Health Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport 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 Planning 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 FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO World Bank, bilateral partners Universities, media establishments and other health centres</p>
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UNSDCF Results	Indicators	Partners																
Sub-Outcome 4.1	<p>Indicator 4.1.7: International Health Regulations (IHR) Core Capacity Index</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>72 (2017)</td> <td>>80</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: WHO IHR monitoring</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.7: Age standardized suicide mortality rate per 100,000 population (SDG Indicator 3.4.2)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All</td> <td>8</td> <td>6.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>10.2</td> <td><8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>5.8</td> <td><5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: WHO</p>	Baseline	Target	72 (2017)	>80		Baseline	Target	All	8	6.5	Male	10.2	<8	Female	5.8	<5	
Baseline	Target																	
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All	8	6.5																
Male	10.2	<8																
Female	5.8	<5																
<p>Sub-Outcome 4.2:</p> <p>Evidence-based decision-making and digital systems By 2025, evidence, such as sex-disaggregated data, is systematically used for policies, strategies, programmes and investment decisions to address public health needs, determinants of health and multi-sectorality, including through strengthened digital health systems.</p>	<p>Indicator 4.2.1: Birth and death registration system put in place and being used for planning purposes (SDG Indicator 17.19.2b)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: Civil Registration and Vital Statistics, Ministry of State Administration</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.2: National digital health roadmap/strategy in place and implemented</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: Ministry of Health</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.3: National human resources for health strategy implemented (density, distribution and quality)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: Ministry of Health human resource database</p>	Baseline	Target	No	Yes	Baseline	Target	No	Yes	Baseline	Target	No	Yes	<p>Ministry of Finance Ministry of Health Ministry of Legislative Reform and Parliamentary Affairs UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO Universities, media establishments</p>				
Baseline	Target																	
No	Yes																	
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No	Yes																	
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<p>Sub-Outcome 4.3:</p> <p>Behaviour change for determinants of health By 2025, communities, particularly women and girls and persons with disabilities, and civil society actors are engaged and empowered to influence decisions and behaviour that affect health and well-being to ensure that the needs of the poor, the less educated, rural communities, women and children, persons with disabilities, migrant and mobile populations and other marginalized and vulnerable population groups are met.</p>	<p>Indicator 4.3.1: Proportion of married women aged 15–49 years who currently use modern contraceptive methods (SDG Indicator 5.6.1)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>24.1% (2016)</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: DHS</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.2: Proportion of children 0–5 months exclusively breastfed (geographic disaggregation)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>50% (2016)</td> <td>70%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: DHS</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.3: Proportion of population with knowledge of key family and homecare practices</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TLFNS 2020 to provide baseline</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: DHS</p>	Baseline	Target	24.1% (2016)	40%	Baseline	Target	50% (2016)	70%	Baseline	Target	TLFNS 2020 to provide baseline	80%	<p>Ministry of Health Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport Ministry of Finance Ministry of Interior Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries FAO, 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.)</p>				
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Sub-Outcome 4.3:	<p>Indicator 4.3.4: Mortality from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (SDG Indicator 3.4.1) (geographic disaggregation)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>19.9 (2018)</td> <td><16</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: STEPS survey, JMP</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.5: Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older (geographic disaggregation)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>56.1%</td> <td>Reduction by half</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: STEPS survey</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.6: Percent of adult population (18–69 years old) who engage in heavy episodic drinking (6 or more drinks on any occasion in the past 30 days before the survey) (geographic disaggregation)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All</td> <td>14.5%</td> <td>10% relative reduction</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>21.8%</td> <td>10% relative reduction</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>1%</td> <td>10% relative reduction</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: STEPS survey</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.7: Percentage of students 13–17 years old who currently drink alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey), disaggregated by gender</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All</td> <td>15.7%</td> <td>20% relative reduction</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>21.5%</td> <td>20% relative reduction</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>9.3%</td> <td>20% relative reduction</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: STEPS survey</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.8: Proportion of population 15–49 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV, disaggregated by gender</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>16%</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>10%</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: DHS</p>	Baseline	Target	19.9 (2018)	<16	Baseline	Target	56.1%	Reduction by half		Baseline	Target	All	14.5%	10% relative reduction	Male	21.8%	10% relative reduction	Female	1%	10% relative reduction		Baseline	Target	All	15.7%	20% relative reduction	Male	21.5%	20% relative reduction	Female	9.3%	20% relative reduction		Baseline	Target	Male	16%	25%	Female	10%	25%	
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<p>Sub-Outcome 4.4:</p> <p>Health financing and budgeting</p> <p>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, the less educated, rural communities, women and children, persons with disabilities, those with tuberculosis, migrant and mobile populations and other marginalized and vulnerable population groups.</p>	<p>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)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bolsa de Mae</td> <td>32%</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elderly pension (SAII)</td> <td>92.8%</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disability pension (SAII)</td> <td>20%</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: Coverage of target group (2016 or most recent year available) Data source: ABND Report</p>		Baseline	Target	Bolsa de Mae	32%	TBD	Elderly pension (SAII)	92.8%	TBD	Disability pension (SAII)	20%	TBD	<p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion</p> <p>National Institute for Social Security</p> <p>ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO</p> <p>World Bank, bilateral partners</p> <p>Universities, media establishments, employers representatives (CCI-TL), workers' representatives (KS-TL)</p>
		Baseline	Target											
	Bolsa de Mae	32%	TBD											
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<p>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)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>2.9% (2017)</td> <td><2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: SDG monitoring/profile</p>		Baseline	Target		2.9% (2017)	<2								
	Baseline	Target												
	2.9% (2017)	<2												
<p>Indicator 4.4.3: Domestic resources for health financing</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>6.7%</td> <td>>10%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: National Health Accounts 2017</p>		Baseline	Target		6.7%	>10%								
	Baseline	Target												
	6.7%	>10%												
<p>Indicator 4.4.4: Percentage of allocations and expenditure in the state budget for programmes and/or activities related to health that are tagged [P] for principal compared with overall allocations and expenditure for health programmes</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>TBD</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: State Budget Book 2 (gender marker) and Dalan ba Futuru</p>		Baseline	Target		TBD	TBD								
	Baseline	Target												
	TBD	TBD												

UNSDCF Strategic Priority 5	ACCOUNTABLE, INCLUSIVE AND PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE AND QUALITY PUBLIC SERVICES
<p>Related global SDG targets:</p> <p>5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</p> <p>5.2 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</p> <p>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</p> <p>10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</p> <p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p> <p>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p> <p>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p> <p>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</p> <p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p> <p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</p> <p>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</p> <p>16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p>	

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 sub-national levels											
<p>5.a Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislature, (b) the public service and (c) the judiciary, compared with national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups (SDG Indicator 16.7.1)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Legislatures</td> <td>Male: 61% Female: 39% Persons with disabilities: 0%</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Judiciary</td> <td>Male: 62% Female: 38% Persons with disabilities: 2.7%</td> <td>Male: 56% Female: 45% Persons with disabilities: 3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: 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: Civil Service Commission, Ministry of State Administration, Parliament, Court of Appeal</p>				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%
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<p>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)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: Migration Governance Indicator Report for Timor-Leste 2018 202– 2023</p>				Baseline	Target		0	4			
	Baseline	Target									
	0	4									

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)

	Baseline	Target
Health care	81.88%	TBD
Education	Primary school: 59.61% Secondary school: 56.66%	TBD

Note: Quality of service in ensuring people's welfare in Timor-Leste considered good and very good

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

Data source: IOM, United States Department of State 2019 Trafficking in Persons Report – Timor-Leste

5f. Strengthen 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) INFF established 2) Pro-health taxation implemented 3) Platform for dialogues and schemes through which Timorese in the diaspora can contribute to SDG financing 4) Finance catalysed 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)

Indicator 5.1.2: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis 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

Baseline	Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police recruitment and promotion policy (statutes) discriminates against pregnant women Civil Code: Legal accepted time for remarriage 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 <i>de facto</i> marriage (impact more serious on women owing 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 specific needs of pregnant and mother students (includes recently approved Decree Law on Court Actors formal training) 	TBD

Data source: Civil Code, Criminal Code, police statutes, formal education laws and UN Women

Indicator 5.1.3: Percentage of 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 during second UPR by the UN Human Rights Council, March 2017

- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Justice
- National Police of Timor-Leste
- Office of the Provedor for Human Rights and Justice
- National Parliament
- Secretary of State for Equality and Inclusion
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of State Administration
- Civil Service Commission
- Anti-Corruption Commission
- HRAU, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UN Women

UNSDCF Results	Indicators	Partners													
<p>Sub-Outcome 5.2:</p> <p>Reform of public administration</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>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 its budget structure, as well as using a gender marker to identify how programmes are mainstreaming gender</td> <td>Government institutions to provide a gender budget statement as part of annual budget plans, and Government makes publicly available annual monitoring reports on budget expenditure for implementation of gender commitments</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: Unit of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation and UN Database for SDG</p>	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 its budget structure, as well as using a gender marker to identify how programmes are mainstreaming gender	Government institutions to provide a gender budget statement as part of annual budget plans, and Government makes publicly available annual monitoring reports on budget expenditure for implementation of gender commitments	<p>Secretary of State for Equality and Inclusion</p> <p>Office of the Prime Minister</p> <p>National Parliament</p> <p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Civil Service Commission</p> <p>UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO</p> <p>Civil society organizations</p>									
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<p>Indicator 5.2.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources (SDG Indicator 17.3)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No INFF established</td> <td>INFF established and three reforms implemented: pro-health taxation, diaspora and climate financing</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: IOM, UNDP, WHO and Government</p>	Baseline	Target	No INFF established	INFF established and three reforms implemented: pro-health taxation, diaspora and climate financing											
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UNSDCF Results	Indicators	Partners											
<p>Sub-Outcome 5.3:</p> <p>Citizens' participation and decentralized service delivery</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>66.08%</td> <td>Under discussion with relevant partners</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: The Asia Foundation, Taitoli Survey 2013–2018, November 2014</p> <p>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)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>60.4%</td> <td>90 %</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: Children aged 0–4 with birth registered (%) Data source: Census 2015</p>	Baseline	Target	66.08%	Under discussion with relevant partners	Baseline	Target	60.4%	90 %	<p>Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Ministry of State Administration</p> <p>Office of the Provedor for Human Rights and Justice</p> <p>National Parliament</p> <p>Secretary of State for Equality and Inclusion</p> <p>Ministry of Social Solidarity</p> <p>UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, ILO</p>			
	Baseline	Target											
66.08%	Under discussion with relevant partners												
Baseline	Target												
60.4%	90 %												
<p>Sub-Outcome 5.4:</p> <p>Elimination of gender-based violence and violence against children</p> <p>By 2025, people of Timor-Leste benefit from evidence-based and survivor-centred approaches to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and violence against children, including in public spaces.</p>	<p>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</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>74%</td> <td rowspan="2">Under discussion with relevant partners</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Men</td> <td>53%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: Age 15–49 Data source: DHS 2016</p> <p>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</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>19.5%</td> <td>Under discussion with relevant partners</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: Percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help (4.5% to police, 2.5% other, 0.8% to lawyer) Data source: DHS 2016 (no info for health and social services from DHS 2016)</p>		Baseline	Target	Female	74%	Under discussion with relevant partners	Men	53%	Baseline	Target	19.5%	Under discussion with relevant partners
	Baseline	Target											
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Men	53%												
Baseline	Target												
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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 markets

14.4 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 characteristics

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

15.1 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

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 Green Climate Fund (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 deaths from 2015 to 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 that increases its 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, Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), National Communication, Biennial Update Report or other) (SDG Indicator 13.2.1)

Baseline	Target
Draft Climate Change Policy, National Adaptation Plan on Climate Change and INDC	National Climate Change Policy, National Adaptation Plan on Climate Change and INDC 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 February/March 2020)
1) Pelagic logline composed of four species (long snouted lancetfish, great barracuda, black pomfret, 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, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives Thailand, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries 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: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries National Directorate of Forestry Draft National Forest Conservation Plan 2013

6.g Proportion of households utilizing drinking water from an improved source within a round-trip collection time not more than 30 minutes (basic service level) (SDG Indicator 6.1)

Baseline	Target
78 %	Under discussion with relevant partners

Data source: JMP 2019

UNSDCF Results	Indicators	Partners												
<p>Sub-Outcome 6.1:</p> <p>Disaster risk management and climate change adaptation</p> <p>Gender-responsive and equitable DRM and climate change adaptation/management policies and programmes (including social protection) are developed and implemented and awareness is raised at national and sub-national government levels, in communities and civil society organizations.</p>	<p>Indicator 6.1.1: Sectoral DRM and climate change policies, plans and strategies developed and operationalized (SDG Indicators 13.1.2, 13.2.1, 13.3.2)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Draft agriculture DRM plan/strategy</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture multi-hazard risk management plan/strategy adopted Civil protection strategy NDRMD strategy </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: NDRMD, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries</p> <p>Indicator 6.1.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRM strategies in line with national DRM strategies (SDG Indicator 13.1.3)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 Hazard, Livelihood & Vulnerability (HLV) Assessments and CBDRM plans prepared/approved by local authorities, councils and target communities 8 Vulnerability & Capacity Assessments and Municipal Profiles developed </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 CBDRM plans prepared and adopted; priority interventions for 30 CBDRMs identified and implemented 13 Vulnerability & Capacity Assessments and Municipal Profiles developed </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: FAO reports; Council of Ministers' minutes; HLV/ CBDRM plans/reports; local authority and suco council records, IOM reports</p>	Baseline	Target	Draft agriculture DRM plan/strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture multi-hazard risk management plan/strategy adopted Civil protection strategy NDRMD strategy 	Baseline	Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 Hazard, Livelihood & Vulnerability (HLV) Assessments and CBDRM plans prepared/approved by local authorities, councils and target communities 8 Vulnerability & Capacity Assessments and Municipal Profiles developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 CBDRM plans prepared and adopted; priority interventions for 30 CBDRMs identified and implemented 13 Vulnerability & Capacity Assessments and Municipal Profiles developed 	<p>Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion</p> <p>Ministry of Interior, Civil Protection Directorate, NDRMD and National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC)</p> <p>Ministry of Public Works, National Directorate for Hydrology</p> <p>National Directorate for Meteorology</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries</p> <p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Ministry of State Administration</p> <p>Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport</p> <p>IOM, FAO, UNDP, UNESCO</p> <p>Municipal Disaster Management Committee</p> <p>Suco Disaster Management Committee</p> <p>Local partners (includes civil society)</p>				
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<p>Sub-Outcome 6.2:</p> <p>Resilient infrastructures</p> <p>Safe, gender-responsive and climate-resilient infrastructure, systems and human settlements for targeted communities are established and delivered.</p>	<p>Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of urban and rural population living in informal settlements or inadequate housing (SDG Indicator 11.1.1)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IOM baseline to be conducted 2020</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: IOM Shelter Assessment 2020</p> <p>Indicator 6.2.2: Damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters (SDG Indicator 11.5.2)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>13 units per year non-climate infrastructure in 6 target municipalities</td> <td>30–50 climate resilient infrastructure units in 6 target municipalities</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: Target by 2025, 130 units non-climate infrastructure in 6 target municipalities Data source: UNDP GCF Project Document 2020–2026</p> <p>Indicator 6.2.3: Number of people who benefit from the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient infrastructure utilizing local materials (SDG Indicator 11.c.1)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>33,000 beneficiaries in 3 target municipalities</td> <td>75,000–175,840 direct beneficiaries in 3 target municipalities (51% male, 49% female)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: UNDP GCF Project Document</p>	Baseline	Target	IOM baseline to be conducted 2020		Baseline	Target	13 units per year non-climate infrastructure in 6 target municipalities	30–50 climate resilient infrastructure units in 6 target municipalities	Baseline	Target	33,000 beneficiaries in 3 target municipalities	75,000–175,840 direct beneficiaries in 3 target municipalities (51% male, 49% female)	<p>Ministry of Public Works, National Directorate for Hydrology)</p> <p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>Ministry of Interior, Civil Protection Directorate, NDRMD and NDOC</p> <p>National Directorate for Meteorology</p> <p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Ministry of State Administration</p> <p>Ministry of Industry</p> <p>UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNDRR, UN Women, IOM</p> <p>Local partners</p> <p>Private sector</p> <p>Civil society organizations</p>
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UNSDCF Results	Indicators	Partners												
<p>Sub-Outcome 6.2:</p> <p>Terrestrial and ocean resources sustainable management</p> <p>Effective and gender-equitable strategies and systems are in place for sustainably managed land, forest, coastal and marine resources.</p>	<p>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)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tier 2 SDG Indicator: Currently not able to be produced</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: UN Women et al. (2018) "Gender and Sustainable Development: Key to Leaving No One Behind"</p> <p>Indicator 6.2.5: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UN Women baseline study to be conducted 2020</td> <td>TBD</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: Tier 2 SDG Indicator not yet produced Data source: UN Women et al. (2018) "Gender and Sustainable Development: Key to Leaving No One Behind"</p>	Baseline	Target	Tier 2 SDG Indicator: Currently not able to be produced	TBD	Baseline	Target	UN Women baseline study to be conducted 2020	TBD					
	Baseline	Target												
Tier 2 SDG Indicator: Currently not able to be produced	TBD													
Baseline	Target													
UN Women baseline study to be conducted 2020	TBD													
<p>Sub-Outcome 6.3:</p> <p>Terrestrial and ocean resources sustainable management</p> <p>Effective and gender-equitable strategies and systems are in place for sustainably managed land, forest, coastal and marine resources.</p>	<p>Indicator 6.3.1: Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework that recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries (SDG Indicator 14.b.1)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Access and participation rights recognized in fisheries legislation and Timor-Leste Constitution</td> <td>Updated fisheries law provides more access rights and access for small-scale fisheries – to be discussed further with relevant partners</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: Decree-Law 6/2004 and Decree No. 5/2004 allow for the full participation of communities and other stakeholders in resource management, support the development of small-scale fisheries and promote the creation of co-management committees (Article 8; 114). Tara bandu, a traditional customary law, is recognized by the state-based Decree Law No 26/2012 – the Environmental Framework Law (Article 8) Data source: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Constitution of Timor-Leste</p> <p>Indicator 6.3.2: Progress towards sustainable forest management (SDG Indicator 15.2.1)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>44 sites identified for terrestrial protected areas (including 2 national parks)</td> <td>1 protected area demarcated each year with management plan developed</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Data source: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries</p> <p>Indicator 6.3.3: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GCF REDD+ project (2020) to provide baseline 87,000 ha of forestland (64% degraded) "sparse forest"</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: Land cover data (FAO/Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries 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, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries</p>	Baseline	Target	Access and participation rights recognized in fisheries legislation and Timor-Leste Constitution	Updated fisheries law provides more access rights and access for small-scale fisheries – to be discussed further with relevant partners	Baseline	Target	44 sites identified for terrestrial protected areas (including 2 national parks)	1 protected area demarcated each year with management plan developed	Baseline	Target	GCF REDD+ project (2020) to provide baseline 87,000 ha of forestland (64% degraded) "sparse forest"		<p>Ministry of Public Works</p> <p>Secretary of State for Environment</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries</p> <p>Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Ministry of State Administration</p> <p>Ministry of Industry</p> <p>UNEP, UNDP, UNDRR, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO</p> <p>Government at sub-national levels</p> <p>Local partners</p> <p>Private sector</p> <p>Civil society organizations</p>
Baseline	Target													
Access and participation rights recognized in fisheries legislation and Timor-Leste Constitution	Updated fisheries law provides more access rights and access for small-scale fisheries – to be discussed further with relevant partners													
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UNSDCF Results	Indicators	Partners				
Sub-Outcome 6.3:	Indicator 6.3.4: Proportion of wastewater safely treated (SDG 6.3.1)					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Under discussion with relevant partners</td> <td>Under discussion with relevant partners</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target	Under discussion with relevant partners	Under discussion with relevant partners	
	Baseline	Target				
	Under discussion with relevant partners	Under discussion with relevant partners				
Data source: TBD						
Indicator 6.3.5: Change in water-use efficiency over time (SDG 6.4.1)						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1,172 mm³/year or 14% of actual renewable water resources. Of this, 1,071 mm³/year (91%) was for irrigation and livestock, 99 mm³/year for domestic use (9%) and only 2 mm³/year for industrial use (ADB 2004)</td> <td>10% improvement in efficiency per year for households with access to reliable water supply – under discussion with relevant partners</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target	1,172 mm ³ /year or 14% of actual renewable water resources. Of this, 1,071 mm ³ /year (91%) was for irrigation and livestock, 99 mm ³ /year for domestic use (9%) and only 2 mm ³ /year for industrial use (ADB 2004)	10% improvement in efficiency per year for households with access to reliable water supply – under discussion with relevant partners	
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	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 round-trip collection time of not more than 30 minutes (basic service level) (SDG Indicator 6.1.1)						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>78%</td> <td>By 2025, 38 climate-resilient water supply systems installed in 6 target municipalities directly benefiting at least 21,496 people Plans and guidelines developed for climate resilient rural water supply</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Baseline	Target	78%	By 2025, 38 climate-resilient water supply systems installed in 6 target municipalities directly benefiting at least 21,496 people Plans and guidelines developed for climate resilient rural water supply	
Baseline	Target					
78%	By 2025, 38 climate-resilient water supply systems installed in 6 target municipalities directly benefiting at least 21,496 people Plans and guidelines developed for climate resilient rural water supply					
	Data source: JMP 2019					

ANNEX 2: LEGAL ANNEX

This 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 agency supporting the country to deliver on the UNSDCF 2021–2025.

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

- a) The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) established a representation in Timor-Leste on the 20 October 2011 as a response to a request by the Government to focus more on developmental activities for furthering food security interventions.
- b) The Basic Cooperation Agreement with the International Labour Organization (ILO) was signed and entered into force on 17 September 2010, including its Article 7 providing for the application of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies 1947 and Annex I thereof relating to the ILO.
- c) The International Organization for Migration (IOM) entered into a Cooperation Agreement with the Government on 20 May 2002.
- d) The Government entered into a Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country, which both parties signed 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, the UNSDCF, together with a work plan (which shall form part of the UNSDCF and is incorporated by reference), constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- e) An Agreement between the Government and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) concerning the establishment of UNESCO Antenna Office in Timor-Leste to consolidate the process of decentralizing UNESCO’s programmes and strengthening cooperation with the member state, National Commission and national partners, institutional partners of the UN system and NGOs was signed in 2010.
- f) The Basic Agreement between the Government and UNDP on 20 May 2002 *mutatis mutandis* applies to the activities and personnel of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). This UNSDCF together with any work plan concluded within it, which shall form part of the UNSDCF and is incorporated by reference, constitutes the Project Document as referred to in the Basic Agreement
- g) With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), a Basic Cooperation Agreement was concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 20 May 2002.
- h) The Basic Agreement concluded between the Government and UNDP on 20 May 2002 *mutatis mutandis* applies to the activities and personnel of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the

Empowerment of Women (UN Women). The UNSDCF together with any work plan concluded within it, which shall form part of this UNSDCF and is incorporated by reference, constitutes the Project Document as referred to in the Basic Agreement.

- i) A Basic Agreement concerning assistance from the World Food Programme (WFP) was signed between the Government and WFP on 7 August 2006.
- j) With the World Health Organization (WHO), a Basic Agreement with the Government for the establishment of technical advisory cooperation relations was signed in May 2002.

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.

The UNSDCF will, in respect of each of the UN system agencies signing, be read, interpreted and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such UN system agency and the 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 UN 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 that 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.

- a) "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."
- b) Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the UN and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946 or the Convention on the Privileges

and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21 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.

Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers

UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF follow Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) procedures in Timor-Leste. HACT establishes common principles and process for managing cash transfers among UN agencies that have adopted the approach across all countries and operational contexts.

All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on work plans agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:
 - a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer) or
 - b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UN system agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts. Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies. Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN30 Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the UN system agencies may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate. The Implementing Partner may participate in the selection of the consultant.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the work plan, will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details and request and certify the use of

cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner. Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the work plans only.

Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans, and that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

In the case of international NGOs/civil society organizations and international governmental organization Implementing Partners, cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans and that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF within six months after receipt of the funds.

To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF will provide the UN system agency or its representative with timely access to:

- All financial records that establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, together with relevant documentation;
- All relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed. The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:
 - Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors;
 - Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF that provided cash (and where the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) has been identified to conduct the audits, add: and to the SAI) so that the auditors include these statements in their final audit report before submitting it to UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF;
 - Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations;
 - Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN system agencies (and where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits, add: and to the SAI), on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed).

In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN system agencies shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by the UN system agencies and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner.

For UNICEF *direct cash transfers*, funds are transferred to the Implementing Partner before the Implementing Partner incurs obligations and expenditures to support agreed upon programme activities within a prescribed period and will be paid within three weeks upon submission of the FACE form by the Implementing Partner.

The UN system agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.

Where the UN system agencies and other UN system agency provide cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN system agencies.

The SAI may undertake the audits of government Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners at the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.⁷⁶

ENDNOTES

¹EIU (2018) "EIU Democracy Index 2018 – World Democracy Report"

²GDS (2019) "National Accounts 2000–2018, 2019"

³The 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, which mandates fair and equitable use of natural resources in accordance with national interests, and that the income derived from exploitation of these resources lead to the establishment of a mandatory financial reserve. The Estimated Sustainable Income guides all transfers from the fund to the state budget, set at 3% of total petroleum wealth.

⁴The HDI is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development – a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living – using the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three. 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 (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi>)

⁵Ibid.

⁶UNDP (2019) *Beyond Income, Beyond Averages, Beyond Today: Inequalities in Human Development in the 21st Century*. Timor-Leste National Human Development Report

⁷Half of all children aged 0–14 live below the national poverty line, with those living in rural areas the most affected (UNICEF, 2019, "Sustainable Development Goals, Child Data Book 2018 Timor-Leste").

⁸World Bank and GDS (2016) *Poverty in Timor-Leste 2014*

⁹Pawelz, J. (2015) "Security, Violence, and Outlawed Martial Arts Groups in Timor-Leste." *Asian Journal of Peacebuilding* 3(1): 121–136

¹⁰Exposure, vulnerability and risk assessment for floods, cyclones, droughts, forest fires and earthquakes is highlighted in GoTL and UNDP (2013) "National Risk Assessment and Mapping"

¹¹Office of the Prime Minister (2010) "Strategic Development Plan, 2011–2030"

¹²GoTL (2017) "Review of Strategic Plan"

¹³GoTL (2019) "Report on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals: From Ashes to Reconciliation, Reconstruction and Sustainable Development." Voluntary National Review of Timor-Leste 2019

¹⁴World Bank and GDS (2016)

¹⁵UNDP (2019)

¹⁶World Bank (2018) *Timor-Leste Economic Report 2018: Regaining Momentum?*

¹⁷Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (2019) "The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)"

¹⁸Ministry of Health (2013) *Timor-Leste Food and Nutrition Survey* and UNICEF (2015) "Summary of Key Findings and Recommendations"

¹⁹Ibid.

²⁰GDS and Ministry of Health (2016) *Demographic and Health Survey*

²¹GDS (2015) *Census*

²²GDS (2019)

²³Perova, E. and Caminha, S. (2019) "Women Farmers in Timor-Leste: Bridging the Gender Gap in Agricultural Productivity." EAPGIL Policy Brief 4. Washington, DC: World Bank and UN Women

²⁴Timor-Leste's total fertility rate 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.

²⁵In 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.

²⁶UNDP (2018) *Planning the Opportunities for a Youthful Population*. Timor-Leste National Human Development Report

²⁷Measuring unemployment in low-income countries can be challenging, given the presence of 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 LFPR, 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 as a percentage.

²⁸GDS (2016) *Timor-Leste Labour Force Surveys 2010, 2013 & 2016. Main Trends Based on Harmonized Data*

²⁹GDS (2013) *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*

³⁰Ibid.

³¹GDS and Ministry of Health (2016)

³²UNICEF and WHO JMP (2019) "Progress on Household Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene 2000–2017, Special Focus on Inequalities"

³³Ibid.

³⁴GDS and Ministry of Health (2016)

³⁵The Infrastructure Fund finances large-scale infrastructure projects, through funds allocated annually from the national budget.

³⁶Office of the Prime Minister (2010)

³⁷UNODC (n.d.) "Timor-Leste Country Profile"

³⁸World Bank (2015, 2017) *Enterprise Survey*

³⁹Timor-Leste is party to seven out of nine core UN human rights treaties and four optional protocols.

⁴⁰Among others, the country is party to the Refugee Convention, the Rome Statute and the Palermo 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 International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions. Although Timor-Leste is party to other conventions related to child rights, among other countries it has not acceded yet to the ILO Convention concerning the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment.

⁴¹Timor-Leste has signed the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Convention against Torture and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The Penal Code 2009 covers some forms of violence against women, and the country has the Law against Domestic Violence 2010, the Draft Law on Child Protection, the National Action Plan for Children 2016–2020 and the Child and Family Welfare Policy 2015, among other policies. It has also developed the 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 Gender Strategy, the Maubisse Declaration 2015 (on women's economic participation) and the National Action Plan for Women in the Private Sector 2014, and attention is given to addressing gender inequality in the National Employment Strategy 2017. The country has been a signatory to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption since 2003 and ratified it in 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.

⁴¹With the support of the UN, under the leadership of the National Human Rights Institution, several training programmes on human rights have been carried out in the security sector in particular.

⁴²The Asia Foundation (2016) "Understanding Violence against Women and Children in Timor-Leste: Findings from the Nabilan Baseline Study"

⁴³UNICEF (2016) "Study on Violence against Children in and around Educational Settings"

⁴⁴UNICEF (2017) "Baseline Study of Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices towards Ten Key Focus Areas of Parenting in Timor-Leste." This small-scale UNICEF study found that 83% of parents believed 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.

⁴⁵BEH and IFHV (2019) *The World Risk Report 2019*

⁴⁶Mongabay (2018) "Deforestation Statistics for Timor-Leste"

⁴⁷World Bank (2018)

⁴⁸GDS (2015)

⁴⁹GDS (2010, 2013, 2016) *LFS: Main Trends Based on Harmonized Data*

⁵⁰GDS (2015)

⁵¹GDS (2019)

⁵²IMF (2019) "Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Staff Report for the 2019 Article IV Consultation, 2019"

⁵³Ibid.

⁵⁴GDS (2015)

⁵⁵GDS (2013) *LFS*

⁵⁶Ibid.

⁵⁷GDS (2015)

⁵⁸Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (2019)

⁵⁹Ministry of Health (2013)

⁶⁰Basic 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 (UNICEF and WHO JMP, 2019).

⁶¹GoTL (2018) "Report on Education"

⁶²Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (2017) "Draft National Action Programme to Combat Land Degradation"

⁶³Such as conservation agriculture, permaculture, sustainable co-fisheries and improved post-harvest and supply chain.

⁶⁴The recent third edition of the World Bank Disease Control Priorities 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., de Silva, N. Horton, S., Jamison, D.T. and Patton, G.C., 2018, "Optimizing Education Outcomes: High-Return Investments in School Health for Increased Participation and Learning". In D.T. Jamison, R. Nugent, H. Gelband, S. Horton, P. Jha, R. Laxminarayan and C. Mock. (eds) *Disease Control Priorities* (Third Edition). Washington, DC: World Bank).

⁶⁵SEFOPE (2014) "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"

⁶⁶UNODC (n.d.)

⁶⁷Ministry of Finance (2019) "State Budget 2019 Book 5 – Development Partners, Timor-Leste"

⁶⁸A mapping of sector coordination mechanisms has been undertaken and will be the basis for assessing coordination needs.

⁶⁹UNDG and ILO (2016) *UNDG Social Protection Coordination Toolkit: Coordinating the Design and Implementation of Nationally Defined*

Social Protection Floors

⁷⁰A joint programme is a set of activities contained in a Joint Work Plan 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 (UNDG, 2019, "United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Guidance").

⁷¹This 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 and trade, among others at local and national levels.

⁷²The UNSDCF Results Framework is a living document that will be updated regularly, particularly as new baseline data become available (e.g. Census, DHS, LFS 2020/21). Targets will therefore also be reviewed and updated as appropriate during the first year(s) of the UNSDCF.

⁷³Targets for Strategic Priority 2 are currently under discussion with relevant government partners.

⁷⁴Low pay = monthly wages and salaries less than US\$181 (two-thirds of median, median = US\$272).


⁷⁵Proxy indicator: Percentage of health facilities reporting stock-outs of essential drugs, baseline 23.13 (2018), target: <5%. Data source: HMIS, Ministry of Health


⁷⁶Seen through a South–South lens, the capacity assessment process presents an opportunity to identify capacity assets that a particular country could offer to other developing countries and the capacity gaps that could be filled by other developing countries. For UNDP, the audit of non-governmental organization or nationally implemented projects can be assigned to the national SAI only on the condition that the institution has a demonstrated capacity to carry out the audits in an independent manner. To this effect, the Office of Audit and Investigations has made available on its intranet site guidance on the assessment of SAIs along with a questionnaire that will need to be properly completed, signed and communicated to the Office to support that due diligence has been exercised prior to opting for having such audits undertaken by the national SAI. Please refer to the Office of Audit and Investigations intranet site for further details.


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