

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
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Goal: G1 Governance

SubGoal: G1-SGN1 Dialogue that widen development choices

S A S: G1-SGN1-SASN4 Regional and Sub-regional cooperation

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Enhanced capacities of the government and non-government institutions to promote regional cooperation in priority and strategic development areas.	<p>Enhanced capacities of the government and non-government institutions to promote regional cooperation in a variety of strategic development areas, by strengthening key identified linkages that can add value to the East Timorese development within the region.</p> <p>Strategy: Involving the respective various ministries in initiating and developing regional cooperation and assist them in forging partnerships for exchange of knowledge and expertise in key areas such as trade and skills as well as socio-economic development.</p> <p>UNDP will contribute to enhancing capacities of the MFA to formulate foreign policy and initiate and develop bilateral and multilateral protocols on trade and investment. UNDP will focus on regional cooperation, assist in developing a transparent and efficient Customs Services, tackling border-transgressing issues such as Health (HIV/AIDS), encourage a continued exchange and promote of south-south cooperation as well as identifying opportunities for regional trade.</p> <p>Partners: Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a key partner for enhancing regional cooperation and technical assistance, as well as is the Ministry of Health through its AIDS campaign, and the Constituent Assembly (continued need for assistance from countries in the region). CSOs are partners in creating an enabling environment for preventing the spread of</p>	Regional technical assistance agreements signed in key development areas.	No	East Timor is yet to achieve sovereignty.	Sovereign and independent East Timor is a member of major global and regional for a and an active party to treaties and agreements on political and economic cooperation.	2000	<p>No data available yet for total external trade in 2000, as there is no record/collection of revenue generated from trade.</p> <p>Coffee and oil have good prospects for becoming major export commodities in years</p>

HIV/AIDS and should be linked
up with similar organisations in

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	the sub-region. Simple TCDC initiatives have been developed with a series of governments in the region (Government of Thailand, Government of the Philippines, Governments of Indonesia and Government of Malaysia). Technical assistance is received from the Government of Portugal, Government of Mozambique, USA, UK, Italy and Norway. The areas supported are: the MFA, the Constituent Assembly and training of future East Timorese diplomats.						to come.
		Enhanced political cooperation pacts and consultation between East Timor and significant regional and sub-regional partners.		East Timor is yet to achieve sovereignty	East Timor gains observer status in ASEAN	2001	Report on outcome status: Effective discussions have been held with Departments of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Investment Institute / UNTAET, Agriculture Department, Border Service Control, to set up policies and guidelines to promote effective regional cooperation strategies. In addition, technical assistance has been provided to build capacity in government, particularly the Foreign Ministry, to meet regional and sub-regional cooperation requirements.
		Enhanced trade and increased economic cooperation pacts initiated with regional and global economic partners.		Low level of trade and no trade pacts.	Trade and commerce cooperation initiatives in ASEAN, ACP,WTO and CPLP launched.	2001	See earlier.

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Enhanced capacities of the government and non-government institutions to promote regional cooperation in priority and strategic development areas.	<p>Enhanced capacities of the government and non-government institutions to promote regional cooperation in a variety of strategic development areas, by strengthening key identified linkages that can add value to the East Timorese development within the region.</p> <p>Strategy: Involving the respective various ministries in initiating and developing regional cooperation and assist them in forging partnerships for exchange of knowledge and expertise in key areas such as trade and skills as well as socio-economic development.</p> <p>UNDP will contribute to enhancing capacities of the MFA to formulate foreign policy and initiate and develop bilateral and multilateral protocols on trade and investment. UNDP will focus on regional cooperation, assist in developing a transparent and efficient Customs Services, tackling border-transgressing issues such as Health (HIV/AIDS), encourage a continued exchange and promote of south-south cooperation as well as identifying opportunities for regional trade.</p> <p>Partners: Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a key partner for enhancing regional cooperation and technical assistance, as well as is the Ministry of Health through its AIDS campaign, and the Constituent Assembly (continued need for assistance from countries in the region). CSOs are partners in creating an enabling environment for preventing the spread of</p>	Regional technical assistance agreements signed in key development areas.	No	East Timor is yet to achieve sovereignty.	Sovereign and independent East Timor is a member of major global and regional for a and an active party to treaties and agreements on political and economic cooperation.	2001	See earlier.

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	the sub-region. Simple TCDC initiatives have been developed with a series of governments in the region (Government of Thailand, Government of the Philippines, Governments of Indonesia and Government of Malaysia). Technical assistance is received from the Government of Portugal, Government of Mozambique, USA, UK, Italy and Norway. The areas supported are: the MFA, the Constituent Assembly and training of future East Timorese diplomats.						
		Enhanced political cooperation pacts and consultation between East Timor and significant regional and sub-regional partners.		East Timor is yet to achieve sovereignty	East Timor gains observer status in ASEAN	2002	ET has gained full sovereignty and is an active party to treaties and agreements on political and economic cooperation with its neighbours in Asia Pacific and CPLP.
		Enhanced trade and increased economic cooperation pacts initiated with regional and global economic partners.		Low level of trade and no trade pacts.	Trade and commerce cooperation initiatives in ASEAN, ACP, WTO and CPLP launched.	2002	Limited trade agreements with regional countries, thus minimising potential import/export markets.

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Enhanced capacities of the government and non-government institutions to promote regional cooperation in priority and strategic development areas.	n/a.	n/a	No	n/a	n/a	2001	n/a
						2002	Discontinued

SubGoal: G1-SGN2 key governance institutions

S A S: G1-SGN2-SASN1 Parliament

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Established Parliament with capacity to effectively and competently perform its functions	<p>This partnership seeks to build the competence of the parliament and its secretariat, awareness about the role and functions of a parliament, as well as enhance the legislative capacity of the Parliament and key ministries through coordination. Together with the leadership of the Parliament, skills will be developed, efficiency enhanced and awareness regarding roles and functions raised amongst members of the parliament and the staff of its secretariat. This will be done through training and study tours.</p> <p>Partners: The Parliament and its secretariat advice on all project activities. In coordination with the Assembly Secretariat, the Asia Foundation, NDI and USAID provide technical assistance in key areas, such as press, constitution, consultation, representation. The Cabinet Secretariat will be supported in its coordination function between key Ministries and the Parliament in the legislative drafting process. The Ministry of Justice will disseminate legislation. District Administrations will ensure dissemination and will assist in civic education. Assistance will be provided in coordinating technical ministries that will be involved in drafting legislation. IPU will implement parts of the next UNDP project and is currently assisting UNDP in providing assistance to the</p>	Number of bills discussed and pieces of legislation approved in a timely manner	No	Limited review of legislation takes place Constitution is being drafted.	Enhanced competency of members to pass, amend, discuss legislation and oversee government	2001	New SAS, hence no reporting.

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S A S: G1-SGN2-SASN2

Electoral systems

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Existence of a national electoral body and electoral framework with capacity to conduct free and fair elections in line with international standards	<p>The partnership will strengthen the capacity of the East Timorese to form a national electoral body and electoral framework through provision of resources, training and building co-operation and linkages between key actors.</p> <p>UNDP's Role</p> <p>UNDP will provide technical expertise in capacity building and will provide material and financial resources to the IEC. UNDP will also coordinate international and national observer groups.</p> <p>Main partners</p> <p>Independent Electoral Commission will be body charged with running and managing the next election. It will also be the major implementer of training and information programmes and will provide technical, human and infrastructure resources in the development of a new national electoral body.</p> <p>National Civic Education Body (if and when established) – will be the main body to co-ordinate civic education activities.</p> <p>Office of Communication and Public Information will undertake the development and dissemination of public information materials.</p> <p>District Administrations will take part in dissemination and providing feed back</p> <p>East Timor's legislative assembly, which will be responsible for drafting and passing future electoral</p>	Legislation developed to enable the conduct of free and fair elections in line with accepted international standards.	No	Electoral legislation for CA-elections 2001 passed by National Council; legislation for presidential elections 2002 passed by CA January 2002.	Electoral legislative capacity enhanced.	2001	New SAS, hence no reporting.

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
Existence of a national electoral body and electoral framework with capacity to conduct free and fair elections in line with international standards	<p>The partnership will strengthen the capacity of the East Timorese to form a national electoral body and electoral framework through provision of resources, training and building co-operation and linkages between key actors.</p> <p>UNDP's Role</p> <p>UNDP will provide technical expertise in capacity building and will provide material and financial resources to the IEC. UNDP will also coordinate international and national observer groups.</p> <p>Main partners</p> <p>Independent Electoral Commission will be body charged with running and managing the next election. It will also be the major implementer of training and information programmes and will provide technical, human and infrastructure resources in the development of a new national electoral body.</p> <p>National Civic Education Body (if and when established) – will be the main body to co-ordinate civic education activities.</p> <p>Office of Communication and Public Information will undertake the development and dissemination of public information materials.</p> <p>District Administrations will take part in dissemination and providing feed back</p> <p>East Timor's legislative assembly, which will be responsible for drafting and passing future electoral</p>	An independent, East Timorese electoral management body exists with the capacity to conduct free and fair elections.	No	No East Timorese electoral management body in existence; an international Independent Electoral Commission in operation at present	A functioning East Timorese electoral management body established.	2001	New SAS, hence no reporting.

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Existence of a national electoral body and electoral framework with capacity to conduct free and fair elections in line with international standards	<p>The partnership will strengthen the capacity of the East Timorese to form a national electoral body and electoral framework through provision of resources, training and building co-operation and linkages between key actors.</p> <p>UNDP's Role</p> <p>UNDP will provide technical expertise in capacity building and will provide material and financial resources to the IEC. UNDP will also coordinate international and national observer groups.</p> <p>Main partners</p> <p>Independent Electoral Commission will be body charged with running and managing the next election. It will also be the major implementer of training and information programmes and will provide technical, human and infrastructure resources in the development of a new national electoral body.</p> <p>National Civic Education Body (if and when established) – will be the main body to co-ordinate civic education activities.</p> <p>Office of Communication and Public Information will undertake the development and dissemination of public information materials.</p> <p>District Administrations will take part in dissemination and providing feed back</p> <p>East Timor's legislative assembly, which will be responsible for drafting and passing future electoral</p>	Legislation developed to enable the conduct of free and fair elections in line with accepted international standards.	No	Electoral legislation for CA-elections 2001 passed by National Council; legislation for presidential elections 2002 passed by CA January 2002.	Electoral legislative capacity enhanced.	2002	Electoral legislation has not yet been developed as there is currently no Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) in place. The temporary IEC secretariat aims at developing legislation to be approved by the Parliament, however, this body does not yet have the capacity to undertake this task without external assistance.

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High levels of citizen participation in and understanding of electoral processes, with particular emphasis on participation of women.	<p>The partnership will strengthen the capacity of the East Timorese to develop a comprehensive civic education programme through provision of resources, training and building co-operation and linkages between key actors.</p> <p>UNDP's role</p> <p>UNDP's role will be to provide financial assistance including training on project development and management and expertise on civic education. UNDP also supports the development of the National Civic Education Body and seeks to promote close co-operation between the main actors in civic education.</p> <p>Main partners</p> <p>Independent Electoral Commission will be body charged with running and managing the next election. It will also be the major implementer of training and information programmes and will provide technical, human and infrastructural resources in the development of a new national electoral body.</p> <p>National Civic Education Body (if and when established) – likely to be the main body to co-ordinate civic education activities.</p> <p>Office of Communication and Public Information will participate in the development and dissemination of information materials</p> <p>District Administrations will contribute to the dissemination of information and collection of</p>	High reported levels of voter turnout and voter awareness	No	Very low awareness and familiarity with democratic electoral process. No democratic elections ever held in East Timor.	High levels of reported awareness of electoral processes as measured by e.g. number of invalid votes, nature of public debate (radio programmes,	2001	New SAS, hence no reporting.

feedback

Ministry of Education will

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	distribute civic education materials as part of the school curriculum.				newspapers, tv).		
	National and International NGOs will formulate and implement civic education activities ensuring that the civic education messages reach the large number of population.						
		Level of voter turnout and nature of voting practice, disaggregated		1) Existing high level of voter turnout. 2) Limited public awareness of the constitution-making process and its implications for ordinary citizens.	Increased understanding of what a democratic system entails (as reflected in level and character of public debates, lobbying, etc.).	2001	New SAS, hence no reporting.
						2002	Weekly debates, monitored by an independent media monitoring panel, took place on radio and TV on various electoral related issues. Relatively high levels of awareness of democratic processes were illustrated by high voter turnout, 91.4% for Constituent Assembly and 86% for presidential elections, and peaceful voting. This was confirmed by electoral observers and international media who rated the elections in East Timor among the smoothest that have ever been organized under international auspices. The voter turnout was high among both women and men.

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feedback

Ministry of Education will

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		distribute civic education materials as part of the school curriculum.			newspapers, tv).		
		National and International NGOs will formulate and implement civic education activities ensuring that the civic education messages reach the large number of population.					
S A S: G1-SGN2-SASN3	Justice						

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Fair and efficient administration of	<p>UNDP is a key player, providing technical expertise, mentoring, rehabilitation work and training to the entire Judiciary system. Close partnerships are formed with the judiciary officials, Ministry of Justice, and other service providers and expert institutions in the field providing advice and input, guiding the implementation of the project.</p> <p>Partners: The Ministry of Justice provides judicial expertise and advice on needs of the judiciary as well as co-ordinating donors. The Government of Belgium is the major donor. JICA and USAID (IDLI) provide training. So does the Office of Human Rights, which also monitors the situation and advises the Ministry of Justice on policy matters. The Judicial Monitoring System Programme (a local NGO) monitors the Serious Crimes trials and provides / disseminates information on the court administration. District Administration is crucial in dissemination of information and in liaising with the districts. UNTAET and ETPA assist in matters related to rehabilitation of the Suai District Court.</p> <p>The partnerships aim to increase access to, efficiency and fairness of the Judiciary system through consultation, co-ordination and provision of physical and technical assistance.</p>	Number of civil and criminal cases pending before the courts for more than a year (case	No	139 cases tried and 176 cases pending; case filing system built up from zero with inexperienced staff; huge language problems threatening the fair and efficient administration of justice	1) Four district courts operational. 2) Qualitative delivery of Justice enhanced through capacity building for 25 judges, 13 prosecutors, 10 public defenders and 12 court registrars and court clerks. 3) Ratio of pending cases to settled cases	2000	<p>ETTA Department of Justice set up. 25 Judges, 13 Prosecutors and 9 Public Defenders appointed. Regulations passed. Court system organized. Prosecution services set up.</p> <p>Panels for serious crimes appointed. Prison structure rehabilitated (3 detention centers fully operational).</p>

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Fair and efficient administration of	<p>UNDP is a key player, providing technical expertise, mentoring, rehabilitation work and training to the entire Judiciary system. Close partnerships are formed with the judiciary officials, Ministry of Justice, and other service providers and expert institutions in the field providing advice and input, guiding the implementation of the project.</p> <p>Partners: The Ministry of Justice provides judicial expertise and advice on needs of the judiciary as well as co-ordinating donors. The Government of Belgium is the major donor. JICA and USAID (IDLI) provide training. So does the Office of Human Rights, which also monitors the situation and advises the Ministry of Justice on policy matters. The Judicial Monitoring System Programme (a local NGO) monitors the Serious Crimes trials and provides / disseminates information on the court administration. District Administration is crucial in dissemination of information and in liaising with the districts. UNTAET and ETPA assist in matters related to rehabilitation of the Suai District Court.</p> <p>The partnerships aim to increase access to, efficiency and fairness of the Judiciary system through consultation, co-ordination and provision of physical and technical assistance.</p>	Ratio of trained legal professionals to the population in the justice system increased	No	Lack of experienced judges, public defenders, prosecutors, court administrators, translators and other core staff	Dynamic mentoring programme satisfactorily completed.	2001	See earlier/after.

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
Fair and efficient administration of	<p>UNDP is a key player, providing technical expertise, mentoring, rehabilitation work and training to the entire Judiciary system. Close partnerships are formed with the judiciary officials, Ministry of Justice, and other service providers and expert institutions in the field providing advice and input, guiding the implementation of the project.</p> <p>Partners: The Ministry of Justice provides judicial expertise and advice on needs of the judiciary as well as co-ordinating donors. The Government of Belgium is the major donor. JICA and USAID (IDLI) provide training. So does the Office of Human Rights, which also monitors the situation and advises the Ministry of Justice on policy matters. The Judicial Monitoring System Programme (a local NGO) monitors the Serious Crimes trials and provides / disseminates information on the court administration. District Administration is crucial in dissemination of information and in liaising with the districts. UNTAET and ETPA assist in matters related to rehabilitation of the Suai District Court.</p> <p>The partnerships aim to increase access to, efficiency and fairness of the Judiciary system through consultation, co-ordination and provision of physical and technical assistance.</p>	Number of civil and criminal cases pending before the courts for more than a year (case	No	139 cases tried and 176 cases pending; case filing system built up from zero with inexperienced staff; huge language problems threatening the fair and efficient administration of justice	1) Four district courts operational. 2) Qualitative delivery of Justice enhanced through capacity building for 25 judges, 13 prosecutors, 10 public defenders and 12 court registrars and court clerks. 3) Ratio of pending cases to settled cases	2001	Report on outcome status: The constitution is still being drafted. Work towards achieving an independent judiciary is being supported through the provision of technical assistance from constitutional and judicial experts to the Constituent Assembly. The Constitution will be completed by end of January 2002. The legal and regulatory framework is still under development and will continue to be for the next years due to the whole legal framework being set up from zero. Judges, public defenders, prosecutors and clerks will continue to receive close mentoring and guidance. Training has been provided to the judicial officials by other actors in the field. Dili and Baucau District Courts are operational. By November 2001, the ratio of tried cases to pending cases for all district courts were 139 to

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
Fair and efficient administration of	<p>UNDP is a key player, providing technical expertise, mentoring, rehabilitation work and training to the entire Judiciary system. Close partnerships are formed with the judiciary officials, Ministry of Justice, and other service providers and expert institutions in the field providing advice and input, guiding the implementation of the project.</p> <p>Partners: The Ministry of Justice provides judicial expertise and advice on needs of the judiciary as well as co-ordinating donors. The Government of Belgium is the major donor. JICA and USAID (IDLI) provide training. So does the Office of Human Rights, which also monitors the situation and advises the Ministry of Justice on policy matters. The Judicial Monitoring System Programme (a local NGO) monitors the Serious Crimes trials and provides / disseminates information on the court administration. District Administration is crucial in dissemination of information and in liaising with the districts. UNTAET and ETPA assist in matters related to rehabilitation of the Suai District Court.</p> <p>The partnerships aim to increase access to, efficiency and fairness of the Judiciary system through consultation, co-ordination and provision of physical and technical assistance.</p>	Access to Justice for the population in all districts	No	Only Dili District Court and Baucau District Court are fully operational (two out of four District Courts).	Public confidence in the Judiciary system in East Timor increased, as indicated by survey.	2001	See earlier/after.

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
Fair and efficient administration of	<p>UNDP is a key player, providing technical expertise, mentoring, rehabilitation work and training to the entire Judiciary system. Close partnerships are formed with the judiciary officials, Ministry of Justice, and other service providers and expert institutions in the field providing advice and input, guiding the implementation of the project.</p> <p>Partners: The Ministry of Justice provides judicial expertise and advice on needs of the judiciary as well as co-ordinating donors. The Government of Belgium is the major donor. JICA and USAID (IDLI) provide training. So does the Office of Human Rights, which also monitors the situation and advises the Ministry of Justice on policy matters. The Judicial Monitoring System Programme (a local NGO) monitors the Serious Crimes trials and provides / disseminates information on the court administration. District Administration is crucial in dissemination of information and in liaising with the districts. UNTAET and ETPA assist in matters related to rehabilitation of the Suai District Court.</p> <p>The partnerships aim to increase access to, efficiency and fairness of the Judiciary system through consultation, co-ordination and provision of physical and technical assistance.</p>	Number of civil and criminal cases pending before the courts for more than a year (case	No	139 cases tried and 176 cases pending; case filing system built up from zero with inexperienced staff; huge language problems threatening the fair and efficient administration of justice	1) Four district courts operational. 2) Qualitative delivery of Justice enhanced through capacity building for 25 judges, 13 prosecutors, 10 public defenders and 12 court registrars and court clerks. 3) Ratio of pending cases to settled cases	2002	1) The four district courts are operational at a minimum level. 2) There has not been a thorough assessment of the effects of the training and capacity building undertaken so far, but absorption capacity is low due to e.g. lack of efficient management of workload. On-the-job training for judges, court clerks, prosecutors and public defenders has been provided by a team of 4 UNVs. 3) The ratio of settled to filed cases was 0.44 in 2001. This ratio decreased further in 2002 to 0.31 in spite of a lower number of cases filed by public prosecution authorities to the courts. There are concerns regarding the accuracy of this information.

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
Fair and efficient administration of	<p>UNDP is a key player, providing technical expertise, mentoring, rehabilitation work and training to the entire Judiciary system. Close partnerships are formed with the judiciary officials, Ministry of Justice, and other service providers and expert institutions in the field providing advice and input, guiding the implementation of the project.</p> <p>Partners: The Ministry of Justice provides judicial expertise and advice on needs of the judiciary as well as co-ordinating donors. The Government of Belgium is the major donor. JICA and USAID (IDLI) provide training. So does the Office of Human Rights, which also monitors the situation and advises the Ministry of Justice on policy matters. The Judicial Monitoring System Programme (a local NGO) monitors the Serious Crimes trials and provides / disseminates information on the court administration. District Administration is crucial in dissemination of information and in liaising with the districts. UNTAET and ETPA assist in matters related to rehabilitation of the Suai District Court.</p> <p>The partnerships aim to increase access to, efficiency and fairness of the Judiciary system through consultation, co-ordination and provision of physical and technical assistance.</p>	Ratio of trained legal professionals to the population in the justice system increased	No	Lack of experienced judges, public defenders, prosecutors, court administrators, translators and other core staff	Dynamic mentoring programme satisfactorily completed.	2002	During late 2002, a review of the mentor programme, conducted by a team of 4 UNVs, all female, was initiated to enhance the delivery of services by mentors to mentees and in order to better meet needs in the sector.

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
Fair and efficient administration of	<p>UNDP is a key player, providing technical expertise, mentoring, rehabilitation work and training to the entire Judiciary system. Close partnerships are formed with the judiciary officials, Ministry of Justice, and other service providers and expert institutions in the field providing advice and input, guiding the implementation of the project.</p> <p>Partners: The Ministry of Justice provides judicial expertise and advice on needs of the judiciary as well as co-ordinating donors. The Government of Belgium is the major donor. JICA and USAID (IDLI) provide training. So does the Office of Human Rights, which also monitors the situation and advises the Ministry of Justice on policy matters. The Judicial Monitoring System Programme (a local NGO) monitors the Serious Crimes trials and provides / disseminates information on the court administration. District Administration is crucial in dissemination of information and in liaising with the districts. UNTAET and ETPA assist in matters related to rehabilitation of the Suai District Court.</p> <p>The partnerships aim to increase access to, efficiency and fairness of the Judiciary system through consultation, co-ordination and provision of physical and technical assistance.</p>	Access to Justice for the population in all districts	No	Only Dili District Court and Baucau District Court are fully operational (two out of four District Courts).	Public confidence in the Judiciary system in East Timor increased, as indicated by survey.	2002	Survey carried out by Asia Foundation, but results not available before mid February 2003.

S A S: G1-SGN2-SASN4

Human Rights

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
Increased public awareness of human rights treaties and norms	<p>UNDP will strengthen partnerships with development partners and donors in order to coordinate advocacy and technical assistance to ETTA in the areas of civic education and electoral observation, human rights and support to the judiciary.</p> <p>UNDP's role will be to coordinate in the areas of capacity building for the judiciary, voter education, electoral observation and human rights. UNDP will work closely with UN Agencies to coordinate advocacy and technical assistance to ETTA.</p> <p>Partners: UNTAET Human Rights Office: Institutional counterpart NGO Forum: Advocacy Electoral Affairs Office: Institutional Counterpart UNICEF: Technical assistance UNHCR: Technical assistance UNHCHR: Technical assistance</p> <p>USAID: Financial and technical assistance AUSAID: Financial and technical</p>	Existence of Governmental and civil society human rights education programmes which reach a large proportion of the population	No	<p>1) Establishment of a Commission for Reception, Truth & Reconciliation (CRTR) proposed.</p> <p>2) Lack of institutions and mechanisms for the resolution of human rights violation cases.</p>	1) New Constitution and legislation reflect human rights principles 2) Legislation on CRTR approved 3) A Human Rights institution established and operational under the Constitution	2000	<p>A human rights office exists within the current structure of UNTAET.</p> <p>The proposal to establish a Truth, Reception and Reconciliation Commission has received full in-principle support by the Cabinet.</p>

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
Increased public awareness of human rights treaties and norms	<p>UNDP will strengthen partnerships with development partners and donors in order to coordinate advocacy and technical assistance to ETTA in the areas of civic education and electoral observation, human rights and support to the judiciary.</p> <p>UNDP's role will be to coordinate in the areas of capacity building for the judiciary, voter education, electoral observation and human rights. UNDP will work closely with UN Agencies to coordinate advocacy and technical assistance to ETTA.</p> <p>Partners: UNTAET Human Rights Office: Institutional counterpart NGO Forum: Advocacy Electoral Affairs Office: Institutional Counterpart UNICEF: Technical assistance UNHCR: Technical assistance UNHCHR: Technical assistance</p> <p>USAID: Financial and technical assistance AUSAID: Financial and technical</p>	Existence of Governmental and civil society human rights education programmes which reach a large proportion of the population	No	<p>1) Establishment of a Commission for Reception, Truth & Reconciliation (CRTR) proposed.</p> <p>2) Lack of institutions and mechanisms for the resolution of human rights violation cases.</p>	<p>1) New Constitution and legislation reflect human rights principles 2) Legislation on CRTR approved 3) A Human Rights institution established and operational under the Constitution</p>	2001	<p>Conduct of the elections in a violence-free environment, with respect for all peoples opinions was a major success of the civic education campaign and demonstrated an increased public awareness of human rights. UNDP played an important role in the process.</p> <p>There is a strong public debate on the role of the CRTR and its relation to the Serious Crimes Tribunal, resulting in increased public awareness and interest in Human Rights issues.</p>
		n/a		n/a	n/a	2001	n/a
						2002	n/a

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
Increased public awareness of human rights treaties and norms	<p>UNDP will strengthen partnerships with development partners and donors in order to coordinate advocacy and technical assistance to ETTA in the areas of civic education and electoral observation, human rights and support to the judiciary.</p> <p>UNDP's role will be to coordinate in the areas of capacity building for the judiciary, voter education, electoral observation and human rights. UNDP will work closely with UN Agencies to coordinate advocacy and technical assistance to ETTA.</p> <p>Partners: UNTAET Human Rights Office: Institutional counterpart NGO Forum: Advocacy Electoral Affairs Office: Institutional Counterpart UNICEF: Technical assistance UNHCR: Technical assistance UNHCHR: Technical assistance</p> <p>USAID: Financial and technical assistance AUSAID: Financial and technical</p>	Existence of Governmental and civil society human rights education programmes which reach a large proportion of the population	No	<p>1) Establishment of a Commission for Reception, Truth & Reconciliation (CRTR) proposed.</p> <p>2) Lack of institutions and mechanisms for the resolution of human rights violation cases.</p>	<p>1) New Constitution and legislation reflect human rights principles 2) Legislation on CRTR approved 3) A Human Rights institution established and operational under the Constitution</p>	2002	<p>1) The RDTL Constitution was approved. Three titles to protect human, economic, social and cultural rights were included. The Constitution also includes a section on equality between women and men. The RDTL Parliament signed the main HR International Conventions and Treaties. 2) CRTR established and fully operational. 3) Organic law drafted for Ombudsperson (Provedor de Direitos Humanos e Justica), final approval at the Parliament and appointment of Provedor expected in 2003.</p>

SubGoal: G1-SGN3 local Governance

S A S: G1-SGN3-SASN4 Alliances by the poor

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
Increased capacity of CSOs for analysis, advocacy, and social mobilisation for SHD	<p>The partnership enables stronger co-ordination of activities between partner organizations, harnesses financial resources in support of the outcome and enables sharing of experiences and learning.</p> <p>UNDP's role is to promote the role and involvement of CSO's in development in East Timor</p> <p>UNDP's provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. technical, financial and human resource to the NGO Forum and towards IT. ii. financial resources to undertake training programmes for CSO's iii. resources for CSO's to design and implement projects iv. support for the development and implementation of policy perspectives. <p>UNDP partners with the seven main actors:</p> <p>NGO Forum which is the main NGO umbrella body and co-ordinates NGO activity;</p> <p>Oxfam Australia which is subcontracted undertake capacity development programmes;</p> <p>The Planning Commission which is responsible for production of a national development plan which incorporates the involvement of civil society. The Commission also sits on project steering committee and is involved in appraising applications to a small grants scheme.</p> <p>Asia Pacific Development Information Programme (APDIP) which will provide policy development support.</p> <p>Ministry of Communications which sets out guidelines on relevant information and</p>	NGO Forum - an umbrella body for NGOs in ET- fully operational and able to provide support to local NGOs in strategic planning, management, monitoring and evaluation as well as resource mobilization and to act as a development partner with government	No	NGO Forum lacks resources (technical, material and financial) to provide assistance and guidance to its members and the links between NGO forum and government are underdeveloped.	10 East Timorese trainers from civil society operating in the areas of strategic planning, management, monitoring and evaluation as well as resource mobilization.	2000	More and more CSOs being formed not only in the center but in districts. Capacity of the NGO Forum enhanced to a reasonable extent to enable it to start providing basic project-related support to its constituent members. CSOs entrusted to impart civic/voters education to ensure fair and free elections

Communication Technology
issues.

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
UNICEF which participates on a project steering committee and is involved in appraising applications to a small grants scheme. The Government of Canada, and Spain participate in the CSO Project and 16 other bilaterals are participating in the civic education programme.		Strengthened institutionalized mechanisms for regular consultation between government and CSO's on economic and social policies and programmes and evidence of positions advocated by civil society incorporated in both development plans.		- limited institutional mechanisms for regular consultation - low level of awareness and underdevelopment of positions and policy perspectives.	Regular consultations established between the NGO forum and the Parliament, Chief Ministry, political parties, senior civil servants and Nat'l Plann. Comm. and five papers produced on NGO Forum positions (e.g.on Nat'l Devpmt Plan, legal regul.).	2001	New SAS, hence no reporting.
		Existence of capacity development programmes for a range of CSO's at national and district level and the existence of an enhanced East Timorese training competence to deliver capacity development		- Training mainly provided by INGO's - Training is sporadic, not nationwide and has limited follow up	NGO Forum's outreach expanded to 3 Districts	2001	See earlier/after.

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
Increased capacity of CSOs for analysis, advocacy, and social mobilisation for SHD	<p>The partnership enables stronger co-ordination of activities between partner organizations, harnesses financial resources in support of the outcome and enables sharing of experiences and learning.</p> <p>UNDP's role is to promote the role and involvement of CSO's in development in East Timor</p> <p>UNDP's provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. technical, financial and human resource to the NGO Forum and towards IT. ii. financial resources to undertake training programmes for CSO's iii. resources for CSO's to design and implement projects iv. support for the development and implementation of policy perspectives. <p>UNDP partners with the seven main actors:</p> <p>NGO Forum which is the main NGO umbrella body and co-ordinates NGO activity; Oxfam Australia which is subcontracted undertake capacity development programmes;</p> <p>The Planning Commission which is responsible for production of a national development plan which incorporates the involvement of civil society. The Commission also sits on project steering committee and is involved in appraising applications to a small grants scheme.</p> <p>Asia Pacific Development Information Programme (APDIP) which will provide policy development support.</p> <p>Ministry of Communications which sets out guidelines on relevant Information and</p>	NGO Forum - an umbrella body for NGOs in ET- fully operational and able to provide support to local NGOs in strategic planning, management, monitoring and evaluation as well as resource mobilization and to aact as a development partner with government	No	NGO Forum lacks resources (technical, material and financial) to provide assistance and guidance to its members and the links between NGO forum and government are underdeveloped.	10 East Timorese trainers from civil society operating in the areas of strategic planning, management, monitoring and evaluation as well as resource mobilization.	2001	CSO capacity has been raised by activities arising from a capacity development plan agreed with the NGO Forum which allows for a variety of interventions designed to raise institutional and individual staff member capacity. Membership in the NGO Forum now exceeds 140 NGO's. Progress has been made towards the development of NGO Forum organizational systems, procedures (including financial management) and the development of strategic approaches to support the work of member NGO's, for which outreach staff have been recruited in four districts and for which four district strategic plans have been developed. The NGO Forum also participated in the design and implementation of a UNDP programme of training directed at NGO's and CSO's. CSO's in general have benefited from the enhanced capacity of the NGO Forum but have also benefited from involvement in civic education activities and from increased access to information, especially via the internet. Finally, the Forum has participated in two donor conferences and in a regional meeting on poverty reduction strategies thereby increasing its analytical and advocacy capacity.

Communication Technology
issues.

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
UNICEF which participates on a project steering committee and is involved in appraising applications to a small grants scheme. The Government of Canada, and Spain participate in the CSO Project and 16 other bilaterals are participating in the civic education programme.		Existence of capacity development programmes for a range of CSO's at national and district level and the existence of an enhanced East Timorese training competence to deliver capacity development		- Training mainly provided by INGO's - Training is sporadic, not nationwide and has limited follow up	NGO Forum's outreach expanded to 3 Districts	2002	The NGO Forum now operates its outreach programme in at least 6 district centres and carries out training in a number of these. The training programmes target both
		NGO Forum - an umbrella body for NGOs in ET- fully operational and able to provide support to local NGOs in strategic planning, management, monitoring and evaluation as well as resource mobilization and to act as a development partner with government		NGO Forum lacks resources (technical, material and financial) to provide assistance and guidance to its members and the links between NGO forum and government are underdeveloped.	10 East Timorese trainers from civil society operating in the areas of strategic planning, management, monitoring and evaluation as well as resource mobilization.	2002	More than 10 Timorese male and female trainers are operating in a variety of areas including strategic planning, conflict resolution, project planning and other areas. The presence of a substantial number of Timorese female and male studying abroad should contribute to this in the coming years.
		Strengthened institutionalized mechanisms for regular consultation between government and CSO's on economic and social policies and programmes and evidence of positions advocated by civil society incorporated in both development plans.		- limited institutional mechanisms for regular consultation - low level of awareness and underdevelopment of positions and policy perspectives.	Regular consultations established between the NGO forum and the Parliament, Chief Ministry, political parties, senior civil servants and Nat'l Plann. Comm. and five papers produced on NGO Forum positions (e.g. on Nat'l Devpmt Plan, legal regul.).	2002	Substantial contacts between CSOs and government institutions have taken place over the past year. However, the quality of CSO input into these contacts remains to be improved.

SubGoal: G1-SGN4 Public Sector

S A S: G1-SGN4-SASN1

Civil Service Accountability

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
Improved efficiency, accountability and transparency in the civil service through National ownership and leadership	<p>Outcome Efficiency, accountability and transparency in civil service through national ownership and leadership</p> <p>Strategy This partnership aims at strengthening the Civil Service in East Timor through the institutional development of civil service mechanism and enhancement of human resources capacity of the East Timor Public Administration (ETPA) for which a number of actors are actively involved in partnership by offering different resources.</p> <p>UNDP partnerships focus on: ETPA: East Timorese civil servant and ministerial input into programme design and in kind contributions (office space and staff); UNCTAD: ASYCUDA software and training; Government of Germany: in-kind contribution (computers); CIDA: financial contributions; UN oversight Office: technical expertise (train the trainer); Government of Portugal: financial contribution and technical assistance (training institution); and the Government of Finland and European Union: financial contributions.</p>	Calendar for successful handover of sovereignty to East Timorese adhered	No	Country is still under transitional administration	East Timorese ownership of, and leadership in, public service	2000	<p>Framework "Foundation for Governance and Public Administration" developed. A project on 'Institutional Capacity Building for the Inspector General's Office of East Timor' being formulated.</p> <p>Training programme for East Timorese leadership in force.</p> <p>Capacity Building study</p>

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
Improved efficiency, accountability and transparency in the civil service through National ownership and leadership	<p>Outcome Efficiency, accountability and transparency in civil service through national ownership and leadership</p> <p>Strategy This partnership aims at strengthening the Civil Service in East Timor through the institutional development of civil service mechanism and enhancement of human resources capacity of the East Timor Public Administration (ETPA) for which a number of actors are actively involved in partnership by offering different resources.</p> <p>UNDP partnerships focus on: ETPA: East Timorese civil servant and ministerial input into programme design and in kind contributions (office space and staff); UNCTAD: ASYCUDA software and training; Government of Germany: in-kind contribution (computers); CIDA: financial contributions; UN oversight Office: technical expertise (train the trainer); Government of Portugal: financial contribution and technical assistance (training institution); and the Government of Finland and European Union: financial contributions.</p>	Calendar for successful handover of sovereignty to East Timorese adhered	No	Country is still under transitional administration	East Timorese ownership of, and leadership in, public service	2001	<p>Public administration structures in East Timor are in the process of consolidation through the establishment of a Second Transitional Government of East Timor and East Timor Public Administration (ETPA). All the ministerial positions are held now by the East Timorese.</p> <p>A number of strategic initiatives have been undertaken towards the capacity enhancement of the East Timorese public administration structures in general and the civil servants in particular and good results have been achieved: 1) a Training Needs Assessment was undertaken and various training programmes both in-country and outside the country were organized. A number of induction courses for newly recruited civil servants and six policy seminars for senior civil servants and political leaders were held by the East Timorese Civil Service Academy jointly with INA, Portugal. 2) a comprehensive capacity development framework outlining 75 capacity development projects, over a 10 year period, developed and endorsed by the Cabinet of the Transitional Administration. To date, 17% of the 75 projects are being developed and implemented.</p> <p>3) Human Resources needs for the post-transition period identified and the provision of funding for approximately 100 posts (out of 300 identified) approved by the</p>

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
		to					accountability issues being addressed in the Constitution which is being drafted.
		Office of the Inspector General given official mandate, this being included in the		Office of the Inspector General functioning under interim guidelines	Office of the Inspector General (OIG) operating as an effective anti-corruption body	2001	See earlier/before.
		At least 100 East Timorese civil servants receiving on the job mentoring by highly qualified international experts		Civil servants lack experience in administrative	Improvement of institutional and human resources capacities of public administration	2001	See earlier/before.
		Automated Systems for Customs Data Administration (ASYCUDA) software installed and fully operational, minimizing corruption in customs.		Customs operations done manually	ASYCUDA software installed and operational	2001	See earlier/after.
		Office of the Inspector General given official mandate, this being included in the		Office of the Inspector General functioning under interim guidelines	Office of the Inspector General (OIG) operating as an effective anti-corruption body	2002	The OIG was not included in the Consitution. It has an ad-interim mandate under the Prime Minister. It is not an independent body as compared with the Constitutionally sanctioned, future Office of Provedor de Direitos Humanos e Justica. The Constitution has included another Institution that can take over some of the functions of the Inspector General, the Tribunal Superior Administrativo, Fiscal e de Contas.

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
Improved efficiency, accountability and transparency in the civil service through National ownership and leadership	<p>Outcome Efficiency, accountability and transparency in civil service through national ownership and leadership</p> <p>Strategy This partnership aims at strengthening the Civil Service in East Timor through the institutional development of civil service mechanism and enhancement of human resources capacity of the East Timor Public Administration (ETPA) for which a number of actors are actively involved in partnership by offering different resources.</p> <p>UNDP partnerships focus on: ETPA: East Timorese civil servant and ministerial input into programme design and in kind contributions (office space and staff); UNCTAD: ASYCUDA software and training; Government of Germany: in-kind contribution (computers); CIDA: financial contributions; UN oversight Office: technical expertise (train the trainer); Government of Portugal: financial contribution and technical assistance (training institution); and the Government of Finland and European Union: financial contributions.</p>	At least 100 East Timorese civil servants receiving on the job mentoring by highly qualified international experts	No	Civil servants lack experience in administrative	Improvement of institutional and human resources capacities of public administration	2002	UNDP developed a project aiming to provide 200 Advisors to transfer knowledge and skills to key government counterparts. Approximately 50 advisors are now coaching and mentoring East Timorese civil servants in key managerial functions. 30% of these advisors are female, and it is expected that the female proportion will increase in the near future. This project complements the UNMISSET 100 stability positions funded by UN core resources.

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
Improved efficiency, accountability and transparency in the civil service through National ownership and leadership	<p>Outcome Efficiency, accountability and transparency in civil service through national ownership and leadership</p> <p>Strategy This partnership aims at strengthening the Civil Service in East Timor through the institutional development of civil service mechanism and enhancement of human resources capacity of the East Timor Public Administration (ETPA) for which a number of actors are actively involved in partnership by offering different resources.</p> <p>UNDP partnerships focus on: ETPA: East Timorese civil servant and ministerial input into programme design and in kind contributions (office space and staff); UNCTAD: ASYCUDA software and training; Government of Germany: in-kind contribution (computers); CIDA: financial contributions; UN oversight Office: technical expertise (train the trainer); Government of Portugal: financial contribution and technical assistance (training institution); and the Government of Finland and European Union: financial contributions.</p>	Calendar for successful handover of sovereignty to East Timorese adhered	No	Country is still under transitional administration	East Timorese ownership of, and leadership in, public service	2002	Timor-Leste attained its statehood in May 2002. A Constitution was approved, Parliament (with 27% female members) established, and President elected, which are major steps in empowering the East Timorese. The public administration is composed entirely of citizens of TL, while key positions are coached and mentored by international experts, who are transferring knowledge and skills to their national counterparts. UNDP support to 200 development posts, Civil Service Act and human resource development contributes significantly to the process of empowerment.
		Automated Systems for Customs Data Administration (ASYCUDA) software installed and fully operational, minimizing corruption in customs.		Customs operations done manually	ASYCUDA software installed and operational	2002	The new Customs Administration required streamlining and customs procedures and processes are still being developed. Installation of ASYCUDA software is in progress in conjunction with the development of customs procedures and processes.

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
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Goal: G2 Poverty

SubGoal: G2-SGN1 national poverty frameworks

S A S: G2-SGN1-SASN1 Poverty reduction strategies

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
National poverty reduction strategy developed through a participatory process.	<p>Key Partners The key partner is the government. The Census and Statistics Unit is taking the lead in the implementation and management of the poverty assessment; the Planning Commission is taking the lead in developing the National Development Plan incorporating poverty reduction strategies; the Ministry for Economic Affairs provides guidance in the development of the rice pricing and informal sector policy papers as well as to the natural and mineral resources survey. The future legislature is involved in reviewing policy proposals.</p> <p>ADB, JICA and the World Bank are providing technical and financial assistance to the poverty assessment. The Government of Canada provided funds to support the National Planning and Development Agency. ILO and FAO providing technical assistance to the development of rice pricing and informal sector studies. ESCAP provides assistance to the development of the natural and mineral resources survey.</p> <p>Civil society will be involved in the consultation process and public awareness raising.</p> <p>Role of UNDP UNDP assists in identifying strategic issues with the government and is providing financial and technical assistance to develop and implement projects.</p> <p>The partnership ensures that the financial and technical resources of each of the individual partners are harnessed to one common</p>	Government endorsement of a universally accepted definition of the term and condition of	No	No definition of the term and the condition of poverty.	Formulation of a national poverty reduction strategy	2000	Poverty reduction strategy not yet formulated, but several baseline surveys and assessments conducted, which would feed into poverty reduction strategy

aim, i.e. the identification,
collection, assessment and

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
	analyses of relevant national data which informs the formulation of a national poverty reduction strategy. This will be incorporated in the National Development Plan. It also ensures that there is coordination between the individual efforts of the partners, thus ensuring that there is no repetition of programmes and projects.	poverty.					
		Poverty reduction strategy in place		National Poverty reduction strategy does not exist at present	The goal of the 20/20 initiative met.	2001	A Planning Commission established in the government, tasked with developing a National Development Plan scheduled for completion in mid-2002. The results of the Poverty Assessment will be used in the development of the plan to ensure that poverty issues are mainstreamed into the planning process. The National Planning and Development Agency undertook a survey of the impact of development assistance in the districts from the perspective of the communities. This information will also feed into the National Development Plan. The institutional capacity of the NGO forum has been strengthened to allow it to play a greater role in the planning process of development.
		Government endorsement of a universally accepted definition of the term and condition of		No definition of the term and the condition of poverty.	Formulation of a national poverty reduction strategy	2001	See earlier.

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
National poverty reduction strategy developed through a participatory process.	<p>Key Partners The key partner is the government. The Census and Statistics Unit is taking the lead in the implementation and management of the poverty assessment; the Planning Commission is taking the lead in developing the National Development Plan incorporating poverty reduction strategies; the Ministry for Economic Affairs provides guidance in the development of the rice pricing and informal sector policy papers as well as to the natural and mineral resources survey. The future legislature is involved in reviewing policy proposals.</p> <p>ADB, JICA and the World Bank are providing technical and financial assistance to the poverty assessment. The Government of Canada provided funds to support the National Planning and Development Agency. ILO and FAO providing technical assistance to the development of rice pricing and informal sector studies. ESCAP provides assistance to the development of the natural and mineral resources survey.</p> <p>Civil society will be involved in the consultation process and public awareness raising.</p> <p>Role of UNDP UNDP assists in identifying strategic issues with the government and is providing financial and technical assistance to develop and implement projects.</p> <p>The partnership ensures that the financial and technical resources of each of the individual partners are harnessed to one common</p>	Poverty reduction strategy in place	No	National Poverty reduction strategy does not exist at present	The goal of the 20/20 initiative met.	2002	Poverty reduction strategy incorporated in the National Development Plan (NDP), endorsed by the National Parliament. The NDP has gender mainstreamed through most of its chapters and has adopted a clear focus on women's empowerment.

aim, i.e. the identification,
collection, assessment and

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
	analyses of relevant national data which informs the formulation of a national poverty reduction strategy. This will be incorporated in the National Development Plan. It also ensures that there is coordination between the individual efforts of the partners, thus ensuring that there is no repetition of programmes and projects.						
		Government endorsement of a universally accepted definition of the term and condition of		No definition of the term and the condition of poverty.	Formulation of a national poverty reduction strategy	2002	National poverty line (\$0.55 per person per day) formulated based on household survey.

SubGoal: G2-SGN2 Access to assets

S A S: G2-SGN2-SASN1 productive resources and assets

The regulatory framework reformed to provide the poor with secure access to land and infrastructure (eg roads, irrigation)	n/a.	n/a.	Yes	n/a.	n/a.	2001	n/a.
						2002	-

Goal: G3 Environment

SubGoal: G3-SGN1 Environment and energy for livelihoods

S A S: G3-SGN1-SASN1 Policy framework

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
A comprehensive approach to environmentally sustainable development integrated in national development planning and linked to poverty	<p>This partnership aims at strengthening the capacity of the East Timorese to manage their natural resource base and to ensure environmentally sustainable development through the development of legislation and regulations in the area of environmental protection and increasing public awareness on the consequences of environmental degradation.</p> <p>UNDP provides technical advice and secretarial support to Project Management Committees and Steering Committees comprised of representatives from key partners and conducts regular briefings to share information. UNDP will mobilize and coordinate financial and technical assistance from all the key partners in order to achieve the outcome.</p> <p>UNDP partners with seven main actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning and Directorate of Environment (DEO) and are UNDP's key partners, they contribute human resources and in-kind assistance. b) Ministry of Water and Public Works contributes human resources and in-kind assistance to the Solid Waste Management (SWM) project. c) The NGO Forum will assist in awareness raising. d) ESCAP provides technical assistance to the conduct of a mineral policy study. e) UNDP Malaysia gives advise on GEF mechanisms. f) UNOPS Copenhagen provides technical assistance for SWM project. g) Government of Norway provides funding for SWM 	Adoption by the Government of a National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) with national implementation targets	Yes	1) No existing policy or legislation on environmental protection; 2) No existing national strategy for sustainable development	1) Formulation and implementation of a National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP); 2) Specific regulations being drafted to establish environmental management measures, thus protecting the livelihoods of the poor.	2000	A National Strategy for Sustainable Development does not exist, however research under way by a team of consultants to start formulating a national framework for environmental protection. Regulations on logging and on protected areas (i.e. national parks) have been adopted by the Transitional Administration

project.
h)

Turner Foundation possibly

SRF/ROAR Outcomes, Outcome Indicators and Partnership Strategies for EAST TIMOR

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Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
reduction.	funding one environment proposal i) GEF assisting in the formulation of at least one project proposal						
						2001	A National Planning Commission has been established and tasked with developing a National Development Plan, which is due to be completed in mid-2002. A national strategy for sustainable development will be an integrated part of the overall development plan. UNDP's environmental needs assessment report will feed into this process to ensure environmentally sustainable development is integrated into the Plan. In addition, two separate regulations covering logging, protected areas and endangered species have been adopted by the Transitional Administration.
		n/a		n/a	n/a	2001	n/a
						2002	n/a

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
A comprehensive approach to environmentally sustainable development integrated in national development planning and linked to poverty	<p>This partnership aims at strengthening the capacity of the East Timorese to manage their natural resource base and to ensure environmentally sustainable development through the development of legislation and regulations in the area of environmental protection and increasing public awareness on the consequences of environmental degradation.</p> <p>UNDP provides technical advice and secretarial support to Project Management Committees and Steering Committees comprised of representatives from key partners and conducts regular briefings to share information. UNDP will mobilize and coordinate financial and technical assistance from all the key partners in order to achieve the outcome.</p> <p>UNDP partners with seven main actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning and Directorate of Environment (DEO) and are UNDP's key partners, they contribute human resources and in-kind assistance. b) Ministry of Water and Public Works contributes human resources and in-kind assistance to the Solid Waste Management (SWM) project. c) The NGO Forum will assist in awareness raising. d) ESCAP provides technical assistance to the conduct of a mineral policy study. e) UNDP Malaysia gives advise on GEF mechanisms. f) UNOPS Copenhagen provides technical assistance for SWM project. g) Government of Norway provides funding for SWM 	Adoption by the Government of a National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) with national implementation targets	Yes	1) No existing policy or legislation on environmental protection; 2) No existing national strategy for sustainable development	1) Formulation and implementation of a National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP); 2) Specific regulations being drafted to establish environmental management measures, thus protecting the livelihoods of the poor.	2002	A National Development Plan was completed in May 2002, which included a chapter outlining the overall vision of the Government in promoting sustainable management of natural resources. The Division of Environment, created after Independence, has plans to draft legislation on Environmental Impact Assessment and Pollution Control.

project.
h)

Turner Foundation possibly

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
reduction.	funding one environment proposal i) GEF assisting in the formulation of at least one project proposal						
Goal: G5 Special Development Situations							
SubGoal: G5-SGN1 Disaster reduction							
S A S: G5-SGN1-SASN2 capacity development							
National disaster reduction and response system operational	UNDP will work in close collaboration with the Department of Emergency Services of ETTA to formulate a National Disaster Management Plan and to build implementation capacity at national and district levels. UNDP will work with other UN Agencies such as WFP, UNHCR and in particular OCHA, for the provision of technical and logistical support and capacity building in the area of disaster management. Partnerships will be build with National NGOs to increase awareness about hazards and their prevention measures in the districts. UNDP as a lead agency for capacity building will provide substantial technical expertise and financial support to the Department of Police and Emergency Services of ETTA and District Administrators.	Existenceof a national strategy or plan for disaster reduction	Yes	1) National Disaster Management Plan under preparation. 2) Weak national capacity for disaster management	1) National Disaster Management Plan adopted by the Cabinet and implemented. 2) Degree of vulnerability to natural and man-made disasters reduced. 3) Ability for rapid response to disasters enhanced	2000	Draft National Disaster Management Plan was submitted to Cabinet. There is no existing data on degree of vulnerability and the response time to natural and man-made disasters.

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
National disaster reduction and response system operational	<p>UNDP will work in close collaboration with the Department of Emergency Services of ETТА to formulate a National Disaster Management Plan and to build implementation capacity at national and district levels.</p> <p>UNDP will work with other UN Agencies such as WFP, UNHCR and in particular OCHA, for the provision of technical and logistical support and capacity building in the area of disaster management. Partnerships will be build with National NGOs to increase awareness about hazards and their prevention measures in the districts.</p> <p>UNDP as a lead agency for capacity building will provide substantial technical expertise and financial support to the Department of Police and Emergency Services of ETТА and District Administrators.</p>	Existence of a national strategy or plan for disaster reduction	Yes	<p>1) National Disaster Management Plan under preparation.</p> <p>2) Weak national capacity for disaster management</p>	<p>1) National Disaster Management Plan adopted by the Cabinet and implemented.</p> <p>2) Degree of vulnerability to natural and man-made disasters reduced.</p> <p>3) Ability for rapid response to disasters enhanced</p>	2001	<p>A national disaster reduction and response system is now operational in the form of a National Disaster Management Plan which is being implemented by the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) with the support of UNDP.</p> <p>East Timor's readiness to deal with national disasters has been enhanced by the introduction of these institutional arrangements and by the implementation of a specific UNDP capacity development programme within the NDMO.</p>
						2002	-

SubGoal: G5-SGN2 conflict prevention and peace-building

S A S: G5-SGN2-SASN4 community recovery

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
Increased livelihood opportunities in affected communities	<p>Livelihood opportunities for the East Timorese people will be enhanced through a variety of activities such as infrastructure rehabilitation, increased food production, income generation and community-level capacity building undertaken by UNDP and its partners, as well as compensating former Indonesian government civil servants, military and police for the loss of their pension benefits and employment upon independence.</p> <p>In addition to providing funding, UNDP facilitates coordination among the development partners by providing expert advice to ETPA and donors, monitoring UNOPS' implementation function, promoting community consultation and convening donor coordination meetings. UNDP also plays a role in the establishment, administration and monitoring of a Special Fund to offset the lost of actual and anticipated pension benefits and employment of some 30,000 former Indonesian civil servants, military and police after independence.</p> <p>UNDP works with the following key partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ETPA provides guidelines for strategic plans and activities - Local communities participate in design and implementation of activities - Donor governments provide financial support and technical advice - ADB and the World Bank: technical advice and financial support - UNOPS: technical support for the implementation of activities - UNTAET: technical support for 	Proportion of population dependent on humanitarian relief, dissagregated by sex	Yes	1) 7,500 people are dependent on emergency food aid as of May 2001 (WFP report); 2) Weak national capacity in managing disasters.	Reliance on humanitarian relief decreased by 75%	2000	<p>Total number of people depending on food aid was 175,981 in 2000, a reduction by 42.6% compared to the 1999 level (60,849 landslide and flood victims; 40,705 people living in geographically vulnerable area; and 74,427 vulnerable people including orphans, street children, pregnant and lactating women, elderly, disabled, widows, female headed households).</p> <p>35,000 shelter kits were available; 25,000 were used in 2000 under UNHCR Shelter Programme. In addition another 15,000 houses have had basic repairs done by INGOs.</p>

the implementation of activities
and cooperates in resource

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
	mobilization activities - UNHCR cooperates in resource mobilization activities - CISPE and Civil Registration Unit provide support, both technical and logistical, for the implementation of the activities - BNU (Banco Nacional Ultramarino) supports in the the implementation of activities	Percentage of population with access to basic services and assets		- approximately 45,000 houses are still unlivable and require rehabilitation, 80% of aldeias are not electrified and 63% aldeias have no access to safe drinking water	Basic services provided to at least 40% of the aldeias.	2001	The restoration and provision of basic services such as power supply, water supply, water sanitation facilities, and rehabilitated roads has been undertaken in all 13 districts of East Timor.
		Proportion of population dependent on humanitarian relief, disaggregated by sex		1) 7,500 people are dependent on emergency food aid as of May 2001 (WFP report); 2) Weak national capacity in managing disasters.	Reliance on humanitarian relief decreased by 75%	2001	Proportion of population dependent on humanitarian relief has decreased. A report from WFP shows that there was a decrease of about 90% of people dependent on food aid over the period from January 2001
		Percentage of population vulnerable to natural disaster, such as floods and landslides		74% of the population in East Timor vulnerable to natural disasters	National capacity to mitigate and respond to natural disaster enhanced	2001	See earlier/after.

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
Increased livelihood opportunities in affected communities	<p>Livelihood opportunities for the East Timorese people will be enhanced through a variety of activities such as infrastructure rehabilitation, increased food production, income generation and community-level capacity building undertaken by UNDP and its partners, as well as compensating former Indonesian government civil servants, military and police for the loss of their pension benefits and employment upon independence.</p> <p>In addition to providing funding, UNDP facilitates coordination among the development partners by providing expert advice to ETPA and donors, monitoring UNOPS' implementation function, promoting community consultation and convening donor coordination meetings. UNDP also plays a role in the establishment, administration and monitoring of a Special Fund to offset the lost of actual and anticipated pension benefits and employment of some 30,000 former Indonesian civil servants, military and police after independence.</p> <p>UNDP works with the following key partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ETPA provides guidelines for strategic plans and activities - Local communities participate in design and implementation of activities - Donor governments provide financial support and technical advice - ADB and the World Bank: technical advice and financial support - UNOPS: technical support for the implementation of activities - UNTAET: technical support for 	Number of community initiated development programmes increased substantially	Yes	Few community-led development-related	Capacity for community development initiatives enhanced	2001	2001 was characterised by extensive participatory planning and design of the Ainaro Manatuto Community Activation project, that recently reived US\$5 million from the UN Human Security Fund. In addition, negotiations are underway to begin a small enterprise promotion initiative in Maliana district (preject pending apporal from the Cabinet). UNDP also provided faciliators for the production of a Oecussi district development plan that was designed in consultation with communities across the district. The nation wide poverty assessment, due for completion in early 2002, will provide baseline data for UNDP' s community development planning.

the implementation of activities
and cooperates in resource

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
	<p>mobilization activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNHCR cooperates in resource mobilization activities - CISPE and Civil Registration Unit provide support, both technical and logistical, for the implementation of the activities - BNU (Banco Nacional Ultramarino) supports in the the implementation of activities 			initiatives			
		Percentage of population vulnerable to natural disaster, such as floods and landslides		74% of the population in East Timor vulnerable to natural disasters	National capacity to mitigate and respond to natural disaster enhanced	2002	No quantitative data available. However, training on disaster preparedness and management has been provided to 425 officers throughout the country.
		Number of community initiated development programmes increased substantially		Few community-led development-related	Capacity for community development initiatives enhanced	2002	Approximately 37 villages have already been accessed for agricultural production development. The activities on the staple food crop production will start on 2003.
		Proportion of population dependent on humanitarian relief, disaggregated by sex		1) 7,500 people are dependent on emergency food aid as of May 2001 (WFP report); 2) Weak national capacity in managing disasters.	Reliance on humanitarian relief decreased by 75%	2002	The National Disaster Management Office estimates that 10% of the population is still in need of food aid due to drought conditions.

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
Increased livelihood opportunities in affected communities	<p>Livelihood opportunities for the East Timorese people will be enhanced through a variety of activities such as infrastructure rehabilitation, increased food production, income generation and community-level capacity building undertaken by UNDP and its partners, as well as compensating former Indonesian government civil servants, military and police for the loss of their pension benefits and employment upon independence.</p> <p>In addition to providing funding, UNDP facilitates coordination among the development partners by providing expert advice to ETPA and donors, monitoring UNOPS' implementation function, promoting community consultation and convening donor coordination meetings. UNDP also plays a role in the establishment, administration and monitoring of a Special Fund to offset the lost of actual and anticipated pension benefits and employment of some 30,000 former Indonesian civil servants, military and police after independence.</p> <p>UNDP works with the following key partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ETPA provides guidelines for strategic plans and activities - Local communities participate in design and implementation of activities - Donor governments provide financial support and technical advice - ADB and the World Bank: technical advice and financial support - UNOPS: technical support for the implementation of activities - UNTAET: technical support for 	Percentage of population with access to basic services and assets	Yes	- approximately 45,000 houses are still unlivable and require rehabilitation, 80% of aldeias are not electrified and 63% aldeias have no access to safe drinking water	Basic services provided to at least 40% of the aldeias.	2002	Restoration of, and improvements to, basic services has continued in all 13 districts, including water and sanitation systems, electricity supplies, irrigation systems, roads and public buildings. Income and employment generation projects are being implemented nationwide. One project focusing specifically on economic empowerment of women in three districts has been developed and will start implementation in 2003.

the implementation of activities
and cooperates in resource

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
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	mobilization activities - UNHCR cooperates in resource mobilization activities - CISPE and Civil Registration Unit provide support, both technical and logistical, for the implementation of the activities - BNU (Banco Nacional Ultramarino) supports in the the implementation of activities			source.			
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Goal: G6 UN Support

SubGoal: G6-SGN2 effective operational activities

S A S: G6-SGN2-SASN2 Rc system

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
Mobilisation of UN partners to adopt common positions on development issues and achieve concrete development outcomes through the UNDAF	Weekly Heads of Agency meetings ensure close cooperation between all UN Agencies present in East Timor (UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNFPA, UNIFEM, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNV, UNOPS). IOM, though not formally a UN Agency, attend these Head of Agency meetings. The World Bank, ADB, and IMF are also invited to these weekly meetings. The weekly meetings provide a forum for invited government officials to address all UN Agencies on various issues. Inter-agency collaboration is further strengthened through 5 inter-agency theme groups covering capacity development, HIV/AIDS, Gender, Common Premises, and Media & Information. UN Agencies also liaise regularly with UNTAET through bi weekly meetings with the Special Representative of the Secretary General. The UN Agency input into the transition process to independence and to the UN successor mission is channeled through the Development Coordinator who sits on a high level Transition Group that meet regularly. On the government side, each Agency liaises directly with their sectoral government counterparts. The UNDAF will be developed in consultation with government and civil society	Specific quantitative and qualitative objectives for UN System collaboration in the most recent	Yes	1. Virtually no UN Agencies operating in East Timor prior to October 1999. 2. No Resident/ Development Coordinator system in existence. 3. All coordination mechanisms were of an ad hoc nature channeled through the UN Humanitarian Coordinator.	1. Functioning Resident Coordinator system. 2. Completion of CCA by 2000 and UNDAF by early 2002 3. Coordinated UN agencies support to the new UN mission post-independence and the new government, under the UN RC system.	2000	9 UN agencies presently working in East Timor. UN Coordinator system set up Common Country

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
Mobilisation of UN partners to adopt common positions on development issues and achieve concrete development outcomes through the UNDAF	Weekly Heads of Agency meetings ensure close cooperation between all UN Agencies present in East Timor (UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNFPA, UNIFEM, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNV, UNOPS). IOM, though not formally a UN Agency, attend these Head of Agency meetings. The World Bank, ADB, and IMF are also invited to these weekly meetings. The weekly meetings provide a forum for invited government officials to address all UN Agencies on various issues. Inter-agency collaboration is further strengthened through 5 inter-agency theme groups covering capacity development, HIV/AIDS, Gender, Common Premises, and Media & Information. UN Agencies also liaise regularly with UNTAET through bi weekly meetings with the Special Representative of the Secretary General. The UN Agency input into the transition process to independence and to the UN successor mission is channeled through the Development Coordinator who sits on a high level Transition Group that meet regularly. On the government side, each Agency liaises directly with their sectoral government counterparts. The UNDAF will be developed in consultation with government and civil society	Specific quantitative and qualitative objectives for UN System collaboration in the most recent	Yes	1. Virtually no UN Agencies operating in East Timor prior to October 1999. 2. No Resident/ Development Coordinator system in existence. 3. All coordination mechanisms were of an ad hoc nature channeled through the UN Humanitarian Coordinator.	1. Functioning Resident Coordinator system. 2. Completion of CCA by 2000 and UNDAF by early 2002 3. Coordinated UN agencies support to the new UN mission post-independence and the new government, under the UN RC system.	2001	UN Agencies activities in a number of key development areas have been coordinated through inter-agency theme groups (Capacity development, HIV/AIDS, Gender, Information) and weekly Heads of Agency meetings. On capacity development, joint statements, presented by the Development Coordinator, were made at the Canberra and Oslo Donor conferences on East Timor. For HIV/AIDS a UN Agencies sponsored concert was held to raise awareness amongst youth in Dili and there was a joint UN Agency mission to an HIV/AIDS conference in Melbourne. The Development Coordinator, by participating in a high level government/UNTAET Transition Working Group, is highlighting to government the types of technical assistance available from Agencies to assist in this transition process to independence. In addition, bi weekly meetings between Heads of Agencies and the SRSG have allowed for common UN system positions to be adopted on a wide variety of development issues i.e. local salary levels, Timorisation and capacity development support to the public administration. The UNDAF is due to be completed by mid February

Outcome	Partnership Strategy	Outcome Indicator	Corp Flag	Baseline	SRF End Target 2003	Year	Change In Outcome Indicator As Compared To Target Set
Mobilisation of UN partners to adopt common positions on development issues and achieve concrete development outcomes through the UNDAF	Weekly Heads of Agency meetings ensure close cooperation between all UN Agencies present in East Timor (UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNFPA, UNIFEM, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNV, UNOPS). IOM, though not formally a UN Agency, attend these Head of Agency meetings. The World Bank, ADB, and IMF are also invited to these weekly meetings. The weekly meetings provide a forum for invited government officials to address all UN Agencies on various issues. Inter-agency collaboration is further strengthened through 5 inter-agency theme groups covering capacity development, HIV/AIDS, Gender, Common Premises, and Media & Information. UN Agencies also liaise regularly with UNTAET through bi weekly meetings with the Special Representative of the Secretary General. The UN Agency input into the transition process to independence and to the UN successor mission is channeled through the Development Coordinator who sits on a high level Transition Group that meet regularly. On the government side, each Agency liaises directly with their sectoral government counterparts. The UNDAF will be developed in consultation with government and civil society	Specific quantitative and qualitative objectives for UN System collaboration in the most recent	Yes	1. Virtually no UN Agencies operating in East Timor prior to October 1999. 2. No Resident/ Development Coordinator system in existence. 3. All coordination mechanisms were of an ad hoc nature channeled through the UN Humanitarian Coordinator.	1. Functioning Resident Coordinator system. 2. Completion of CCA by 2000 and UNDAF by early 2002 3. Coordinated UN agencies support to the new UN mission post-independence and the new government, under the UN RC system.	2002	12 UN agencies currently operational in Timor-Leste; CCA and UNDAF completed, both documents gender mainstreamed and with a focus on empowerment of women; 2 Inter-agency Theme Groups (HIV and Gender) operational, and 2 Inter-agency committees (Information and Administrative) regularly meet and carry out activities; weekly HoA meetings chaired by RC/DSRSG and UNMISSET Representatives.