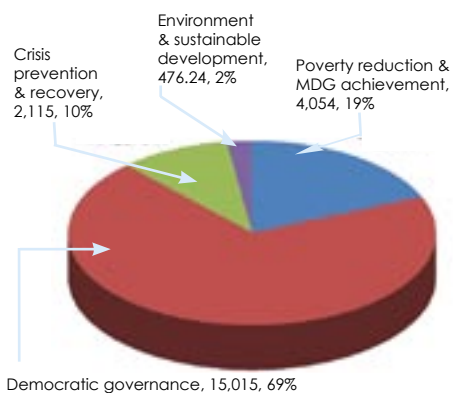


2008 UNDP Timor-Leste Programme Expenditure in 1,000USD



MDG indicators in Timor-Leste

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty		
Proportion of population below national poverty line (US\$ 0.88)		49.9%
Proportion of underweight children (under 5)		48.6%
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education		
Literacy rate of 15 - 24 year-olds		85.1%
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women		
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education		102%
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament		28%
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality by two-thirds		
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		130
Goal 5: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality rate		
Proportion of rural births attended by skilled health personnel		21%
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
Knowledge on HIV/AIDS		13%
Incidence of malaria (per 1000 population)		206
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation		46.8%
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development		
Net Official Development Assistance received in 2006 in US\$ million		210
Unemployment rate at national level		6.7%

Source: Millennium Development Goals, Timor-Leste 2009 Report

Donors Support to UNDP Timor-Leste from 1999-2008

Donors	Amount (US\$)
Australia	\$14,155,322
Belgium	\$1,068,346
Canada	\$1,309,088
Denmark	\$667,578
European Commission	\$29,049,719
Finland	\$2,576,694
France	\$84,569
Germany	\$496,250
Indonesia	\$2,000,000
Ireland	\$12,287,376
Italy	\$680,800
Japan	\$54,574,329
Korea	\$75,000
Luxemburg	\$250,000
Netherlands	\$283,267
New Zealand	\$2,776,157
Norway	\$7,866,128
Portugal	\$8,980,469
SIDA TF and Sweden	\$10,716,288
Spain	\$1,560,698
Switzerland	\$937,767
Thailand	\$25,000
UK	\$1,118,650
USAID	\$3,012,059
Total	\$156,551,554



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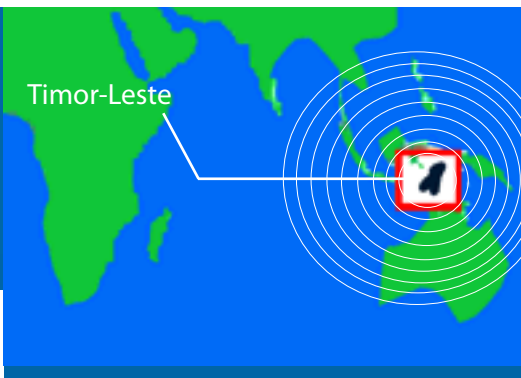
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RIGHT NOW...

UNDP in Timor-Leste



UNDP in Timor-Leste

UNDP began its involvement in Timor-Leste in December 1999, working initially with the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), in the areas of rehabilitation and reconstruction. With independence in 2002 came a gradual move in programming focus beyond the necessities of post-conflict recovery, and towards a sustainable development strategy. Current UNDP programmes are anchored in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2009-2013, the vision statement of which is "consolidating peace and stability in Timor-Leste". UNDP in Timor-Leste is part of the UN system in the country led by the UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste, composed of 27 agencies, funds and programmes.

The Resident Representative of UNDP is also UN Resident Coordinator and UN Humanitarian Coordinator.

Democratic Governance

UNDP has played a major role in developing the capacity of national institutions so that Timor-Leste's nascent democratic system is strengthened enabling the country to achieve its development objectives. Attention has primarily been focused on the four sovereign organs of state; the Presidency, National Parliament, the Executive and the Judiciary as well as on promoting citizens' participation in the national political processes.

Justice for all

UNDP supported Timor-Leste's Legal Training Centre to become a training institution of excellence. The first batch of 27 Judges, Prosecutors and Public Defenders was officially sworn-in in June 2007 and marked an important milestone for the country's judiciary. With the swearing in of another two judges, four prosecutors and four public defenders in March and May 2009, the judiciary made a significant step forwards, and law is now largely being applied by Timorese nationals. Meanwhile, UNDP has assisted in bringing justice closer to the people, following the decentralization of formal justice institutions and the formation of UNDP district offices in Suai, Baucau and Oecusse to support the national court actors currently placed in rural areas.

Women in Parliament

At the same time, a Gender Resource Centre established within the National Parliament provides important gender analysis support to Members of Parliament and to the Committees to ensure that the gender issue is mainstreamed in parliamentary business. For instance, prior to the 2009 State Budget debate, GRC facilitated four Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB) workshops to Women Parliamentarians' Caucus (Grupo das Mulheres Parlamentares de Timor-Leste/GMPTL) and men parliamentarians. As a result of the workshop, for the first time in the history, the National Parliament has allocated and approved gender budget to support the implementation of the Women Parliamentarians' Caucus Action Plan 2009. With the allocated budget, the GMPTL has been able to play a more active role, becoming one of the key players in the promotion of gender equality in the National Parliament and in Timor-Leste through the implementation of various gender activities at the national, district and village levels, including organizing a number of public dialogues to promote gender-sensitive legislation. Currently, with support from the GRC, the GMPTL is organizing public dialogue with women's groups and civil society to analyze the draft law on Decentralization and Suco (village) Election from a gender perspective prior to the approval of the draft law in the National Parliament.

Meanwhile, the impact of UNDP's strategic policy advisory support can be seen in the development of medium-term plans in key ministries (Ministries of Social Solidarity, State Administration and Territorial Management, and Foreign Affairs) including capacity development action plans to support these. With reform of the civil service a key Government priority, UNDP's support to the development of a national civil service database has improved quality of policy development and human resource planning, including changes to career regime and performance evaluation legislation.



Community ceremony in Viqueque organised under the UNDP "Dialogue" project. Photo by Renato da Costa/UNDP

Assistance to the national electoral bodies, National Electoral Commission (CNE) and Technical Secretariat for Electoral Administration (STAE) in the training of staff, study tours and participation in electoral observation missions abroad has been quite successful as witnessed in the increasing local ownership of the electoral process, coupled with a highly successful voter registration exercise last year. The final voters' roll published in December 2008 contains a total number of 579,606 eligible voters. This figure represents almost 10% increase over 2007 voter registration and 30% over the first voter registration in 2004. Of the total voters, 48.9% are women.

Poverty Reduction, Environment and Sustainable Development

UNDP provided support in producing two National Human Development reports (2002 and 2006) and two MDG reports (2004 and 2009), as well as the preparation of the State of the Nation Report 2008 which serves as the basis for the ongoing National Strategic Plan. At the same time, our support to tax law reform has helped the Government establish a strongly pro-growth tax regime, lowering import duties and encouraging trade and investment.

Social mobilization for Poverty Reduction

Using community mobilization mechanisms, aimed at fostering self-reliance and inclusive growth, hundreds of Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been established in the districts of Ainaro, Manatuto and Oecusse. Working with UNOPS, the members of the SHGs established so far have been able to increase their access to skills, inputs and infrastructure and make use of them in order to reduce poverty and food insecurity. SHG members have saved for lending thousands of dollars to both group members and community peers for production and consumption purpose.

These members can hope to receive further support from microfinance institutions being strengthened under a joint UNDP-UNCDF project.

In Oecussi, the cattle owners associations engaged in cattle fattening activities have seen an increase in their incomes from cattle sales. Also, support to the Community Development Fund has led to the setting up of many small but critical rural infrastructure projects, such as irrigation channels, flood protection structures and drinking water schemes which in turn have improved agricultural productivity and household level food security.

Energy and Environment

The introduction of alternative energy sources such as biogas and solar panels have equally impacted on the lives of the poor in rural areas. Access to energy has given students the opportunity to study in the evening, meaning improved results in school; has had a positive effect on the health of women and children by reducing the amount of indoor pollution and has offered women more time to undertake other domestic chores.

At the policy level, UNDP supported the Government of Timor-Leste in ratifying and building national capacities to report on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention to Combat Desertification, and the Convention on Climate Change. UNDP also supported the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol.

Crisis Prevention and Recovery

The 2006/07 upheavals thrust the country into a deep socio-political crisis and reversed the hard-earned social and economic gains achieved since independence. By the time order was restored, state institutions had nearly collapsed, and at least 100,000 people were displaced with many taking refuge in camps for the internally displaced persons (IDPs), while at the same time according to the Ministry of Social Solidarity it was estimated that 3,200 houses and buildings had been damaged or destroyed in Dili alone.

In the aftermath of the 2006 crisis, UNDP proved quick in responding to the humanitarian emergency by launching projects aimed to prevent the recurrence of crisis and to meet immediate early recovery needs within the framework of various Flash Appeals. Short-term employment opportunities were created for over 83,000 vulnerable people in all thirteen districts, and effective networks for the dissemination of information to IDPs were established. UNDP also provided necessary technical assistance and policy advice to the Government as well as support for undertaking an urgent damage assessment and developing a detailed plan for early recovery.



Consolidating peace and stability

More recently, with attention shifting to consolidating peace and stability, UNDP has developed interventions reinforcing its support to Social Reintegration and Solidarity, strengthening institutional capacity, structures and resources at the disposal of the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MSS) to support camp closure and IDPs relocation and reintegration into communities of intended return. Accordingly, the UNDP/MSS dialogue teams operating in Dili, Baucau and Ermera have undertaken until December 2008, 61 Dialogue Meetings (comprising 16 large community level dialogues and 45 smaller preparatory dialogues), with an estimated 12,900 beneficiaries; and facilitated 392 mediation cases to secure the durable and safe return and relocation of IDPs into communities. Further support to enhancing living conditions and related stability in IDP receiving communities will be launched in 2009 entailing small infrastructure projects to support sustainable return of IDPs, strengthen community cohesion and enhance local socio-economic recovery.

In addition, UNDP is currently assisting the Government in undertaking a security sector review that will inform the development of the sector along with relevant national capacity for good governance, namely, civilian oversight, operational management, financial accountability and policy research. As a follow up on its support to the establishment of a government body to coordinate disaster related information, awareness raising, risk reduction and management, UNDP is currently assisting the National Disaster Management (DRM) Directorate in DRM capacity development, mainstreaming DRM in sector planning, and strengthening the disaster operations centers in Dili besides establishing two additional ones in the districts of Lautem and Bobonaro.