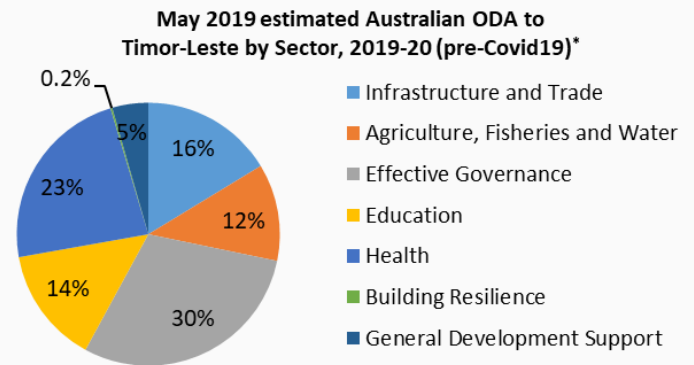




2019-20 TIMOR-LESTE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROGRESS REPORT

| Program Budget | 2019-20 Budget Estimate (\$m)* |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Bilateral | 73.0 |
| Regional | 11.1 |
| Global | 14.3 |
| Other Government Departments | 2.3 |
| Total Australian ODA to Timor-Leste | 100.7 |

*Actual expenditure is expected to be available in December 2020



* Due to rounding the total percentage may not add up to 100 per cent

COVID-19 Development Response

- Working with the National Health Laboratory (NHL) and the Menzies School of Health Research, Australia has played a critical role in helping establish COVID-19 testing in Timor-Leste. The NHL can now run more than 100 tests per day.
- Australia has upgraded infrastructure to establish Timor-Leste’s only isolation facilities. They can now hold up to 300 COVID-19 patients.
- Through NGOs including Maluku Timor, Australia delivered training in infection prevention and control to more than 1,600 frontline workers at over 80 health centres.
- Australia provided the lead technical and logistics support to facilitate emergency cash payments to more than 298,000 families across Timor-Leste.
- Australia provided \$7 million for community infrastructure projects in one-third of communities across Timor-Leste to help create jobs and stimulate economic activity.
- Australia’s funding enabled Catalpa international negotiate a free text message service with telecommunication companies to allow COVID-19 messages to be sent out to around 800,000 people per day.
- To manage COVID-19 risks in women’s shelters, Australia supported the opening of new centres to quarantine clients before integration into shelters.

- Australian-funded advisors played a key role in supporting the development of Timor-Leste’s Economic Recovery Plan.
- Australian Federal Police supported the Timorese police respond to COVID-19, including by helping establish border posts.

Other program highlights

- Australia supported the Liga Inan program which uses simple mobile phone technology to connect midwives and pregnant women. With more than 15,000 women enrolled, this has almost doubled the likelihood of women delivering their babies with healthcare professionals.
- As a result of Australia’s support for the implementation of gender sensitive policies and systems, the recruitment and promotion of women in the civil service almost reached parity with men in 2019.
- Following the announcement of our support for a fibre optic submarine cable by Australian and Timor-Leste prime ministers in August 2019, Australia undertook the Front End Engineering Design for the cable.
- Timorese participation in Australian labour mobility initiatives continued to increase, with around 1,500 workers arriving before travel restrictions were imposed in March.

PROGRESS AGAINST 2019-20 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

| TITLE OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE | PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK BENCHMARK | BRIEF SUMMARY OF PROGRESS AGAINST INDICATOR/BENCHMARK |
|---|---|---|
| Objective 1 - Improved Livelihoods and Economic Development | 8,100 new work opportunities created | 13,577 new work opportunities (28% women) were created. 65% were through the National Village Development Program (PNDS, supported by Australia's PARTISIPA program) and 35% through rural roads rehabilitation and maintenance (through Australia's support for the Roads for Development Program, R4D). This was a substantial increase on the 116 work opportunities created in 2018-19 and reflects the Government of Timor-Leste's work to overcome ongoing budget impasses. This figure does not include more than 1,500 work opportunities in Australia delivered through labour mobility initiatives. |
| | 8,600 people with increased income | 8,036 people (30% women) increased their incomes. Of these 20% (half of which were women) were supported by Australia's Market Development Facility, 60% (a quarter women) by R4D, and 20% were seasonal workers (a quarter women). The target was not met mainly because of delays in the approval of the Government of Timor-Leste's budget, as well as slow procurement which delayed the start of new R4D road works. |
| | 3,100 people with work-ready skills | 2,036 people (38% women) developed work-ready skills through formal education or training. This figure includes Australia Awards scholarships, teacher training, preparing workers for labour mobility opportunities, training for communities in the management of small infrastructure projects, and training local industry to manage road rehabilitation and maintenance. The target was not achieved because of delays in the delivery of some training caused by COVID-19. |
| Objective 2 - Enhancing Human Development | 2,200 people who use improved skills to deliver better quality services | 4,418 people (52% women) applied improved skills (through informal and on the job training) to deliver better quality services. This includes teachers, water and sanitation providers, road management officials, frontline health workers and hospitality staff. Evidence, gained through classroom observations of teaching practices by school leaders, shows that the capacity and performance of teachers has improved as a result of training and that a significant number of teachers are now implementing child-centred learning. |
| | 100,000 services provided | 101,240 services were provided, particularly in support of better health outcomes. These included counselling services, legal assistance, ambulance care, skilled birth attendance, family planning services, National Youth Hotline counselling calls, nutrition-sensitive agriculture services, mental health services for individuals and families with disabilities, and improved rural roads. |
| | 1,000 women and girls who experience violence access essential services | 1,631 women and girls who experienced violence accessed essential services, including emergency and long-term shelter, medical treatment and legal assistance. To manage the risks associated with COVID-19, we provided additional support by opening new centres to quarantine clients before integration into shelters. We also worked with the Timorese Government to develop guidelines to prevent COVID-19 transmission in shelters and crisis centres. |
| Objective 3 - Strengthening Governance and Institutions | Instances of inclusive policy development | An example of our contribution to inclusive policy development is our work to improve Timor-Leste's business registration and licencing system. Through closer engagement with the community, including through the Timor-Leste NGO forum, reforms have been agreed to make the system more fit-for-purpose, including a reduction in the number of licences required and streamlining of the licencing process. |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | 13,300 people who contributed to community level decision-making | In 2019, 7,097 participants (33% women) contributed to community level decision-making about infrastructure projects. The target was not achieved due to delays in approval of the Government of Timor-Leste's budget which impacted the commencement of projects. Data for this indicator is presented for the 2019 calendar year due to the time lags associated with data collection at the village and municipal level, and analysis at the national level. |
| | Instances of improved policy and implementation | An example of our contribution to improved policy and implementation is our support to the Government of Timor-Leste to implement gender responsive budgeting reforms. Gender is now an integral element of the government's planning and budgeting process, with nearly 40% of program funds identified as having a gender related component. The government now also includes analysis of gender planning and budgeting in its annual and quarterly reports. |
| | Instances of evidence available for decision-making | An example of our support to ensure evidence is available in a timely manner for decision-making is the improved timeliness of the release of GDP figures by 25%. Timely figures help support consistent comparison and analysis by international organisations, and informed preparation of the country's budget. The IMF will upgrade Timor-Leste's economic statistics rating as part of the next Article IV review, in part due to Australia's support for improving the timeliness of the release of statistical data. |



ANNEX A: PROGRAM QUALITY

Investment Monitoring Report ratings

| Investment name | Approved budget and duration | year on year | Effectiveness | Efficiency | Gender equality |
|---|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| INK211 – Roads for Development – <i>R4D</i> | \$62.3m | 2020 AQC | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | 2011-21 | 2019 AQC | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| INL676 – Farming for Prosperity – <i>TOMAK</i> | \$28.2m | 2020 AQC | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| | 2015-21 | 2019 AQC | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| INL910 – Partnership for Human Development – <i>PHD</i> | \$120.1m | 2020 AQC | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | 2016-21 | 2019 AQC | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| INK784 - Partnership for municipal strengthening and village development – <i>Partisipa</i> | \$70.9m | 2020 AQC | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| | 2012-21 | 2019 AQC | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| INK815 – Ending Violence Against Women – <i>Nabilan</i> | \$37.5m | 2020 AQC | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| | 2012-22 | 2019 AQC | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| INL073 – Governance for Development – <i>GfD</i> | \$69.3m | 2020 AQC | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | 2013-21 | 2019 AQC | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| INL092 – Workforce Development Program – <i>WDPTL</i> | \$22.5m | 2020 AQC | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| | 2014-21 | 2019 AQC | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| INL911 – Monitoring and Evaluation House – <i>Buka Hatene</i> | \$9.8m | 2020 AQC | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| | 2016-21 | 2019 AQC | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| INL113 – Market Development Facility – <i>MDF</i> | \$16.3m | 2020 AQC | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| | 2013-22 | 2019 AQC | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| INN260 - Timor-Leste Police Development Program - <i>TLPDP</i> | \$22m | 2020 AQC | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| | 2018-22 | | | | |

Definitions of rating scale:

Satisfactory (4, 5 and 6)

6 = Very good; satisfies criteria in all areas. 5 = Good; satisfies criteria in almost all areas.

4 = Adequate; on balance, satisfies criteria; does not fail in any major area.

Less than satisfactory (1, 2 and 3)

3 = Less than adequate; on balance does not satisfy criteria and/or fails in at least one major area.

2 = Poor; does not satisfy criteria in major areas. 1 = Very poor; does not satisfy criteria in many major area.