



# Launching of the New Deal Assessment

2015 TLDPM  
6 June 2015, DCC



# New Deal



The New Deal, endorsed at the 2011 meeting on aid effectiveness in Busan, is an accord between the g7+ and donor countries that creates a framework for how those countries can move from fragility to sustainable development.





## Summary Report Fragility Assessment in Timor-Leste 2012



### Summary Report Fragility Assessment in Timor-Leste

"Learning from the past and always try not to repeat terrible things.  
We all should be together to bring our country move forward"

*Produced by Fragility Assessment Team at Ministry of Finance*

*Dili, 26 February 2013*



## UN Secretary General Speech in Timor-Leste's Fragility Assessment, 15 August 2012 in Ministry of Finance Timor-Leste





# 2012 Fragility Assessment Findings



PSG Objective	Fragility Phase				
	Phase 1: Crisis	Phase 2: Build & Reform	Phase 3: Transition	Phase 4: Transformation	Phase 5: Resilience
(1) Legitimate Politics					
(2) Security					
(3) Justice					
(4) Economic Foundations					
(5) Revenues & Services					



# Major Findings

## PSG 1: Legitimate Politics



- Stakeholders have agreed significant progress has been made in political settlements both locally and globally, with many successful initiatives that have contributed to the peace process and ongoing political dialogue. Most importantly, all political leaders have committed to National stability as the most important priority for the consolidation of the State and acceleration of development.
- There was consensus that continued political education in the democratic process for both political parties and communities alike should continue especially in remote and regional areas.



# Major Findings

## PSG 2: Security



- The overall security situation in country has significantly progressed. There was agreement that State security institutions have taken responsibility and control over all areas and territories. The largest threat is at the border; recommendations were made to increase security to border control.
- Public confidence to security institutions has increased; however, lack of facility and personnel continues to challenge responsiveness to community needs. Equal distribution of resources both human and physical to the district level was seen as necessary to fully consolidate security and build trust in the institution. These are all issues addressed in the long term plan of the SDP



# Major Findings

## PSG 3: Justice



- Judicial assistance is limited due to the lack of judicial actors, capacity and facility across the country. There is a need to increase them to enable communities to access the system.
- Language was raised as an issue which limits community access to the legal framework. Translation of the new penal and civil laws into local languages and their wide dissemination was recommended.





# Major Findings

## PSG 4: Economic Foundation



- The overall country economic activity has increased with average double digit growth over the past five years allowing for a positive economic development trajectory.
- The economy is still highly dependent on imports; therefore, diversification into agriculture and other potential sources of economic development is essential as outlined in the SDP
- Some major challenges to economic activity in country were identified including imbalance, distribution and lack of basic infrastructure. Decentralization of services to district level should be a priority. Preparation and training of human resources prior to the implementation was seen as critical to success.



# Major Findings

## PSG 5: Revenue and Services



- The country is still highly dependent on Petroleum Revenue as income to fund the state budget. There is a need for alternative sources of domestic revenue. Revision of the current Tax Law was also recommended.
- The capacity of government and the civil service has increased. However, the implementation of the career regime law was recommended to ensure increased accountability, transparency and service delivery.



## Second phase of Fragility Assessment



- Includes a review of progress against indicators, lessons learned, and recommendations for improvement.
- Utilizes an inclusive, participatory process through engagement in every municipality (13 Municipalities).
- Supports a more robust understanding of Timor-Leste's drivers of fragility, development and resilience.
- To be led by the Development Partnership Management Unit (DPMU) under the Ministry of Finance, with the support of the g7+ Secretariat. Timor-Leste's Center of Studies for Peace and Development (CEPAD) will serve as implementing partner.



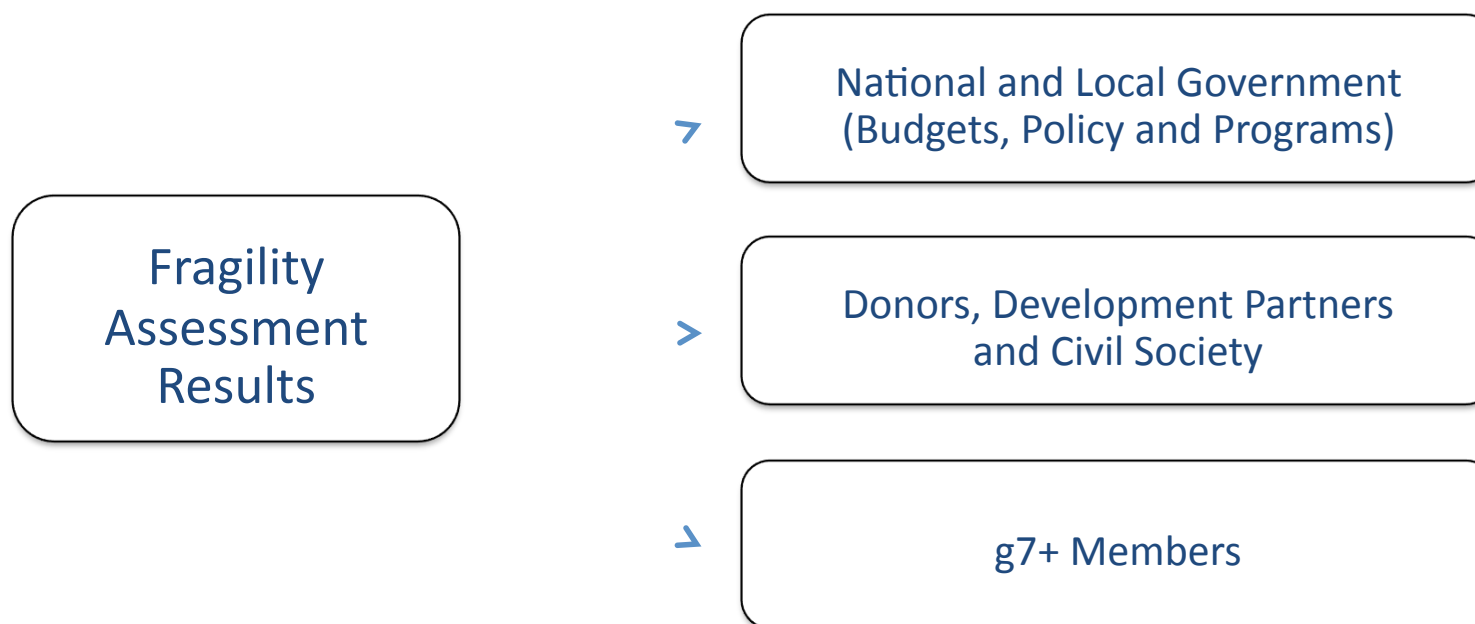
# Methodology



- Launch of New Deal Assessment (during 2015 TLDPM), 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of Fragility Assessment composed of:
  - ✓ Key informant Interview to all identified stakeholders.
  - ✓ Multi-stakeholder consultation in 13 Municipalities
  - ✓ Presentation of Major Findings
  - ✓ Group discussion by PSGs at National Level
  - ✓ Share of first draft report to stakeholders
  - ✓ National Validation workshop
  - ✓ Launch of 2<sup>nd</sup> fragility assessment report
  - ✓ Validation on the PSG indicators by the Council of Ministers



# Looking Forward



- As one of the second g7+ countries to launch a second assessment, Timor-Leste will share its experience in tracking PSG progress.
- The g7+ Secretariat serves as a resource for Timor-Leste and other members to invite collaboration on development and implementation of fragility assessments.



Thank You