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Country programme document for Timor-Leste (2026-2030)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste comprises the eastern half of the island of Timor, the coastal exclave of Oecusse, and the minor islands of Atauro and Jaco. The country covers 14,950 square kilometres and has an estimated population of 1,341,737 (Census 2022).¹

2. Timor-Leste has made progress in socio-economic development and stability since the restoration of independence in 2002. Its Human Development Index has gradually improved but has recently stagnated at 0.566, maintaining its classification as “medium” (155th globally).² Notwithstanding these gains, Timor-Leste remains a fragile country, classified both as a Least Developed Country (LDC)³ and a Small Island Developing State (SIDS).⁴

3. The Government of Timor-Leste has emphasized that “it is vital for the international community to continue supporting the country’s efforts to become more resilient to multiple shocks and to deliver the National Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030⁵ that is focusing on the human capital development area.”

4. The Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE) confirmed that the current country programme reflects national priorities and has strengthened capacities of key government institutions at national and local level. It highlighted the importance of aligning small-scale, downstream investments with a more strategic engagement on medium- and long-term economic and human development challenges. It also underlined the need for more effective cooperation with United Nations and bilateral partners, noting that reduced funding has led to unhealthy competition for limited resources.

5. Based on the Common Country Analysis⁶ (CCA), which identifies development challenges and opportunities, the priorities of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF)⁷ 2025-2030 are aligned with the aspirations of the National Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030.

6. *Social capital*: Human capital is central to the sustainable development of Timor-Leste. Improving education, healthcare, and employment opportunities is critical to ensuring long-term stability and prosperity. The country has made progress in expanding healthcare (1.5 doctors per 10,000)⁸ and education facilities (30 per cent of rural schools require repairs),⁹ though challenges persist, particularly in rural areas, where the literacy rate is 67.5 per cent.¹⁰ An estimated 56.4 per cent¹¹ of the population is under the age of 25, with increasing demand for vocational training and skills development to match labour market needs. Empowerment of youth and expanding their opportunities remain priorities for the Government, along with fostering social cohesion to build a peaceful society.

7. *Economic development*: Timor-Leste faces significant challenges in transitioning from dependence on oil and gas revenues to a more sustainable economic model. With 41 per cent

¹ Government of Timor-Leste | <https://timor-leste.gov.tl/?p=38763&lang=en&n=1>

² UNDP | <https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2023-24>

³ UN LDC Portal | <https://www.un.org/ldcportal/content/timor-leste-graduation-status>

⁴ SIDS | <https://www.un.org/ohrlls/content/list-sids>

⁵ Timor-Leste Strategic Plan 2011-2030 | <https://timor-leste.gov.tl/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/Timor-Leste-Strategic-Plan-2011-20301.pdf>

⁶ UNRC (2025). *Common Country Analysis*, United Nations Resident Coordinator.

⁷ UNSDCF | https://timorleste.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-04/UNSDCF%20Timor-Leste%202021-25%20Final_0.pdf

⁸ Physicians (per 1,000 people) - Timor-Leste | Data

⁹ Quality Education | UNICEF Timor-Leste

¹⁰ Literacy rate | <https://borgenproject.org/8-facts-about-education-in-timor-leste/>

¹¹ Youth Unemployment rate | https://www.laohamutuk.org/DVD/DGS/Cens22/Summary-Children-and-Youth_WEB.pdf

of the population living below the national poverty line¹² and 67 per cent residing in rural areas,¹³ agriculture remains a critical sector, providing subsistence for approximately 80 per cent of the population. Addressing climate-related risks in rural communities remains a key priority. The private sector, dominated by small and medium-sized enterprises, is constrained by a shortage of skilled labour. Women and youth economic empowerment remain vital to create a sustainable economy and equitable society.

8. *Infrastructure development:* Infrastructure development in Timor-Leste is key to improving public services, stimulating economic growth, and enhancing quality of life. The road network remains underdeveloped, with only 23 per cent of the population living near paved roads.¹⁴ Rural areas continue to face challenges in accessing basic infrastructure, including water supply and sanitation. The Government is investing in renewable energy sources such as solar and hydropower and is expanding internet connectivity, particularly in urban areas, in support of its digitalization strategy. According to the ND-GAIN Country Index,¹⁵ Timor-Leste has a high level of vulnerability and faces significant challenges in strengthening resilience to climate impacts and disaster risks. Infrastructure investments are thus vital to advancing the economic, social, and governance development of the country.

9. *Institutional framework:* Timor-Leste fosters a resilient democracy and consistently ranks as one of the most effective, according to the Global State of Democracy framework.¹⁶ Past political instability has affected the continuity of public policy, long-term planning, and the consolidation of institutional capacities. Legal system reform remains a national priority, as does addressing inequalities between women and men and tackling violence against women, which affects approximately half of all women aged 15 to 49.¹⁷ The country is actively pursuing decentralization to enhance local governance. Continued efforts are needed, however, to improve public service delivery, particularly in rural areas.

10. UNDP will contribute to the four outcomes of the UNSDCF by leveraging its comparative advantages: (a) a longstanding and trusted partnership with the Government of Timor-Leste, predating its independence; (b) solid track record in governance, rule of law and peace; (c) programmatic expertise in capacity-building; (d) an integrated approach to addressing development challenges; (e) recognized delivery capacity; and (f) access to a global policy and knowledge network.

II. Programme Priorities and Partnerships

11. This programme has been designed through a participatory consultation process led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and involving government institutions, civil society organizations, academic institutions, development partners, the international community, and United Nations organizations.

12. Leveraging the enablers of innovation, digitalization and development finance, UNDP applies a human development approach that focuses on improving the well-being of individuals through empowerment, justice, and sustainability. It seeks to ensure that all people can lead long, healthy, and fulfilling lives. Among vulnerable groups, the programme will focus on women, children, persons with disabilities, older persons, rural populations, indigenous communities, low-income households, and unemployed youth.

¹² Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population) - Timor-Leste | Data

¹³ Macrotrends Timor-Leste Rural Population | <https://www.macrotrends.net/global-metrics/countries/TLS/timor-leste/rural-population>

¹⁴ Accelerating Clean Energy Access to Reduce Inequality (ACCESS) | United Nations Development Programme

¹⁵ ND Gain Country Index | <https://gain-new.crc.nd.edu/country/timor-leste>

¹⁶ IDEA | <https://www.idea.int/democracytracker/country/timor-leste>

¹⁷ UNOHCHR | <https://www.ohchr.org/en/meeting-summaries/2023/05/experts-committee-elimination-discrimination-against-women-commend-timor>

13. Through this approach, UNDP aims to contribute to shared United Nations development objectives by promoting systems thinking that addresses the complexity of challenges and the root causes of deprivations among those furthest behind. It prioritizes support to social protection, the enhancement of economic and environmental resilience, and upholding the human rights principles of accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination.

14. These elements are embedded in the design of the new country programme and underpin its theory of change, which will be revisited throughout implementation.

15. The programme envisions two primary change pathways. The first contributes to the two outcomes of social capital and democratic governance and institutional frameworks by strengthening institutions, civic space, and participation as enablers of broad-based growth, access to rights and equal opportunities for all - ensuring that society as a whole benefits from the full potential of digital transformation.

16. The second pathway, in support of economic development and disaster management, promotes a more sustainable and green economic development model and enhanced socio-economic resilience to climate-related shocks. It includes support for entrepreneurship, economic diversification, clean and renewable energy, and the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems.

17. These change pathways aim to strengthen governance systems, diversify the economy, and promote environmental sustainability and resilience to shocks. They are designed to reduce poverty and inequality - particularly in rural areas - improve employment rates and expand access to quality services, thereby increasing institutional accountability.

18. UNDP takes an integrated approach that leverages its enablers and signature solutions to support human development in Timor-Leste. The programme addresses interlinked areas including access to education and health, empowerment, poverty reduction, nature-based solutions, resilience, infrastructure, the advancement of women and girls, and governance - ensuring that no one is left behind.

19. Effective programme implementation will depend on continued political stability; national commitment to economic reform and sustainable development; availability of human and financial resources; and sustained engagement of national and international stakeholders. Achieving transformational change will require a shift from funding to financing development, where comparative advantage, opportunity and partnerships align.

Social Capital and Inclusive Services

20. For Timor-Leste, a young nation with a growing population, investing in social capital is essential for sustainable development and poverty reduction. UNDP will support the removal of structural barriers to socio-economic participation and empowerment of women, youth, older persons, low-income households and other marginalized groups - particularly those in rural areas by improving access to quality healthcare and education services; fostering the development of a skilled workforce and strengthening mechanisms that promote social cohesion. These efforts are expected to generate higher productivity, contribute to economic growth and social stability, and improve overall living conditions.

21. UNDP will: (a) improve access to health and educational facilities - particularly for woman and rural communities - by expanding coverage and contributing to increased service efficiency, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, municipalities, the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); (b) provide vocational and business training, especially for youth and women, to align skills and labour market demands, in partnership with the Ministry of Commerce and the private sector; and (c) strengthen conflict prevention, particularly among youth and rural

populations, to reduce tensions and promote peace, in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior, the National Police, and municipal authorities.

Economic Development

22. Achieving progress in developing non-oil sectors - such as agriculture - strengthening entrepreneurship and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and promoting the sustainable management of natural resources, will help lay the foundation for long-term economic sustainability and improved quality of life for the Timorese people, particularly the most vulnerable: women, rural populations, indigenous groups, low-income households and unemployed youth.

23. UNDP will: (a) support sustainable practices and diversification of crop production, especially in rural areas, to improve food security, protect the environment, and strengthen resilience in farming communities, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Commerce, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); (b) expand access to financing by promoting SME grant programmes, blended finance models and impact investment funds, in partnership with the Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Agriculture, chambers of commerce and municipal authorities; (c) strengthen SMEs - especially those led by women entrepreneurs - and promote value chain development and job creation, particularly for youth, to support sustainable income generation; and (d) enhance biodiversity protection and ecosystem services, especially in coastal and marine areas, to preserve habitats, prevent species extinction, promote environmental sustainability and advance a blue economy, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, and municipal authorities.

Disaster Management, and Climate and Infrastructure Resilience

24. Timor-Leste's exposure to environmental pressures and natural hazards requires an integrated approach. Guided by the UNDP Signature Solution on environment, the programme will improve energy, water, and sanitation infrastructure; support access to clean and renewable energy; and strengthen the resilience capacities of Timorese communities.

25. UNDP will work with the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Environment to construct durable rural roads, bridges, gabion walls, irrigation systems, and water and sanitation infrastructure, that can withstand environmental shocks - promoting climate resilience and employment, particularly for youth and women in rural areas. The programme will expand access to solar energy in public facilities such as health centres, schools, and community buildings in rural areas, to ensure stable delivery of social services, in partnership with the Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of State Administration, municipal authorities, and UNICEF. UNDP will also enhance community-level resilience to climate-related risks by strengthening preparedness, adaptation, response, and recovery, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Interior, Civil Protection Authority the Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of State Administration, municipal authorities and UNICEF.

Democratic Governance and Institutional Frameworks

26. To support democratic governance and uphold human rights and the principles of meaningful participation and accountability, UNDP will accelerate the uptake of digital transformation and innovation as strategic enablers across all priority areas. To this end, UNDP will focus on improving decentralized access to basic services, enhancing digital service delivery, strengthening the justice system, increasing transparency in public financial management, and supporting fair electoral processes.

27. UNDP will work with: (a) the Ministry of Public Administration, Ministry of Justice, municipal authorities, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, the United Nations Entity for gender Equality

and the Empowerment of Women (UN-WOMEN), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to support the decentralization process and strengthen local governments, enhancing public accountability, service delivery and outreach to rural and vulnerable communities while reducing inequalities; (b) the Ministry of State Administration, Ministry of Justice, municipal authorities, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, WFP to support the modernization of public platforms through digital solutions, improving service efficiency and transparency, particularly for rural communities; (c) the Ministry of Justice, Anticorruption Commission, Office of the Prosecutor General, UN-WOMEN, to support implementation of the justice reform roadmap, strengthen the rule of law, and facilitate access to justice, particularly for women and the most vulnerable; (d) the Ministry of Finance, Parliament, municipal authorities to enhance transparency and accountability of public financial management and reduce corruption for the benefit of all citizens; and (e) the National Electoral Commission, Ministry of Interior, municipal authorities, UN-WOMEN to support electoral processes and expand civic participation and representation, particularly among vulnerable groups and women.

28. The programme will rely on coordinated efforts and strategic partnerships with key stakeholders including: the Government for policy leadership and implementation; the private sector to drive economic growth and job creation; civil society to mobilize communities and advocate for vulnerable groups; academia to inform evidence-based policy; and international development partners for financial support and technical expertise.

29. UNDP will work with the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) to promote volunteerism as a platform for youth empowerment and community development, reinforcing a shared sense of nation-building in Timor-Leste.

III. Programme and Risk Management

30. The country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary accountability framework to the Executive Board for aligning results and resources at the country level. The accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programme implementation are defined in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and its Internal Control Framework.

31. The programme will be nationally executed, and direct implementation modalities may be applied for part or all of the programme in cases of *force majeure*. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) will be used in coordination with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to relevant projects in accordance with UNDP financial management policies.

32. The country office will apply UNDP quality assurance standards, financial, social, and environmental risk management, and accountability mechanisms. The Enterprise Risk Management Policy and the UNDP Portfolio Policy will guide the design and implementation of projects.

33. Regular review of the political, social, and economic contexts will be carried out to monitor programmatic progress, risks, and assumptions, and identify adaptive measures to optimize impact. Risks that could affect the achievement of expected results include: (a) levels of political will and government commitment to prioritize economic reforms and sustainable development; (b) constraints in institutional capacity to implement plans; (c) gaps in internal coordination and overlapping institutional mandates; (d) financial resource limitations that could delay or prevent implementation; (e) external shocks linked to environmental phenomena, global economic volatility or geopolitical factors; and (f) internal unrest caused by political tensions, structural inequality, weak governance, or human rights violations.

34. A mitigation strategy has been identified to support national partners in strengthening political, socioeconomic, and environmental resilience. This includes a focus on sustaining peace and stability; expanding economic opportunities; creating employment; enhancing human security; and reducing exposure to climate risks. A co-creation approach is being applied with national authorities, based on the principles of national ownership, leadership, and use of national systems. This approach involves all partners with relevant sectoral interventions, including civil society, the private sector, and academia.

35. UNDP aims to scale up the programme by leveraging opportunities in justice, decentralization, and digitalization - focusing on justice system reform, capacity building, adoption of technology, and delivery of services at the community level. The programme will address systemic challenges in the justice sector and explore opportunities to strengthen legal processes, judicial stability, transparency frameworks, law enforcement, legal aid, and access to justice, particularly for women.

IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

36. The programme monitoring and evaluation framework supports effective implementation and impact assessment of development initiatives. Evaluations will be commissioned in line with the costed evaluation plan, and their findings will inform feedback loops, supporting adjustments or course corrections as needed to achieve development results.

37. UNDP, in partnership with the National Statistics Agency, UNFPA, WFP, UNICEF and WHO, will support the update of the 2016 Timor-Leste Demographic and Health Survey. This will contribute to strengthening national data collection and statistical systems, facilitating the planning process, resource allocation and evidence-based decision-making.

38. Evaluations will assess the differentiated impacts of UNDP interventions on women and other targeted population groups. UNDP will use corporate tracking mechanisms to ensure that at least 7 per cent of project budgets are allocated to advancing the status of women and addressing inequalities between women and men.

39. UNDP will ensure the use of indicators that allow for disaggregated data to monitor progress for women and other vulnerable groups. At least 5 per cent of the country programme budget will be allocated to monitoring, evaluation and learning. The documentation and systematization of best practices will support the scaling up of successful projects and initiatives and guide the next programmatic cycle.

ANNEX A: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL (Strategic Development Plan): <i>By 2030, the people of Timor-Leste, particularly women, children, youth, people with disabilities, and the most vulnerable, thrive in dignity through equitable access to quality services and decent work in a diversified and sustainable economy. This progress is supported by resilient governance systems, strengthened capacities for disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation, and a commitment to environmental sustainability; SDGs no 1,2,3,4,5,10,12,13,14,15, 16</i>				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: <i>By 2030, the people of Timor-Leste will have better access to quality gender-responsive social services and protection and a life free from violence and discrimination</i>				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2: <i>No one left behind centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development</i>				
UNSDCF OUTCOMES INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
<p>Indicator: (SDG 7.2.1) Renewable energy share of total final energy consumption</p> <p>Baseline :12.14% (2022) Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: (SDG 4.3.1) Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, both sex, age groups, disability.</p> <p>Baseline: 7.1% (2022) Target: TBD</p>	<p>Data Source: SDG Tracker & MPI, WHO</p>	<p>Output 1.1: Access to reliable electricity and water in public schools and health posts improved to enhance service delivery.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1: Number of public buildings (school and health post) with access to reliable electricity Baseline: 18 Target: 20 Source: UNDP Report Frequency: Annually</p>	<p>Ministry of Health Ministry of Education Municipalities WHO UNICEF</p>	<p>Regular: \$0.62M Other: \$1.70M</p>
<p>Indicator: (SDG 4.3.1) Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, both sex, age groups, disability.</p> <p>Baseline: 7.1% (2022) Target: TBD</p>	<p>Data Source: SDG Global (UNESCO) Labour Force Survey Population and Housing Census</p>	<p>Output 1.2: Enhanced vocational training to improve employability, economic growth, and sustainable development in Timor-Leste.</p> <p>Indicators 1.2.1: Number of youth (disaggregated by gender and disability) gained business skills.</p>	<p>Ministry of Commerce Private Sector</p>	

<p>months, both sex, age groups, disability.</p> <p>Baseline: 7.1% (2022) Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: (SDG 8.6.1) Percentage of Youth (aged 15-24) not in education, employment, or training</p> <p>Baseline: 32.38 Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: (SDG 8.3.1) Proportion of informal employment, disaggregated by sector and sex</p> <p>Baseline: 80% (2021) Target: 62%</p> <p>Indicator: (SDG 8.5.2) Unemployment rate, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities</p> <p>Baseline: 1.57 Target: 1.05</p> <p>Indicator: (SDG 10.4.1) Labour income share of GDP</p> <p>Baseline: 31.5% Target: 43.9%</p>		<p>Baseline: 171 youth obtained internships and 63 securing full-time jobs Target: 2,000 youth (1,000 females, 850 males, and 150 youth with disabilities) will have acquired business skills across various sectors to enhance their employability and entrepreneurial potential. Data Source: UNDP Report Frequency: Annually</p>		
<p>Indicator: (SDG 4.3.1) Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and</p>	<p>Data Source: The Asia Foundation (2022)</p>	<p>Output 1.3: Social cohesion and conflict prevention are strengthened through capacity-building, inclusive dialogue, and community-driven conflict resolution mechanisms.</p>	<p>Ministry of Interior National Police of Timor-Leste Municipalities</p>	

training in the previous 12 months, both sex, age groups, disability. Baseline: 7.1% (2022) Target: TBD		Indicator 1.3.1: Percentage of entities (e.g., local government bodies, community groups, or security forces) demonstrating improved conflict prevention capacity after participation in multi-partner training. Baseline: 25% Target: 70% Source: National Police of Timor-Leste Report Frequency: Annually		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL (Strategic Development Plan): <i>By 2030, the people of Timor-Leste, particularly women, children, youth, people with disabilities, and the most vulnerable, thrive in dignity through equitable access to quality services and decent work in a diversified and sustainable economy. This progress is supported by resilient governance systems, strengthened capacities for disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation, and a commitment to environmental sustainability; SDGs 1,2,8,9,12,14,17.</i>				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: <i>By 2030, Timor-Leste makes significant improvements towards ensuring a diversified and inclusive economy for all, availability of decent work and optimization of the demographic dividend, and sustainable livelihood opportunities, particularly benefiting women, youth, and marginalized groups.</i>				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1: <i>Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions</i>				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
Indicator: (Proxy Indicator) Average cost of the basic food basket per person per day, disaggregated by commodity Baseline: \$ 0.99/person/day (Dec 2024) Target: TBD Indicator: (Proxy Indicator) Quarterly food price inflation for imported rice and locally produced staples, disaggregated by commodity	Data Source: WFP Market Monitor quarterly reports	Output 2.1: Strengthened Food Systems through capacity development of smallholder farmers in sustainable and climate-resilient food production. Indicator 2.1.1: Number of smallholder farmers trained and practicing sustainable and climate-resilient food production techniques. Baseline: 0 Target: 500 Source: UNDP Report Frequency: Annually	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Commerce WFP FAO	Regular: \$0.62M Other: \$13.50M

<p>Baseline: 0% change in Q4 2024 (rice), -2% in Q4 2024</p> <p>Target: Keep rice price inflation within ±1% annually; Achieve a net 5% reduction in real cost</p>				
<p>Indicator: (SDG 8.5.2) Unemployment rate, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities</p> <p>Baseline: 1.57 Target: 1.05</p> <p>Indicator: (SDG 8.3.1) Proportion of informal employment, disaggregated by sector and sex</p> <p>Baseline: 80% (2021) Target: 62%</p> <p>Indicator: (SDG 8.6.1) Percentage of Youth (aged 15-24) not in education, employment, or training</p> <p>Baseline: 32.38 Target: TBD</p>	<p>Data Source: Labour Force Survey Population and Housing Census</p>	<p>Output 2.2. Improved access to sustainable economic opportunities for youth (male & female)</p> <p>Indicators 2.2.1: Number of youth (disaggregated by gender and disability) employed or starting a business within 6 months of graduation.</p> <p>Baseline: 171 youth obtained internships and 63 securing full-time jobs Target: 500 youth gain employment (250 females, 200 males, and 50 youth with disabilities) and 1,500 youth become entrepreneurs (750 females, 650 males, and 100 youth with disabilities) Data Source: UNDP Report Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicators 2.2.2: Number of youths (disaggregated by gender) accessing financial services.</p> <p>Baseline: 550 Female, 367 male Target: 5,000 (2,500 female, 2,500 male) Data Source: UNDP Report Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3: Number of youth (disaggregated by gender and disability) benefiting from jobs and improved livelihoods (annual)</p> <p>Baseline: 3,194 Female, 5,300 Male, 100 persons with disabilities Target: 10,000 (5,000 female, 4,500 male, 500 persons with disabilities) Source: UNDP Report</p>	<p>Ministry of Commerce Ministry of Agriculture Municipalities Chamber of Commerce Timor-Leste FAO WFP KOICA</p>	

		<p>Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.4: Number of ecotourism enterprises/SMEs established by youth, women, persons with disabilities and local communities.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 10</p> <p>Source: UNDP Report</p> <p>Frequency: Annually</p>		
<p>Indicator: (SDG 14.5.1) Proportion of marine key biodiversity areas covered by protected area status.</p> <p>Baseline: 19.61% (2023) Target: 46.7%</p> <p>Indicator: (SDG 15.1.2) Proportion of important sites for terrestrial biodiversity that are covered by protected areas</p> <p>Baseline: 45.578 (2023) Target: 100</p> <p>Indicator: SDG 15.4.1) Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity</p> <p>Baseline: 50.787 (2023) Target: 100</p>	<p>Data Source: SDG Global SDG Global (UNEP, BLI, IUCN)</p>	<p>Output 2.3: Capacity and tools to implement NbS in key ecosystems at seascape and landscape levels improved following the ‘ridge to reef’ and ‘whole of islands’ approach.</p> <p>Indicators 2.3.1: Extent of NbS integration in planning, with measurable outcomes and targets. Baseline: 9 plans (140,000 ha) Target: 15 integrated cluster plans (200,000 ha) with approved NbS investment in implementation. Source: UNDP Report Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicators 2.3.2: Number of Gender-disaggregated NbS projects for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation. Baseline: 0 Target: 2,000 NbS projects for sustainable resource management, 50% led by women. Source: UNDP Report Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.3: Number of institutional skills enhanced in natural capital accounting and NbS, reflected in capacity development scores. Baseline: 0 Target: 22 institutional skills enhanced in natural capital accounting and NbS, with 50% (11) of these skills targeted for women. Source: UNDP Report Frequency: Annually</p>	<p>Ministry of Tourism and Environment Ministry of Agriculture Municipalities</p>	

		<p>Indicator 2.3.4: Total area (ha) of land and ecosystem under protection and restoration. Baseline: 130,000ha (NKS) Target: 200,000 ha (New MPA) Source: UNDP Report Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.5: Number of households, including smallholder farmers, benefiting from sustainable blue-green livelihoods. Baseline: 1,000 Target: 2,000 Source: UNDP Report Frequency: Annually.</p>		
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL (Strategic Development Plan): <i>By 2030, the people of Timor-Leste, particularly women, children, youth, people with disabilities, and the most vulnerable, thrive in dignity through equitable access to quality services and decent work in a diversified and sustainable economy. This progress is supported by resilient governance systems, strengthened capacities for disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation, and a commitment to environmental sustainability, SDGs 6,7,11,12</i></p>				
<p>UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3: <i>By 2030, people in Timor-Leste – particularly children, women, youth, persons with disabilities, and the most marginalized – benefit from resilient infrastructure, safe water and sanitation, and strengthened systems that enhance resilience to climate change-induced disasters, through integrated approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation.</i></p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 3: <i>Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk</i></p>				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)
<p>Indicator: (SDG 6.2.1) Population using safely managed sanitation services, by sex, age group, rural/urban.</p> <p>Baseline: 21% (r)/42% (u) (2022)</p> <p>Target: 100%</p>	<p>Data Source: SDG Global (UNICEF, WHO) Population and Housing Census</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Resilient rural infrastructure developed against climate induced disaster.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1: Number of resilient small-scale rural infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated. Baseline: 34 (GCF) Target: 40 (GCF) Source: UNDP Report Frequency: Annually</p>	<p>Ministry of Public Works Ministry of Tourism and Environment</p>	<p>Regular: \$0.62M Other: \$28.90M</p>
<p>Indicator: (SDG 6.1.1) Proportion of population using safely managed drinking</p>	<p>Data Source: 2023 VNR, Population and Housing Census</p>	<p>Output 3.2 Access to reliable renewable energy enhanced through solar-powered infrastructure for communities.</p>	<p>Ministry of Public Works Ministry State Administration Municipalities</p>	

<p>water, at least basic service, total (disaggregated by water source, rural/urban)</p> <p>Baseline: 85.5% (2022) Target: 100%</p> <p>Indicator: (SDG 7.b.1) Renewable energy capacity</p> <p>Baseline: 0.5927 (2022) Target: 4.4</p> <p>Indicator: (SDG 7.2.1) Renewable energy share of total final energy consumption</p> <p>Baseline: 12.14% (2022) Target: TBD</p>	<p>IRENA SDG Global (IEA, UNSD, IRENA)</p>	<p>Indicator 3.2.1: Number of people benefiting from solar powered infrastructure and having better access to public services. Baseline: 120,000 (Women: 60,000; persons with disabilities: 5,000) Target: 140,000 (women: 70,000; persons with disabilities: 6,500) Source: UNDP Report Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2: Number of rural households with access to solar home system. Baseline: 2,000 Target: 3,000 Source: UNDP Report Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.3: Number of People have access to renewable energy for better services delivery. Baseline: 650,000 Target: 800,000 Source: UNDP Report Frequency: Annually.</p>	<p>Government of Japan UNICEF</p>	
<p>Indicator: (SDG 11.5.1) Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (Target A of Sendai Framework), disaggregated by sex, age group, type of hazard.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: (SDG 13.1.2) Number of countries that adopt and</p>	<p>Data Source: CPA, SENDAI Framework UNEP</p>	<p>Output 3.3 Risk informed development planning and disaster response enhanced.</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1: Number of updated climate information systems integrating gender-and disability-disaggregated data. Baseline: 2 (not gender and disabilities disaggregated) Target: 2 (gender and disabilities disaggregated) Source: UNDP Report Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2: Percentage of population/villages with enhanced disaster risk management capacity, disaggregated by gender and persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>Ministry of Tourism and Environment Ministry of Interior Civil Protection Authorities</p>	

<p>implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: (SDG 1.5.3) Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>		<p>Baseline: 0 Target: Year 5: 50% of villages and 65% of the population (with % of women and persons with disabilities) Source: UNDP Report Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.3: Number of community-led disaster management plan developed. Baseline: 0 Target: 10 Source: UNDP Report Frequency: Annually</p>		
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL (Strategic Development Plan): <i>By 2030, the people of Timor-Leste, particularly women, children, youth, people with disabilities, and the most vulnerable, thrive in dignity through equitable access to quality services and decent work in a diversified and sustainable economy. This progress is supported by resilient governance systems, strengthened capacities for disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation, and a commitment to environmental sustainability; SDGs 10,12,16,17</i></p>				
<p>UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #4: <i>By 2030, Timor-Leste's governance and public financial management systems are more inclusive, digital, transparent, accountable, and responsive to women, children, youth, and persons with disabilities, and ensure equitable access to public services.</i></p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2: <i>No one left behind centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.</i></p>				
<p>UNSDCF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)</p>	<p>DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES</p>	<p>INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)</p>	<p>MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS</p>	<p>ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US\$)</p>
<p>Indicator: (SDG 17.19.1) Resources made available to strengthen statistical</p>	<p>Data Source: Ministry of Finance IPU/SDG Global SDG Global (ITU)</p>	<p>Output 4.1: Decentralization process advanced through improved capacity for service delivery and increased numbers of central services delivered at municipal level.</p>	<p>Ministry of State Administration Ministry of Justice Municipalities</p>	<p>Regular: \$0.62M Other: \$14.0M</p>

<p>capacities in developing countries.</p> <p>Baseline: 0.8776 (2021) Target: 2.3</p> <p>Indicator: (SDG 16.a.1) Countries with National Human Rights Institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</p> <p>Baseline:2 (2024) Target: 2</p> <p>Indicator: (SDG 16.7.1) Proportion of positions (by sex, age, disability, population groups) in public institutions (national and local)</p> <p>Baseline: 0.777/0.36 (2024) Target: 0.9/1</p> <p>Indicator: (SDG 17.8.1) Proportion of individuals using the internet, by age, sex, rural/urban.</p> <p>Baseline: 40.75 (2022) Target: Under Discussion with relevant partners</p>	<p>SDG Global Paris</p>	<p>Indicator 4.1.1: Number of civil servants trained and applying decentralized service delivery practices at the municipal level. Baseline: 0 Target:700 civil servant (30% women) Source: Ministry of State Administration Report Frequency: Annually.</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.2: Percentage of marginalized groups (women, youth, rural/urban, People with Disabilities) accessing digitalized local services. Baseline: 0 Target: 50% Source: Municipalities Report Frequency: Annually.</p>	<p>UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNWOMEN & UNFPA</p>	
<p>Indicator: (SDG 16.a.1) Countries with National Human Rights Institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</p>	<p>Data source: SDG Global (OHCHR) Provedoria de Direitos Humanos e Justiça DHS 2016, 2025</p>	<p>Output 4.2: Rule of Law enhanced, and justice system strengthened.</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.1: Percentage of GBV survivors accessing legal aid services. Baseline: 50% (1,345 received GBV Support)</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice Anticorruption Commission Prosecutor General Office UNWOMEN</p>	

<p>Baseline: 2 (2024) Target: 2</p> <p>Indicator: (SDG 17.19.1) Resources made available to strengthen statistical capacities in developing countries.</p> <p>Baseline: 0.8776 (2021) Target: 2.3</p> <p>Indicator: (SDG 5.2.1) Ever-partnered women and girls subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, disaggregated by age groups, education, rural/urban.</p> <p>Baseline: 36.8% Target: 0</p>		<p>Target: 60% Source: Ministry of Justice Report Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicators 4.2.2: Number of local police officers trained in crime prevention, GBV, domestic Violence and Sexual Harassment Baseline: 547 officers (32% women) Target: 4,000 officers (40%of women) Source: National Police of Timor-Leste Report Frequency: Annually.</p>		
<p>Indicator: (SDG 5.5.1) Seat held by women in national parliament, disaggregated by age group.</p> <p>Baseline: 38.46% (2024) Target: 50</p> <p>Indicator: (SDG 16.6.1) Primary government expenditures as share of original approved budget</p> <p>Baseline: 83.36(2019) Target: 100</p>	<p>Data Source: IPU/UN women Ministry of Finance</p>	<p>Output 4.3: Public Transparency and Accountability Enhanced</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.1: Number of PFM reforms recommendation implemented to improve budget transparency and accountability. Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Source: Ministry of Finance Report Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.2: Percentage national budget allocated to gender responsive and social inclusion programs. Baseline: 1%</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance Parliament Municipalities</p>	

<p>Indicators: (SDG 16.7.1) Proportion of positions (by sex, age, disability, population groups) in public institutions (national and local)</p> <p>Baseline: 0.777/0.36 (2024) Target:0.9/1</p>		<p>Target: 10% Source: Ministry of Finance Report Frequency: Annually</p>		
<p>Indicator: Public trust in the electoral processes</p> <p>Baseline: 86% (2023) Target: Under Discussion with relevant partners</p>	<p>Data Source: IRI, 2023</p>	<p>Output: 4.4: Electoral Cycle management enhanced to foster transparency, inclusion, and accountability.</p> <p>Indicators 4.4.1: Percentage of registered voters who participate in elections. Baseline: 60% Target: 90% Source: National Electoral Commission Report Frequency: 5 years</p>	<p>National Electoral Commission Ministry of Interior Municipalities UNWOMEN</p>	