



**Ministry of Finance
Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste**

Development Cooperation Report 2012

2012 Development Cooperation Overview

-

June 2013

Development Partnership Management Unit (DPMU)

Development Cooperation Report 2012

Preface

In 2011, the government of Timor-Leste released the Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 (SDP). This document lays out a vision for the nation and goals to help achieve it. Integral to achieving the SDP is the work of Development Partners (DP) in Timor-Leste and the alignment of their work to the Government's priorities. The following report was produced by the Ministry of Finance Development Partner Management Unit (DPMU), with the objective of looking at Development in Timor-Leste and those organizations engaged in helping to achieve the country's development goals. Therefore, this report is presented in three particular sections.

1. 2012 Development Cooperation Overview
2. Donor Profiles
3. Ministry Profiles

The 2012 Development Cooperation report for Timor-Leste looks at development partner spending as a whole. Specifically, it examines how DPs are aligning to the SDP and the history of DP assistance in Timor-Leste. The Donor Report gives a background of bi-lateral and multi-lateral agencies operating in Timor-Leste, how DPs plan to participate in the future and what are the priorities of each organization. The Ministry Profile report examines how DPs have supported each ministry and will support ministries in the future. This includes identifying to which districts and sectors DPs have allocated funds.

Information for this report was comprised with data taken from the Timor-Leste Aid Transparency Portal (ATP). The ATP was launched in 2012 and tracks financial data of all DP projects in Timor-Leste. Entering data into the ATP is the responsibility of DPs and it is updated on a quarterly basis. The Government of Timor-Leste is committed to continue working with DPs to continue the transparency initiative.

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Acronyms

ABC	Brazilian Cooperation Agency
ADB	Asia Development Bank
AECID	The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ATP	Aid Transparency Portal
AusAID	The Australian Agency for International Development
CCM	Country Coordinating Mechanism
CSB	Combined Sources Budget
CTO	The Technical Cooperation Office
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DP	Development Partner
DPMU	Development Partnership Management Unit
DPCM	Development Policy Coordination Mechanism
EC	European Commission
EDF	European Development Fund
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GoTL	Government of Timor-Leste
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IBRD	the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IOM	International Organization of Migration
IPAD	The Portuguese Institute for Development Support
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JSP	Justice System Program
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
MDGs	Millenium Development Goals
MOF	Ministry of Finance
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PALOP	Portuguese-speaking African countries
PFM	Public Financial Management
PNTL	Timor-Leste National Police
PRD	Public Registry Department

PSG	Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals
RDTL	Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
SCOPE	Securing Communities through Outreach and Police Engagement
SDP	Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
TICA	The Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency
TLCPP	Timor-Leste Community Policing Programme
TLDPM	Timor-Leste and Development Partners Meeting
UN Women	United Nations Women
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNMIT	United Nations Integrated Mission to Timor-Leste
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WGA	Whole of Government Approach
WHO	The World Health Organization

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The information presented in this report is mainly derived from the Aid Transparency Portal (ATP), the government database that Development Partners (DPs) are responsible for providing data to in regards to all of their financial contributions.

In order to assist the Government in preparing the General State Budget and for more general aid coordination and effectiveness purposes, DPs are requested by the Ministry of Finance (MoF), Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL), to update the ATP on a quarterly basis. The information presented in this report is based on a dataset generated from the ATP on 29 March 2012.

It should be noted that this report is dependent on the information that DPs have provided. Information on a DP's assistance is not included in this report, if they did not properly update the information on their assistance in 2012 by 29 March 2013.

1. Country Context

1.1 Brief Background

The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (República Democrática de Timor-Leste, RDTL) is a country located in Southeast Asia. It comprises the eastern half of the island of Timor, Atauro and Jaco islands, and Oecusse, an enclave located in Indonesia. The country is about 15,007 km² and the total population is about 1.17 million.

Timor-Leste was colonized by Portugal in the 16th century. In 1975, Timor-Leste declared its independence, but later that year was invaded and occupied by Indonesia. In August 1999, the referendum for self-determination took place and resulted in expressing people's will for independence. This result triggered the violent turmoil caused by pro-integration militia, with the support of elements of the Indonesian military. The International Force for East Timor was sent until order was restored and the United Nations took over the administration. Timor-Leste achieved the restoration of her independence on 20 May 2002, as the first state born in the 21st century.

In 2006, the security condition deteriorated once again and violence created internally displaced people in Dili and surrounding areas. The Government succeeded in restoring security and created a new confidence in the country. In 2012, Timor-Leste held successful elections and the 5th constitutional government was formed.

Timor-Leste is currently categorized as a lower-middle income country. In recent years, Timor-Leste has recorded more than 10% of economic growth, supported by rapid increase of public expenditure. Timor-Leste's economy is very reliant on the petroleum sector. Its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was US\$4,400 millions and almost 80% of GDP originated from the petroleum sector. In non-oil part, agriculture, forestry and fisheries and public administration occupies approximately 20% of non-oil GDP respectively.

1.2 National Development Plans

1.2.1 Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030

Timor-Leste's Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 (SDP) was released in July 2011 and articulates Timor-Leste's vision of development for the next two decades, which is based on "Timor-Leste 2020: Our Nation Our Future," and aligned with the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The SDP is an integrated package of strategic policies, which aims to transform Timor-Leste from a low income to upper middle-income country, with a healthy, well educated and safe population by 2030.

The SDP covers four pillars: (1) social capital, (2) infrastructure development, (3) economic development and (4) Institutional Frameworks. Each pillar sets out the areas and programs that need to be completed to achieve the collective vision of the SDP.

The Social Capital pillar focuses on building a healthy and educated society to address the social needs of Timor-Leste's people and promote human development. It covers five main areas: Education and Training, Health, Social Inclusion, Environment, and Culture and Heritage.

The Infrastructure Development pillar is to ensure that the nation has the core and productive infrastructure needed to build a sustainable, growing and connected nation. It covers six areas: Roads and Bridges, Water and Sanitation, Electricity, Seaports, Airports, and Telecommunications.

The Economic Development pillar aims to achieve a prosperous, modern economy and jobs for Timor-Leste's people. It covers five areas: Rural Development, Agriculture, Petroleum, Tourism, and Private Sector Investment.

The Institutional Framework pillar will help to provide an effective framework upon which the three other aspects of Timor-Leste's development will be built. It covers six areas: Security, Defense, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Public Sector Management and Good Governance, National Development Agency/Economic Policy and Investment Agency.

With the signing of the Dili Development Pact at the 2011 Timor-Leste and Development Partners Meeting (TLDPM), the Government of Timor-Leste and its Development Partners came to an agreement that the SDP will be the overarching framework for all programs and projects to align with in the future.

1.2.2. Program of 5th Constitutional Government 2012-2017

On 7 July 2012, the Timorese people, voting in free and democratic elections, supported three parties to govern the country from 2012 to 2017. This result allows the 5th Constitutional Government to continue to build on the foundations of a peaceful and stable nation that were laid down by the 4th Constitutional Government. The philosophy of the 5th Constitutional Government is a continuation of the successful programs of the 4th Constitutional Government. Additionally, it will reform the previous programs that did not meet their objectives under the previous Government.

The Program of the 5th Constitutional Government 2012-2017 (The Government Program) is the Government's method for structuring ideas and ideals, based on a socioeconomic political philosophy aimed at delivering better living conditions to the entire Timorese population as soon as possible. The Government Program is based on the SDP and provides a pathway for developing the country over the next five years. It lists what needs to be done in the short term, while incorporating medium term (5-10 years) strategies and not losing sight of the long term (10-20 years). The result will be to fulfill the collective vision of the Timorese people, to have a developed a peaceful nation by 2030.

The Government Program covers four broad areas aligned with the SDP.

Development of Social Capital: The True wealth of the nation is in the strength of its people. Maximizing the overall health, education and quality of life of the Timorese people is central to building a fair and progressive society.

Infrastructure Development: Core and productive infrastructure is necessary for building a modern and productive economy. The scale and cost of infrastructure development is significant; so the Government needs to plan and implement the infrastructure program in an effective and targeted manner.

Economic Development and Job Creation: The Government aims to develop a flourishing market economy with a strong private sector to provide jobs for people and ensure all parts of the nation benefit from the development of Timor-Leste's natural resources wealth. The Government will focus on expanding and modernizing the agriculture sector, building a thriving tourism sector, encouraging higher levels of private sector activity and activating industries, including the growth and expansion of small and micro business.

Consolidation of the Institutional Framework: The public sector will also be the primary driver of economic growth in the medium term and will lay the foundation for the Nation's progress through the development of human resources and managing infrastructure programs. The Government will structure the public service to reflect the realities of the Timorese situation and to best drive the economy and jobs growth.

1.3 The New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States

The "New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States" (*The New Deal*) was presented at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Korea in November 2011. Since then, more than 40 countries and organizations have endorsed *The New Deal*.

The New Deal outlines a new global paradigm for international engagement in fragile states. It was designed to accelerate the effectiveness of international engagement through the promotion of country-owned and country-led pathways towards peace and resilience. *The New Deal* comprises three components as follows.

- (1) **Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSGs)**: These five goals promote five key peacebuilding and statebuilding areas as the foundations for progress towards the MDGs and to guide the work in fragile and conflict affected states
- (2) **FOCUS**: promotes inclusive country-led and country-owned mechanisms for planning and coordination. These mechanisms ask development partners to work with governments towards a single set of peacebuilding and statebuilding priorities, as identified by country stakeholders themselves.
- (3) **TRUST**: promotes principles for providing aid and managing resources more effectively and to align these resources for results

Over 2013 the GoTL, as the Chair country of the g7+, has continued to make efforts to elaborate each component of *The New Deal* and to promote *The New Deal* to gain even wider international support. In September 2012, a High Level Side Event at the United

Nations (UN) General Assembly was held, with senior level representation, including heads of states and ministers. This event was entitled “*The New Deal: g7+ Perspectives and Experiences.*” The event has generated a high degree of interest in New York and was a critical moment of increased visibility of the g7+ and *the New Deal*, creating further opportunities to play a role in shaping the UN Post-2015 Development Agenda.

The New Deal will continue to be piloted in g7+ countries until 2015. This will ensure the framework is adaptable and implementable, which will enable g7+ countries to achieve country-owned and country-led transitions towards resilience.

In Timor-Leste, a ‘fragility assessment’ was conducted in July-August 2012 as part of the New Deal piloting process. The key results from the assessment are shown as follows:

PSG	Result
PSG2 Security	Has the biggest area of progress
PSG 1 Legitimate Politics PSG 5 Revenue and Services	Has made some good progress
PSG 3 Justice PSG 4 Economic Foundation	The areas that need more attention in the future for improvement

On 26-28 February 2013, an international conference on the post 2015 Development Agenda was held in Dili. Its purpose was to reach a broad consensus on how the specific development challenges faced by fragile and conflict-affected states should shape the post-2015 global development framework. The conference concluded that the social contract must be enhanced by promoting integrated action in four major areas not adequately addressed by the MDGs: inclusive economic growth, peacebuilding and statebuilding, climate change and environmental management.

2. Overview of the Structure of Development Assistance to Timor-Leste

2.1 State Budget and Development Assistance to Timor-Leste

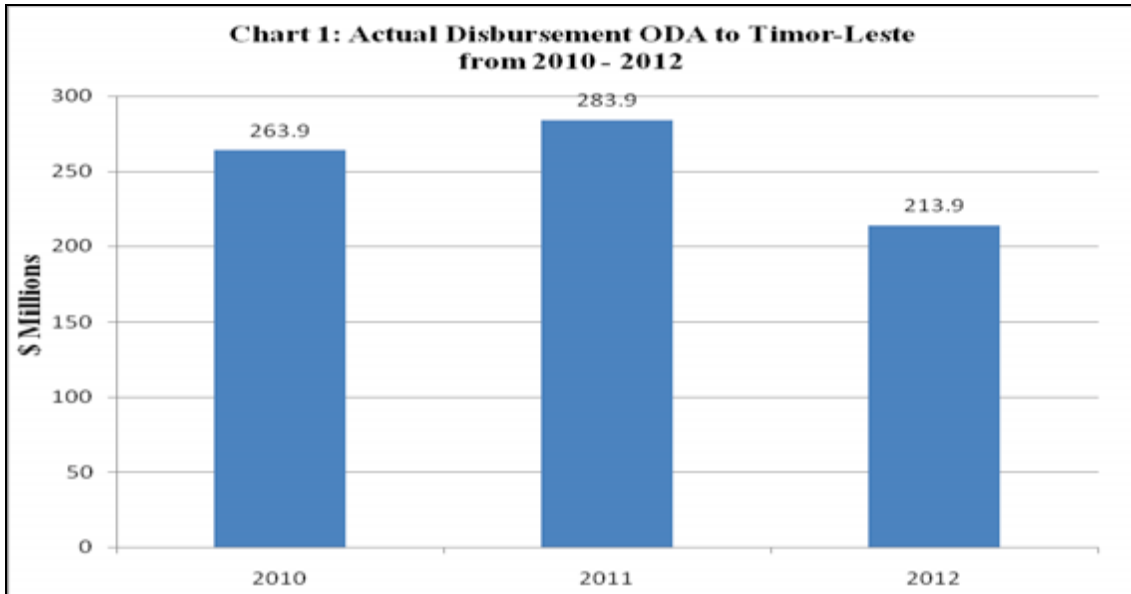
The Combined Sources Budget (CSB), which is the combination of general state budget and Official Development Assistance (ODA) on grant basis provided by DPs, is an important concept in Timor-Leste, as development assistance has played a significant role for the development of Timor-Leste since its independence. While the general state budget has increased, ODA as a percentage of the CSB has decreased. However, development assistance has remained an integral part of the CSB and the development of Timor-Leste, with ODA consistently exceeding more than US\$200 million per year for the past 10 years.

In 2012, the Combined Sources Budget for Timor-Leste on an initial budget basis was US\$1,863.0 million, comprised of US\$1,674.1 million in general state budget and US\$188.9 million in development assistance on grant basis. ODA on grant basis represents 10.7% of the initial CSB. This percentage becomes bigger when actual disbursements are taken into account.

2012 was the year in which loans for major infrastructure development projects were introduced from JICA and ADB; the two loan projects agreed, will finance upgrading national road networks.

2.2 Trend of Development Assistance to Timor-Leste

Actual disbursements of ODA to Timor-Leste in 2012 were US\$213.9 million and have decreased from the past two years. This amount consists of grants only; no loans were disbursed in 2012.

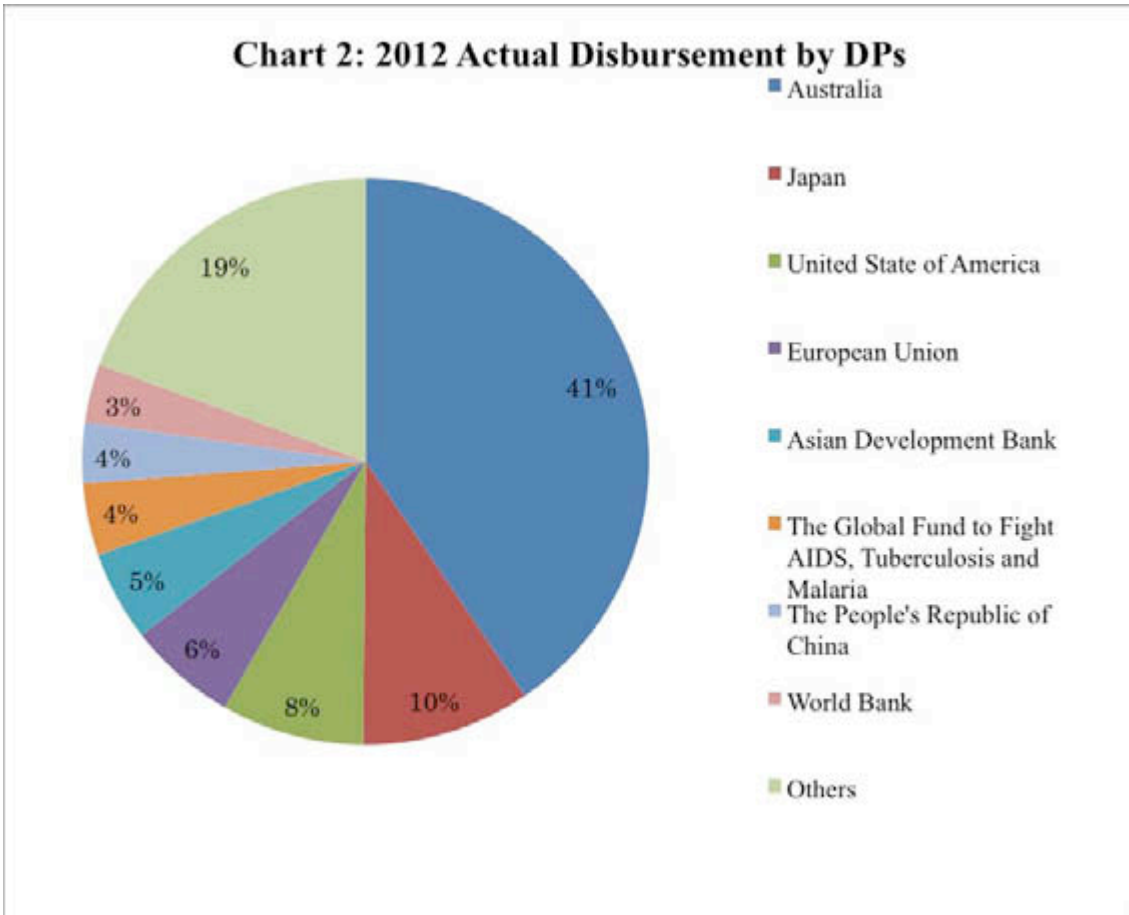


Source: 2012 Budget Book No.1 (2010), Aid Transparency Portal (2011, 2012)

2.3 Development Partners in Timor-Leste

In 2012, 18 multilateral and 21 Bilateral DPs have provided ODA to Timor-Leste. The DPs (in terms of donors) which have disbursed more than US\$10.0 million are Australia (US\$ 86.7 million), Japan (US\$20.6 million), United States of America (US\$ 17.4 million), EU (US\$ 13.3 million) and the ADB (US\$ 10.9 million). Australia remained the largest DP, providing 41 percent of total ODA to Timor-Leste in 2012. The top five DPs mentioned above contributed almost 70% of total ODA to Timor-Leste.

The complete table of actual disbursement in 2012 by donor and executing agency are attached in the ANNEX 1 and 2 respectively.



Source: Aid Transparency Portal

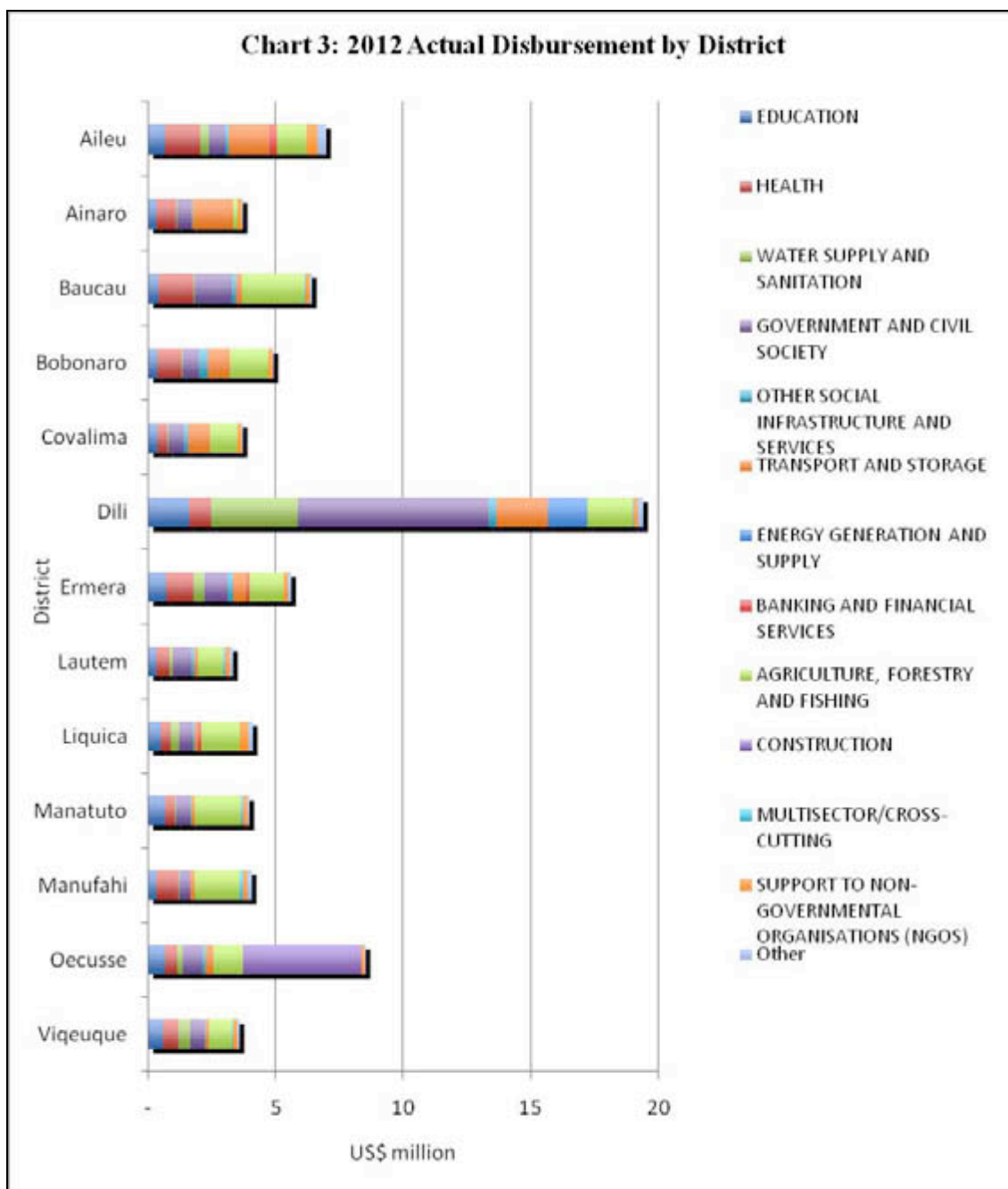
2.4 Types of Development Assistance

In 2012, 100% of ODA to Timor-Leste was provided as grant assistance, mostly in the form of project support. As of 2012, no sector program was in place.

In 2012, two loan-funded projects were introduced in the road sector and are now being implemented. Disbursements for these loans will begin in 2013.

2.5 Geographic Distribution

In 2012, US\$78.2 million for 108 on-going and completed projects was disbursed by DPs in 13 districts, while US\$135.7 million was allocated at the national level. The amount of DPs' support by OECD-DAC sectors is described in Chart 3.



Source: Aid Transparency Portal

The largest ODA support was provided to the district of Dili (US\$19.4 million), which is also the capital and center of government. The DPs' support to the district of Dili was also bigger than other districts across most sectors. In particular, the amount of support to Governance and Civil Society (US\$7.5 million), Water and Sanitation (US\$3.4 million), Transport and Storage (US\$2.0 million), Energy Generation and Supply (US\$1.6 million), and Education (US\$1.6 million) are highest in Dili.

Following the district of Dili, DPs' support of more than US\$5.0 million were disbursed in Oecusse, Aileu, Baucau and Eemera districts. Oecusse was the second largest recipient (US\$8.5 million) with more than half of its assistance going to the

Rehabilitation Project of Oecusse Port, supported by JICA (US\$4.6 million). The district of Aileu was the third largest (US\$7.0 million), with comparatively larger support in Transport and Storage and Health; Baucau was the fourth largest (US\$6.4 million), with a significant amount of assistance supporting Governance and Civil Society and Health. Ermera was the fifth largest (US\$7.0 million), with significant support in the Health sector.

In the remaining districts DPs' provided ODA of between US\$3.0-5.0 million. The major sectors receiving this support were Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Governance and Civil Society, Health and Education.

3. Development Assistance and Aid Effectiveness

3.1 Aid Effectiveness in Timor-Leste

In 2011, the OECD released the “*AID EFFECTIVENESS 2005-2010: Progress in Implementing the Paris Declaration,*” report, which looked at Timor-Leste’s success in implementing the Paris Declaration. The Paris Declaration Indicators are as follows.

Table 1: Aid Effectiveness Indicators in 2010

No.	Paris Declaration Indicator	2010 Rating	OECD 2010 Target /Remarks
1	Operational Development Strategies (Do countries have operational development strategies?)	C	<u>A-E</u> High: A Medium: C Low E
2a	Reliable Public Financial System (How reliable are country public financial management systems?)	3.0	<u>1.5-4.5</u> Strong: 4.5 Moderate: 3.5 Weak: 1.5
3	Aid flows are aligned on national priorities? (Are government budget estimates (on aid flows) comprehensive and realistic?)	82%	85%
4	Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support (How much technical assistance is coordinate with country programmes?)	60%	50%
5	Use of country PFM systems % of aid for the government sector using partner countries’ PFM system (How much aid for the government sector uses country systems?)	18%	-
6	Strengthen capacity by avoiding parallel PIUs (How many PIUs are parallel to country structures?)	22	-
7	Aid is more predictable (Are disbursements on schedule and recorded by government?)	3%	-
8	Aid is untied (How much bilateral aid is untied?)	70%	-
9	Use of common arrangements or procedures (How much aid was programme-based?)	24%	66%
10a	Joint missions (How many donor missions were co-ordinated?)	16%	40%
10b	Joint country analytic work (How much country analysis was co-ordinated?)	47%	66%
11	Results-oriented framework (Do countries have monitor able performance assessment frameworks?)	D	<u>A-E</u> High: A Medium: C Low E
12	Mutual accountability (Do countries have reviews of mutual accountability?)	No	-

Source: Aid Effectiveness 2005-10: Progress in Implementing the Paris Declaration (OECD, 2011)

Since 2010, the Government of Timor-Leste has been making substantial efforts to improve Aid Effectiveness in Timor-Leste. This has resulted in significant achievements, which include achieving the following Paris Declaration Principles.

Ownership (Indicator 1): The Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 and the Program of Fifth Constitutional Government, which have provided government priorities in development, were formulated in 2011 and in 2012 respectively, as mentioned in 1.2.

Alignment (Indicator 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8): The Public Financial Management System and the Procurement System have been further improved. The Aid Transparency Portal (ATP) was introduced in 2011 and became in effective in 2012, as mentioned in 1.5. Untied and concessional loans were introduced in Timor-Leste for the first time in 2012. The Development Policy Coordination Mechanism (DPCM) was introduced in 2013 as mentioned in 1.4, in order to ensure firm alignment of ODA with Government priorities.

Harmonization (indicator 9, 10): The introduction of DPCM in 2013 is expected to contribute to improving Harmonization.

Managing Results (Indicator 11): The introduction of DPCM in 2013 is expected to contribute to the improvement of Managing Results.

Mutual Accountability (Indicator 12): The ATP was introduced in 2011 and became effective in 2012, as mentioned in 1.5. The introduction of DPCM in 2013 is also expected to contribute to improving Mutual Accountability.

3.2 Moving towards ‘New Deal’ principles of aid effectiveness

A specific program and mechanism for promoting aid effectiveness and monitoring its progress in accordance with the Paris Declaration had not been in place in Timor-Leste. This changed in 2011 with the adoption of “A New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States” (*the New Deal*), which was introduced at the Fourth high Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan as a guiding framework for accelerating the effectiveness of international engagement in Timor-Leste as a fragile state.

The New Deal asks donors to improve aid effectiveness in fragile settings by supporting ‘One Vision, One Plan’ and aligning their programmes to locally-identified priorities. The New Deal also promotes five ‘TRUST’ principles for increasing aid effectiveness. These are:

- Transparency
- Risk Sharing
- Use and strengthen Country Systems
- Stngthen Capacities
- Timely and Predictable Aid

Over 2012, the following advances have been made on these New Deal principles:

3.2.1 Towards ‘One Vision, One Plan’: Alignment to Government priorities

As mentioned above, the SDP and the Government Program are priorities for

development in Timor-Leste and the overarching framework for all programs and projects to align with. The Government decided to establish the Development Policy Coordination Mechanism (DPCM) in March 2013, in order to operationalize, monitor and coordinate the SDP and the Government Program. The objectives of DPCM are to:

- (1) Identify the Government's priorities and improve inter-ministerial coordination;
- (2) Plan, coordinate, implement and monitor development programs by the GoTL using Whole of Government Approach (WGA); and
- (3) Serve as a policy dialogue forum between the GoTL and Development Partners (DPs).

Under the supervision and oversight of the Office of the Prime Minister, four Strategic Sectors (Social, Infrastructure Development, Economic, and Governance and Institutional Development) have been established in alignment with the SDP and the Government Program. Dedicated secretariats based in each of the Strategic Sectors have also been established and play imparatic roles to support line ministries in realizing a country-owned and country-led, fully participated, and consistent with the Government's planning and budgeting system.

The DPCM has been active since April 2013 and is currently preparing a planning tool and is monitoring the status of SDP 2017 targets.

The actual disbursement by DPs of ODA to each pillar and sub-pillar of SDP in 2012 is described in the table below. It should be noted that this table simply shows the amount of development assistance in each sector category; it does not mean that all projects are firmly aligned with specific "targets" under sub-pillars of SDP. It is expected that the Development Policy Coordination Mechanism will help to align development assistance to specific targets of the SDP, Government Program, MDG and/or New Deal in the near future.

Among the four pillars, Social Capital received the biggest portion, of total disbursements in 2012, with 38.2%. Following it, Institutional Framework, Infrastructure Development and Economic Development received approximately 26.4%, 20.1%, and 15.2 % of actual disbursements in 2012 respectively. The major recipients of development assistance at the sub-pillar level include (1) Education and Training (US\$ 32.1 million, 15.0%), (2) Health (US\$ 28.9 million, 13.5%), (3) Security (US\$22.6 million, 10.5%), (4) Public Sector Management and Good Governance (US\$ 20.5 million, 9.6%), (5) Road and Bridges (US\$ 19.1 million, 8.9%), (6) Agriculture (US\$ 17.0 million, 7.9%), (7) Social inclusion (US\$ 14.3 million, 6.7%), and (8) Justice (US\$ 10.5 million, 4.9%).

For more detail, ANNEX 3 presents 2012 Actual Disbursementby DP (donor) and SDP Pillar/Sub-Pillar.

Table 2: 2012 Actual Disbursements by SDP pillars/Sub-Pillars

Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030		Actual Disbursement	
Pillar	Sub-Pillar	(US\$ million)	(%)
Social Capital	Education and Training	32.1	15.0%
	Health	28.9	13.5%
	Social Inclusion	14.3	6.7%
	Environment	2.9	1.4%
	Culture and Heritage	-	-
	Uncategorized to sub-pillar	3.5	1.6%
	Sub-Total	81.7	38.2%
Infrastructure Development	Road and Bridges	19.1	8.9%
	Water and Sanitation	8.6	4.0%
	Electricity	0.8	0.4%
	Sea Ports	4.7	2.2%
	Airports	-	-
	Telecommunication	-	-
	Uncategorized to sub-pillar	9.8	4.6%
	Sub-Total	43.0	20.1%
Economic Development	Rural Development	1.8	0.8%
	Agriculture	17.0	7.9%
	Petroleum	8.5	4.0%
	Tourism	0.1	0.0%
	Private Sector Investment	1.6	0.7%
	Uncategorized to sub-pillar	3.7	1.7%
	Sub-Total	32.7	15.2%
Institutional Framework	Security	22.6	10.5%
	Defense	-	-
	Foreign Affairs	0.8	0.4%
	Justice	10.5	4.9%
	Public Sector Management and Good Governance	20.5	9.6%
	National Development Agency/Economic Policy Investment Agency	1.1	0.5%
	Uncategorized to sub-pillar	1.0	0.5%
	Sub-Total	56.5	26.4%
TOTAL		213.9	100.0%

Source: Aid Transparency Portal

3.2.2 Increasing Transparency

2012 has represented an especially important year for aid transparency, with the launch of the Aid Transparency Portal (ATP) (<http://www.aidtransparency.gov.tl>). The ATP is based on the Aid Management Platform (AMP); the system that now forms the central database for all aid information in Timor-Leste. The ATP is unique in that it is dependent on development partners' cooperation in providing information on their external assistance; all data are input by development partners themselves. The ATP has enabled the Government to collect more accurate and predictable data and to disseminate the data into more meaningful reports with analyses. A good example of resulting production from the ATP is the creation of 2013 Budget Book No. 5 (Development Partners) through the ATP.

The ATP is also a tool that is not only utilized by DPMU, but now it allows all government ministries and development partners to better understand the condition of Official Development Assistance to Timor-Leste. Equipped with the ATP, DPMU is able to further contribute to preparing quality State Budgets. The integration of the ATP with the Government's budgeting systems will allow for ease of access to current information on all DP assistance by Government beneficiary institution, region, sector, SDP pillar, and DP.

3.2.3 Using and Strengthening Country Systems

The expanded use and strengthening of country systems is a concern of the Government. Through *The New Deal*, the Government, with support from international partners, committed to take all reasonable measures to strengthen its public financial management systems from the ground up and be in transparent in this process. In the same way, many DPs committed to increase the percentage of aid delivered through country systems, on the basis of measures and targets jointly agreed at the country level.

As of 2012, the majority of development assistance was in the form of project support, executed through donor grants. Even in the case of government executing grant, donors' financial and procurement systems were applied in many cases.

Some DPs have made efforts to introduce financing mechanisms, which enable the Government to apply its country systems. Along with the implementation of *The New Deal* in Timor-Leste, the policy of using country systems will continue to be encouraged.

3.2.4 Strengthening capacities and aid fragmentation

The capacity of government institutions is also strengthened by greater coherence in Development Partner approaches, and a better division of labour in development assistance in Timor-Leste, thus cutting down on transactions costs and the creation of multiple systems. Table 3 presents basic data of aid fragmentation from the perspective of Government priorities, namely SDP Pillars and Sub-Pillars.

In 2012, 39 donors have provided ODA to Timor-Leste through 318 on-going and completed projects.

The number of donors and projects in a SDP Sub-Pillar is related to the amount of ODA in each SDP Pillar. The major recipients in terms of number of donors and projects include (1) Education and Training (30 donors, 74 projects), (2) Social Inclusion (27 donors, 69 projects), (3) Public Sector Management and Good Governance (18 donors, 44 projects), (4) Health (16 donors, 36 projects), (4) Justice (16 donors, 15 projects), and (6) Agriculture (15 donors, 37 projects).

In general in Timor-Leste, the larger the amount of ODA a Sub-Pillar received, the more fragmented development assistance is in that particular Sub-Pillar. This is natural since sector programs are not in place and joint financial mechanisms are quite limited

except in cases of multi donor funding to UN agencies' programs. The Infrastructure Development Pillar and Security Sub-Pillar are exceptional in that ODA is not as fragmented when compared to the other pillars. This is a result of the average size of projects in these sectors being larger and therefore having fewer donors

Table 3: 2012 Number of Donors, Executing Agencies, and Projects by SDP Pillar/Sub-Pillar

Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030		Number of Donors	Number of Executing Agencies	Number of Projects
Pillar	Sub-Pillar			
Social Capital	Education and Training	30	45	74
	Health	16	14	36
	Social Inclusion	27	31	69
	Environment	7	8	12
	Culture and Heritage	2	2	2
	Uncategorized to sub-pillar	7	7	12
Infrastructure Development	Road and Bridges	7	6	15
	Water and Sanitation	12	9	16
	Electricity	4	4	4
	Sea Ports	1	1	2
	Airports	-	-	-
	Telecommunication	1	1	1
	Uncategorized to sub-pillar	5	6	8
Economic Development	Rural Development	11	14	17
	Agriculture	15	21	37
	Petroleum	2	2	2
	Tourism	2	2	2
	Private Sector Investment	5	6	7
	Uncategorized to sub-pillar	12	11	14
Institutional Framework	Security	6	8	8
	Defense	-	-	-
	Foreign Affairs	5	5	5
	Justice	16	13	15
	Public Sector Management and Good Governance	18	18	44
	National Development Agency/Economic Policy Investment Agency	1	1	2
	Uncategorized to sub-pillar	3	3	3

Source: Aid Transparency Portal

3.2.5 Providing Timely and Predictable Aid

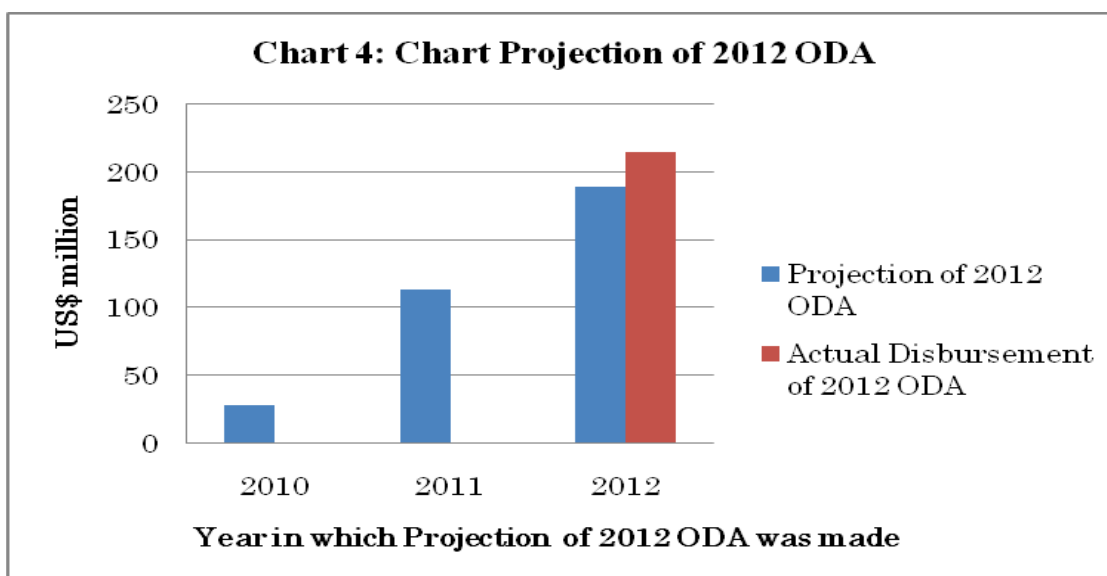
In 2012, the planned disbursement of ODA in the initial general state budget was US\$188.9 million; the actual disbursement was US\$213.9 millions. The 2012 yearly ODA predictability was 88.3%.

Table 4: Aid Predictability in 2012

GoTL’s budget estimates of aid flows in 2012 *	Aid disbursed by donors in 2012 **	predictability
a (US\$ million)	b (US\$ million)	c= a/b (percentage)
188.9	213.9	88.3%

Source: * 2012 Budget Book (initial), ** Aid Transparency Portal

The initial ODA in 2012 was projected as US\$27 million in the 2010 State Budget, US\$112.7 million in the 2011 State Budget, and US\$188.9 million in the 2012 State Budget. As of now, multi-year projections of ODA are not reliable. Chart 4 shows that the projected amounts varied depending upon the year in which the prediction was made, with the highest predictability of ODA in 2012.



Source: Budget Book 2010, 2011, and 2012 (projections) and Aid Transparency Portal (Actual Disbursement 2012 ODA)

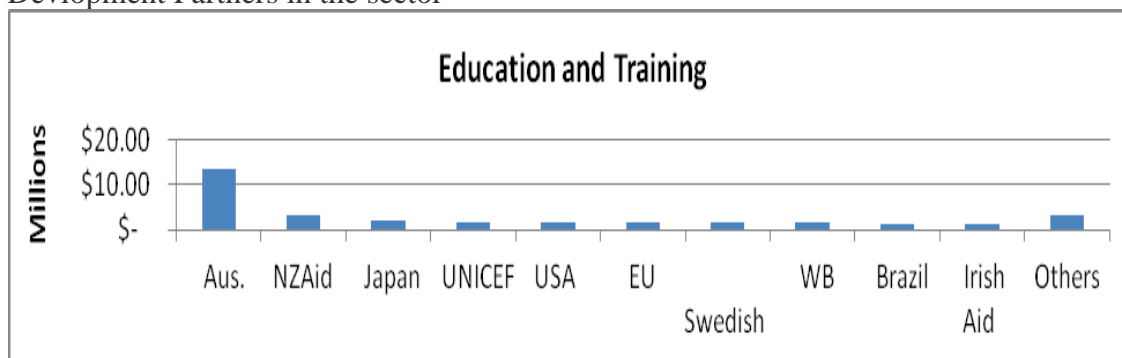
Currently, most countries and organizations adopt single year budget cycles and/or input ODA data after concluding project agreements. This has made it difficult to present multi-year budget projections. As such, the absence of accurate information on DPs’ funding expectations limits the Government’s ability to conduct budget planning, especially in the medium-term, and provide macro-economic analysis.

4. Profiles of Development Assistance by SDP Pillars/Sub-pillar

4.1 Social Capital

4.1.1. Education and Training

Development Partners in the sector

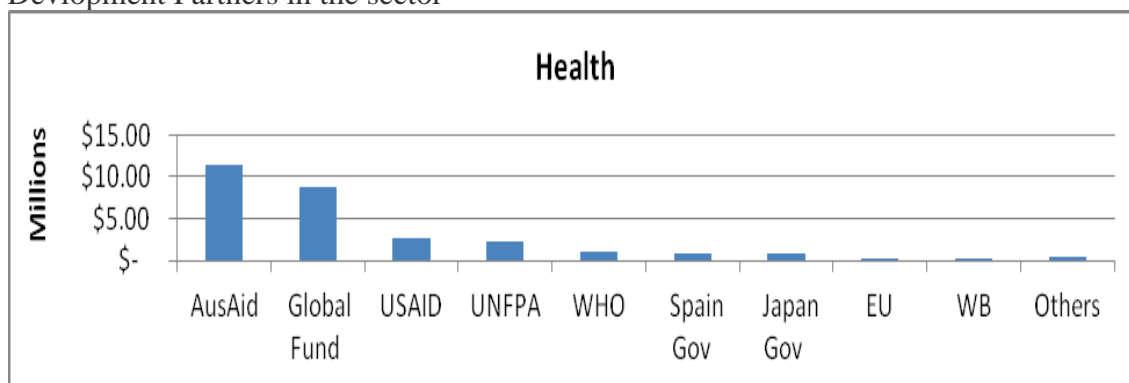


Major Projects (2012 Actual Disbursement basis)

Project Title	Development Partners	Project Description	Project Cost (Commitment)	2012 Actual Disbursements
Youth Employment Promotion Programme	AUSAID	The Youth Employment Promotion Program (YEPP) is working with the Government of Timor-Leste to help young men and women get jobs. It provides training opportunities for young men and women, along with short-term employment opportunities by involving them in public works around Timor-Leste.	\$3,604,457	\$3,482,669
Basic Education Programme	- AUSAID - Netherland Govt. - Sweden Govt. - UNICEF - Children's Fund	The Basic Education programme supports the Ministry of Education in strengthening quality basic education through a three pronged approach: a) capacity enhancement at central, regional, district and school level; b) support pilot interventions for informed policy and planning processes; c) build sustainable systems through Child Friendly Schools (CFS),	\$135,263	3,234,034
AUSAID Bilateral Support to Education	AUSAID	AUSAID activities 11A711, 11A831, 11A832, 11A833 and 11A854.	\$2,805,584	\$2,850,695
Australian Development Award Scholarships	AUSAID	Through the Australia Awards initiative, Australia provides scholarships for East Timorese students, researchers and professionals to study in Australia.	N.A.	\$2,525,743

4.1.2. Health

Development Partners in the sector

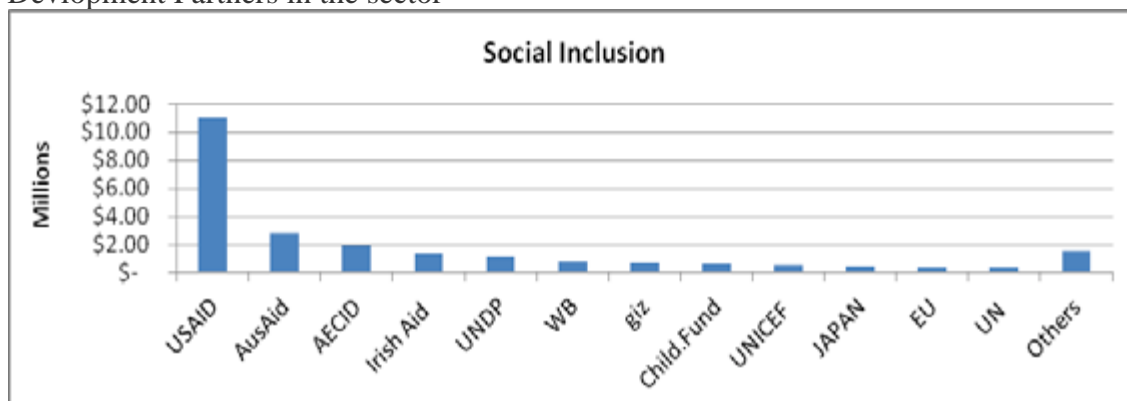


Major Projects (2012 Actual Disbursement basis)

Project Title	Development Partners	Project Description	Project Cost (Commitment)	2012 Actual Disbursements
TLS-M-MOH - Expanding an integrated and comprehensive approach to malaria control in Timor Leste	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	The program addresses the following key Service Delivery Areas (SDA): - Enhancing case management through early case detection and delivery of effective anti-malarial therapies. - Utilisation of an integrated vector management programme to prevent and control malaria.	11,733,844	\$5,052,567
P104794/IDA-H343, TF091653: Health Sector Strategic Plan Support Project	AUSAID World Bank	The overall objective of the Health Sector Strategic Plan Support Project (HSSP-SP) is to improve the quality and coverage of preventive and curative health services, particularly for women and children, in order to accelerate progress toward the health Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).	21,000,000	\$3,580,160
Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning	AUSAID	Maternal and child health is a key focus of the Australian Government's program of assistance. Australia is helping to provide safe motherhood across East Timor by supporting Marie Stopes International Australia to establish a reproductive health centre in Dili with outreach services to rural areas.	\$861,348	\$3,313,378
TLS-H-MOH - Expanded Comprehensive Response to HIV/AIDS in Timor-Leste	The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	This Program addresses critical gaps in supporting and scaling-up the national response to HIV/AIDS and STI by primarily pursuing following objectives—	\$6,085,519	\$2,914,706
Maternal, Child, and Health Planning (MCHIP)	USAID	The Threshold Program for Immunizations consists of four components aimed at strengthening Timor Leste's score on the MCC "Immunization Coverage" indicator to above 81.5% (average of DTP3 and measles coverage) by institutionalizing the Government's 'Expanded Immunization Program' thereby increasing routine immunization coverage of infants and children within three years (2011-2014).	\$2,639,250	\$2,639,250

4.1.3. Social Inclusion

Development Partners in the sector

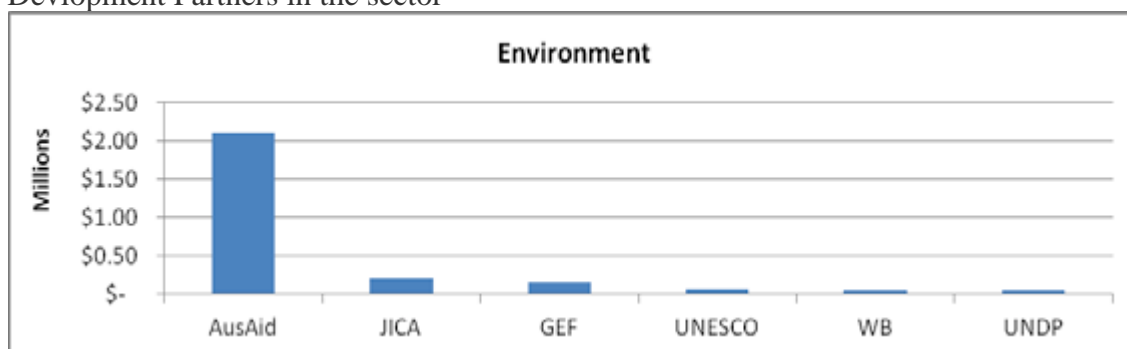


Major Projects (2012 Actual Disbursement basis)

Project Title	Development Partners	Project Description	Project Cost (Commitment)	2012 Actual Disbursements
Justice Sector Support Facility (JSSF)	AusAid	The Justice Sector Support Facility contributes to stability in Timor Leste by working with GoTL and civil society to improve the operation of the justice sector and expanding people's access to justice.	\$1,562,641	\$1,967,256
Child Protection Programme	Government of Spain Norway UNICEF Core Resources United Nations Children's Fund	The Child Protection programme strategy aims at steadily strengthening and enhancing children's protective environment in Timor-Leste by focusing on the establishment of two key systems for children: child and family welfare system and justice for children system.	\$2,246,314	\$1,270,419
BOSS - Business Opportunities and Support Services Project	Irish Aid	The Timorese Government attaches great importance to developing a vibrant private sector through increased domestic and foreign investment.	\$1,017,199	\$991,799
Supporting Gender Equality and Women's Rights in Timor-Leste Supporting Gender Equality and Women's Rights in Nation Building of Timor-Leste (MDG's)	AECID	UN Women is the MDG-F Joint Programme managing agency through the Programme Management Unit (PMU).	\$1,637,394	\$948,379
Fostering Meaningful and Responsive Representation	USAID	Assist political parties to become more effective, transparent, and responsive, by strengthening grassroots structures, research and communications capacities as well as increase the effectiveness of their representation of constituent concerns by developing outreach capacity.	\$1,450,000	\$801,500

4.1.4. Environment

Development Partners in the sector



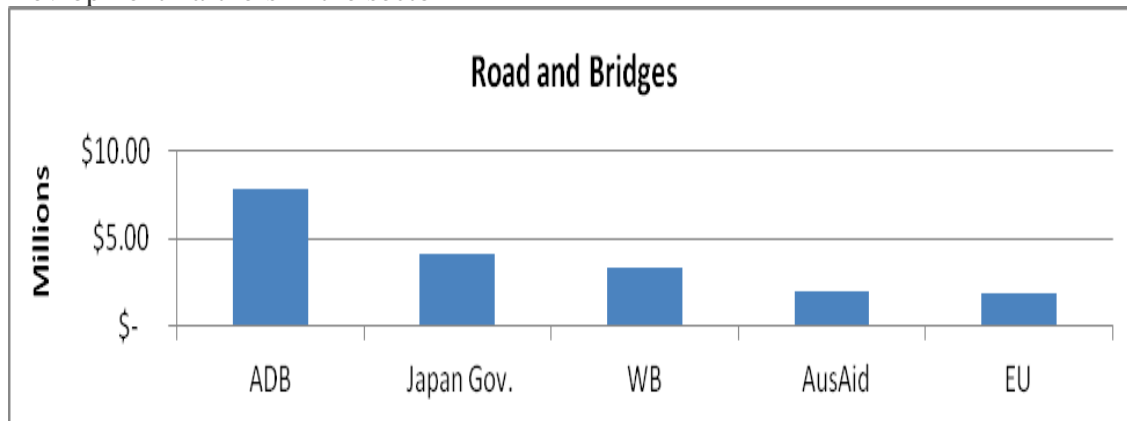
Major Projects (2012 Actual Disbursement basis)

Project Title	Development Partners	Project Description	Project Cost (Commitment)	2012 Actual Disbursements
Climate Change Adaptation	AUSAID	AusAID initiative INI546.	\$1,676,444	\$2,023,120
The Project for Unity Building through Tree Planting and Conservation of Watershed Areas in Maumeta Village	JICA		\$636,720	\$200,234
PIMS 2969: Climate Change Enabling Activity self-assessment (INC) (00056122)	AUSAID GEF UNDP		\$330,600	\$133,073
PIMS 4083: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (00061924)	GEF		\$256,074	\$42,865
Improving the management of conservation of the tropical forests of Indonesia Philippines and Timor Leste.	UNESCO	The project is aimed at supporting the development of the Nino Koinis Santana National Park in Los Palos district in Timor-Leste by improving the management of conservation of the national park through enhancing the capacity of the National Directorate of Forestry staff specifically the Department of National Park and Protected Areas responsible for the management and implementation of development programmes and activities in the national park.	\$78,275	\$40,000

4.2. Infrastructure Development

4.2.1. Roads and Bridges

Development Partners in the sector

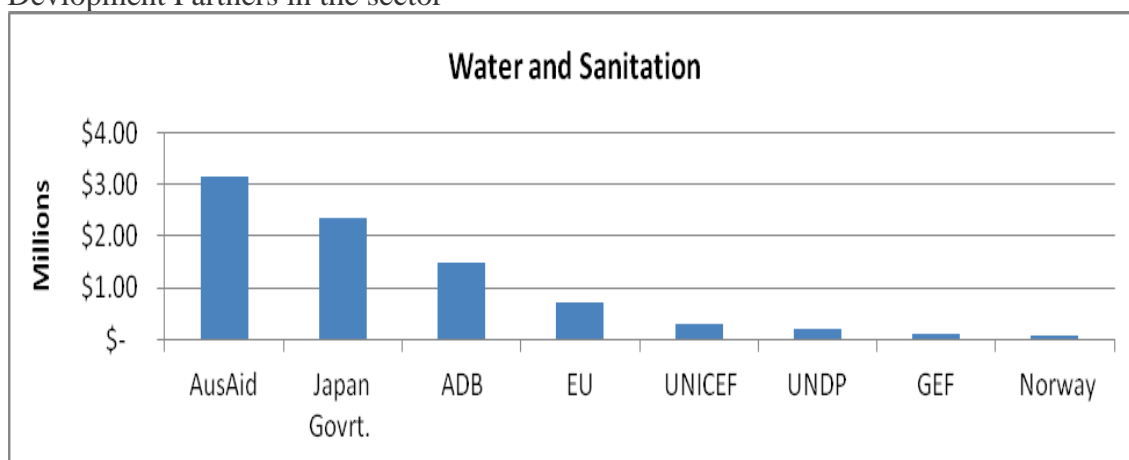


Major Projects (2012 Actual Disbursement basis)

Project Title	Development Partners	Project Description	Project Cost (Commitment)	2012 Actual Disbursements
G0180: Road Network Development Sector Project	ADB	The Project is sector-based in design, will finance part of the medium term road network development program. At the end of the Project, (i) about 232 kilometers (km) of national roads will have been improved to maintainable condition; (ii) a road maintenance program (RMP) will have been established	\$52,900,000	\$7,793,348
P125032 - Timor Leste Road Climate Resilience Project	World Bank	The objective of the Road Climate Resilience Project for Timor Leste is to deliver climate resilient road infrastructure to the beneficiary communities on key road links and facilitate emergency responses to tackle natural disasters.	\$20,000,000	\$3,314,192
Project for the Capacity Development of Road works in Timor-Leste	JICA	This project is a continuation of the CBRM Project 2005-2007 with DRBFC and IGE.	\$3,721,789	\$2,164,019
R4D - Roads for Development	AUSAID	R4D's immediate objective is: The GoTL is more effectively planning, budgeting and managing rural road works using labour based methods, as appropriate.	\$2,089,168	\$1,985,251
ERA - Enhancing Rural Access	European Union	The ERA Project under the EC-funded 4th Rural Development Programme (RDP IV) is scheduled for implementation over a period of four years, starting during the second half of 2011.	\$2,084,252	\$1,868,891

4.2.2. Water and Sanitation

Development Partners in the sector

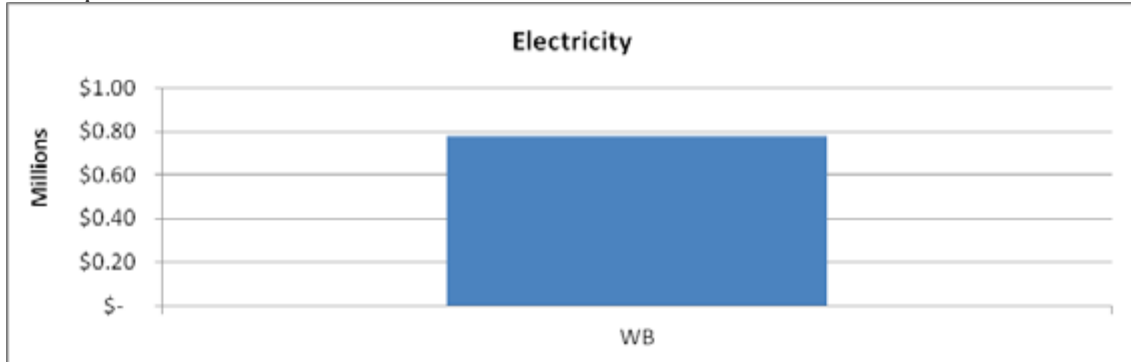


Major Projects (2012 Actual Disbursement basis)

Project Title	Development Partners	Project Description	Project Cost (Commitment)	2012 Actual Disbursements
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (BESIK)	AusAid	Australia supports the Government of Timor-Leste to provide clean water and better sanitation to rural communities through the RWSSP.	\$1,342,882	\$2,470,595
Project for Urgent Improvement of Water Supply System in Bemos-Dili Phase 2	JICA	Rehabilitation of water pipe from intake at Comoro River to Bemos WTP, including lower water reservoir and valve chamber of Bemos WTP.	\$2,839,100	\$1,955,112
Water Sanitation and Hygiene Programme	AusAid EU Norway UNICEF USAID	The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programme continues 4-in-1 approach by the integration of water, sanitation, hygiene and safe environment.	\$1,999,336	\$1,813,932
G0100: Dili Urban Water Supply Project	ADB	The project will (i) check and refurbish and replace and install up to 35 primary and secondary distribution master meters (ii) check and replace as necessary up to 51kms of tertiary distribution water pipes .	\$7,150,000	\$1,309,334
Strengthening the Resilience of Small Scale Rural Infrastructure and Local Government Systems to Climatic Variability and Risk (00080317)	GEF UNDP		\$269,000	\$323,367

4.2.3. Electricity

Development Partners in the sector

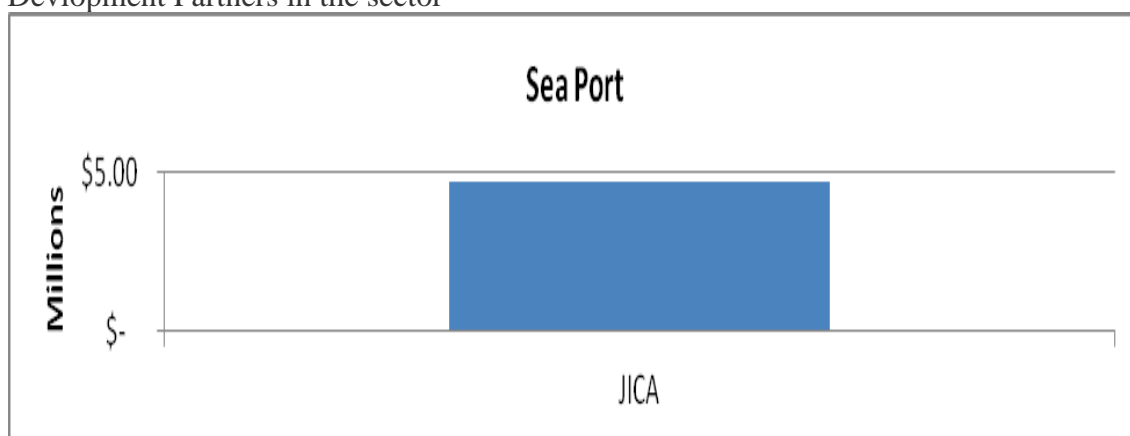


Major Projects (2012 Actual Disbursement basis)

Project Title	Development Partners	Project Description	Project Cost (Commitment)	2012 Actual Disbursements
P095593/IDA-H3 17 TP: Energy Services Delivery Project (IDA)	World Bank	To stabilize the power services in Dili, by restoring or improving operational efficiency, reliability, safety and availability of power supply, and to promote long-term sustainability of the power sector.	\$1,250,000	\$776,818

4.2.4. Sea Ports

Development Partners in the sector



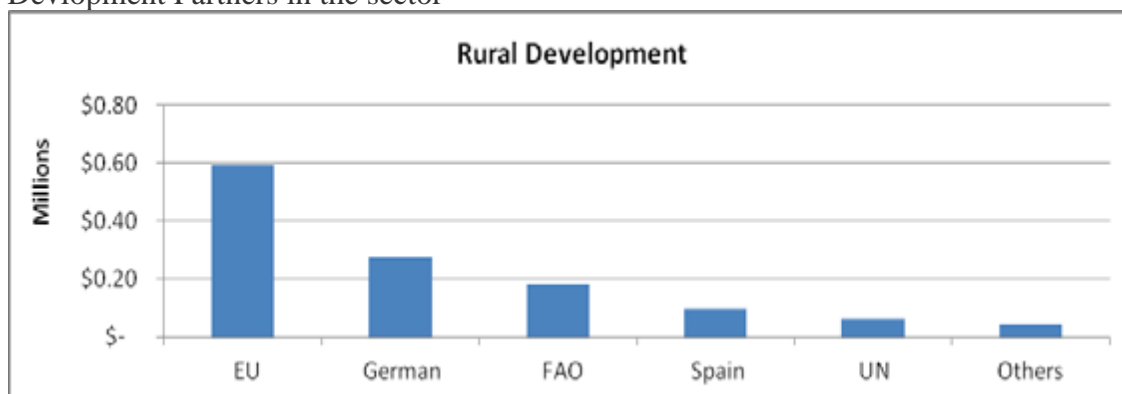
Project Title	Development Partners	Project Description	Project Cost (Commitment)	2012 Actual Disbursements
Urgent Rehabilitation Project for Oecusse Port	JICA	This project is to rehabilitate Mahata Port in Oecusse District to secure the transportation between Dili and Oecusse.	\$12,264,495	\$4,649,043
Port Maintenance Advisor	JICA	This advisor supports port facility management in APORTIL.	N.A.	\$19,120

Major Projects (2012 Actual Disbursement basis)

4.3. Economic Development

4.3.1. Rural Development

Development Partners in the sector

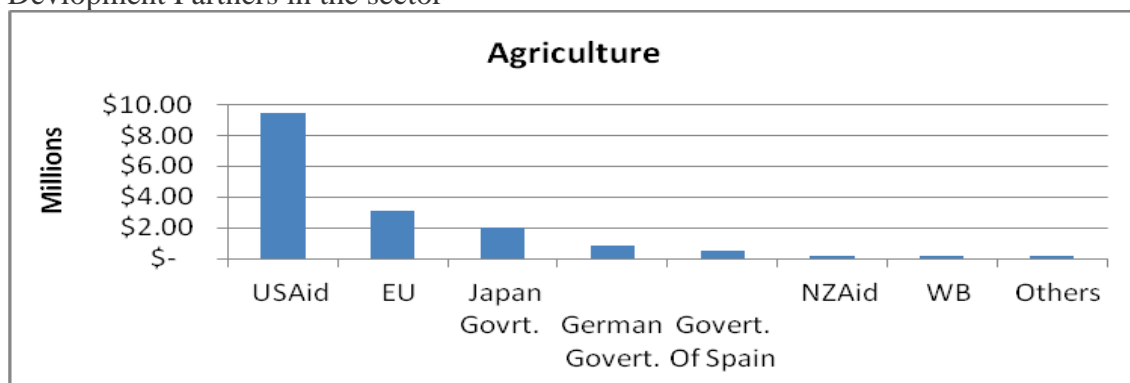


Major Projects (2012 Actual Disbursement basis)

Project Title	Development Partners	Project Description	Project Cost (Commitment)	2012 Actual Disbursements
National Program for Village Development	AUSAID	The Government of Timor-Leste is developing a program for accelerating community development, known as the National Program for Suco Development (PNDS). program personnel. Currently under design. AusAID initiative INK784.	\$428,732	\$428,732
Rural Development Project (EU funds) PN 05.2137.7.002	European Union	Promoting Rural Development	N.A.	\$349,989
Rural Development Project (BMZ funds) PN 05.2137.7.001/003	German Government	Promoting Rural Development	N.A.	\$275,875
Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Timor-Leste	FAO WFP	Conditional Cash Transfer Timor-Leste is one of five countries where a WFP-assisted conditional cash-transfer pilot project is being introduced and tested under a trust fund.	\$198,650	\$183,854
Rural Development Phase III - RDP III - Technical Assistance - PMU	European Union	The purpose of this contract is to contribute to the development of national policies and strategies in selected topics while establishing associated activities in Manufahi District (extension services, agribusiness activities and rural roads) to act as a model for development.	\$4,670,574	\$165,094

4.3.2. Agriculture

Development Partners in the sector

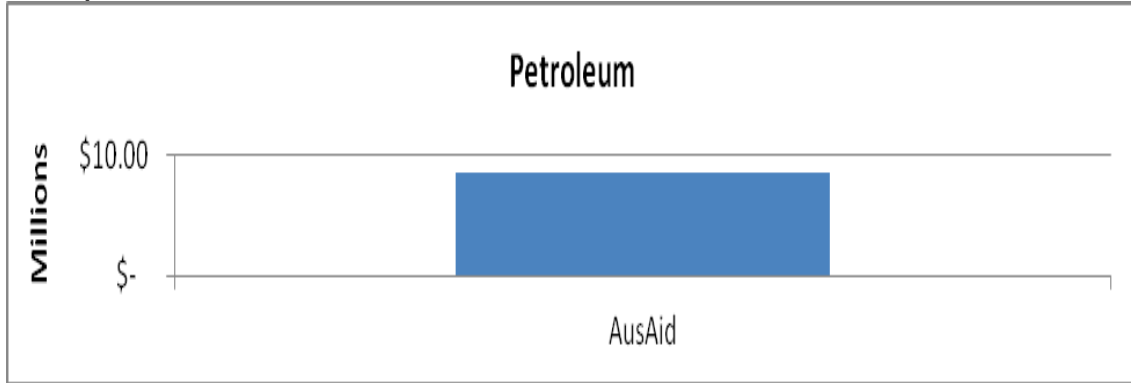


Major Projects (2012 Actual Disbursement basis)

Project Title	Development Partners	Project Description	Project Cost (Commitment)	2012 Actual Disbursements
Consolidating Cooperative Agribusiness recovery (COCAR)	NZAid USAID	This project contributes to local food security. By concentrating on perennial crops and livestock. It provides income for producers that can cushion families in low production years.	\$5,850,000	\$4,932,663
Seeds of Life	AUSAID	A third phase of the Seeds of Life program (Seeds of Life III) commenced in February 2011 and is building on more than a decade of Australian support. Seeds of Life III is a national program implemented by East Timor's	\$4,719,652	\$4,719,652
Fourth Rural Development Project - Project Purpose I: Strengthening Agricultural Extension	EU	To contribute towards sustainable increases in nutrition and food security for farm households and rural communities.	\$6,322,021	\$1,825,846
Employment Promotion for Young People (YEP)	German Government	Employment Creation	\$5,680,527	\$807,157
The Project for Community-based Sustainable Natural Resource Management	JICA	The project will facilitate villagers in target areas to formulate land management plan and rules on the use of natural resource for sustainable natural resource management.	\$4,151,296	\$770,021

4.3.3. Petroleum

Development Partners in the sector

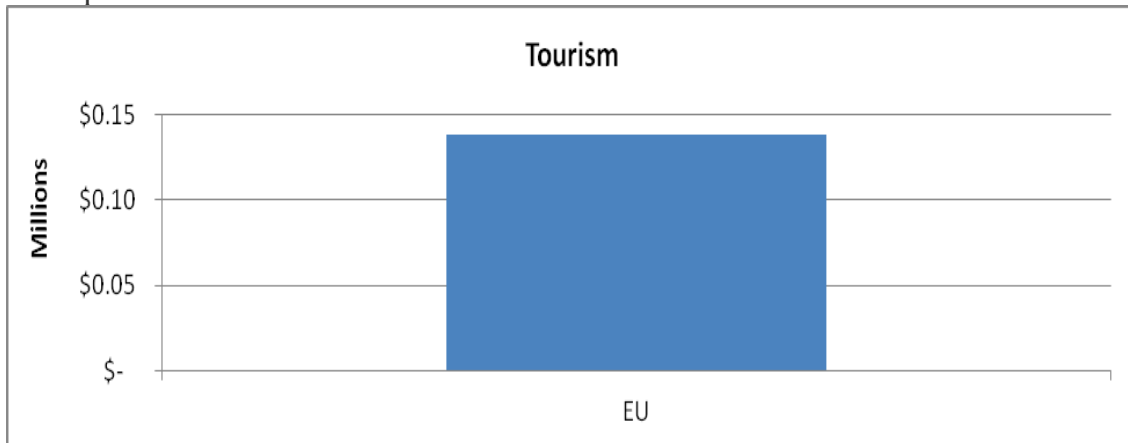


Major Projects (2012 Actual Disbursement basis)

Project Title	Development Partners	Project Description	Project Cost (Commitment)	2012 Actual Disbursements
East Timor Pipeline	AUSAID	Grant to Government of Timor Leste. AusAID initiative INH808.	\$8,167,432	\$8,450,406

4.3.4. Tourism

Development Partners in the sector

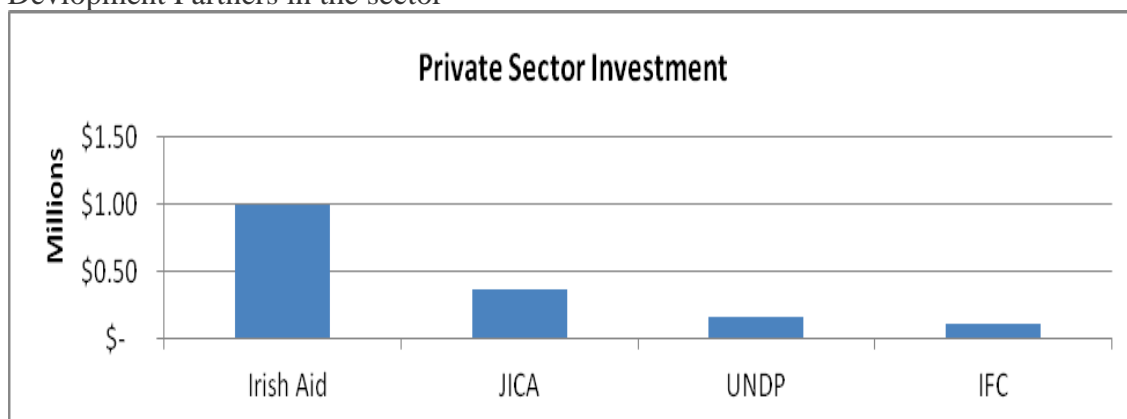


Major Projects (2012 Actual Disbursement basis)

Project Title	Development Partners	Project Description	Project Cost (Commitment)	2012 Actual Disbursements
Ahimatan ba futuro – Redução da pobreza em Timor-Leste através do turismo de base comunitaria	- CENTRO DE INFORMAÇÃO E DOCUMENTAÇÃO - AMILCAR CABRAL ASSOCIACAO - European Union	To reduce poverty in Timor Leste through promotion of local capacity to set up activities which generate revenue and are based in sustainable management of natural resources.	\$897,910	\$138,322

4.3.5. Private Sector Investment

Development Partners in the sector



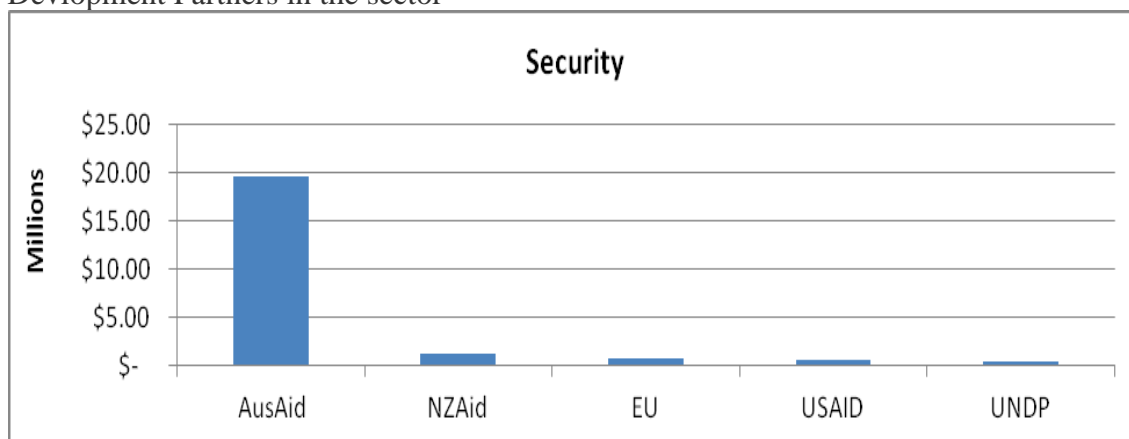
Major Projects (2012 Actual Disbursement basis)

Project Title	Development Partners	Project Description	Project Cost (Commitment)	2012 Actual Disbursements
BOSS - Business Opportunities and Support Services Project	Irish Aid	The Timorese Government attaches great importance to developing a vibrant private sector through increased domestic and foreign investment.	\$1,017,199	\$991,799
Data Collection Survey for Business Development Potentiality	JICA	The purpose of the survey is to collect information of Timorese business environment.	\$217,773	\$363,388
Inclusive Finance for Underserved Economy /INFUSE (00061961)	UNDP UNDP (JPAA)	INFUSE seeks to reduce poverty through increasing access to financial services for poor people, developing policy and legal framework on inclusive finance.	\$16,037	\$159,136
Public Private Partnership	International Finance Corporation	Strengthen Government capacity to complete PPPs, improve quality of PPPs.	\$853,817	\$103,817

4.4. Institutional Framework

4.4.1. Security

Development Partners in the sector

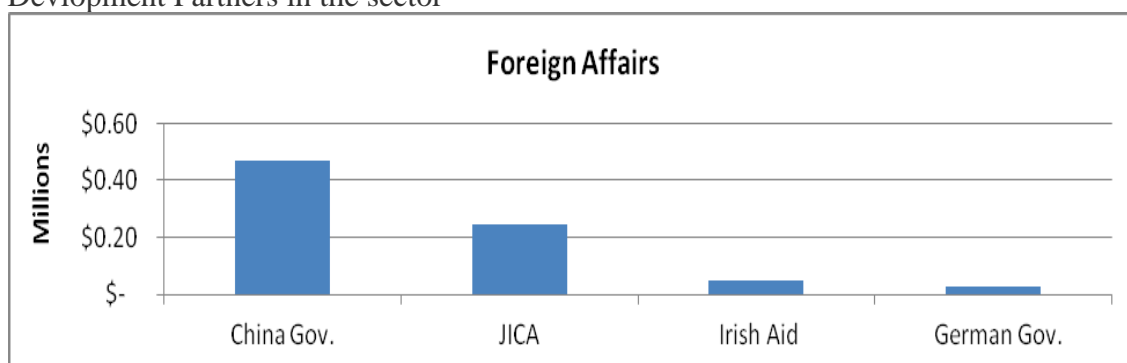


Major Projects (2012 Actual Disbursement basis)

Project Title	Development Partners	Project Description	Project Cost (Commitment)	2012 Actual Disbursements
Timor Leste Police Development Program (TLPDP)	Government Of Australia	Through the Timor-Leste Police Development Program, the Australian Federal Police are helping to build policing skills and education levels within the East Timorese Police Force (PNTL).	\$77,199,727	\$19,636,824
Programa de Apoio a Governacao Democratica em Timor-Leste - Programa de Justica	European Union	Fortalecer as bases democráticas de controlo/fiscalização e transparência através do desenvolvimento institucional e de capacidades no Parlamento, no sistema de Justiça e na Comunicação Social.	\$1,465,989	\$742,940
Timor-Leste Community Policing Programme	NZAid	To support the long-term professional development of the Policia Nacional de Timor-Leste (PNTL), the Timor-Leste Government has signalled an interest in receiving capacity development support from key bilateral partners.	\$11,557,037	\$699,763
Conflict Mitigation through Community Oriented Policing in Timor-Leste Phase II: Promoting Security through Community-Police Partnerships (CMCOP Phase II: PSCPP)	- New Zealand Aid Programme, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade - United States Agency for International Development	The program will: (i) strengthen the technical capacity of the Policia Nacional de Timor-Leste (PNTL), civil society, and community leaders to implement effective community-oriented policing (COP) practices; (ii) build community-police partnerships to reduce high-risk threats to security; and (iii) promote COP as a practical approach to policing within the PNTL, district administration, and local communities.	\$599,855	\$695,834
Security Sector oversight (00078949)	- Office of the President - UNDP		\$90,500	\$454,197

4.4.2. Foreign Affairs

Development Partners in the sector

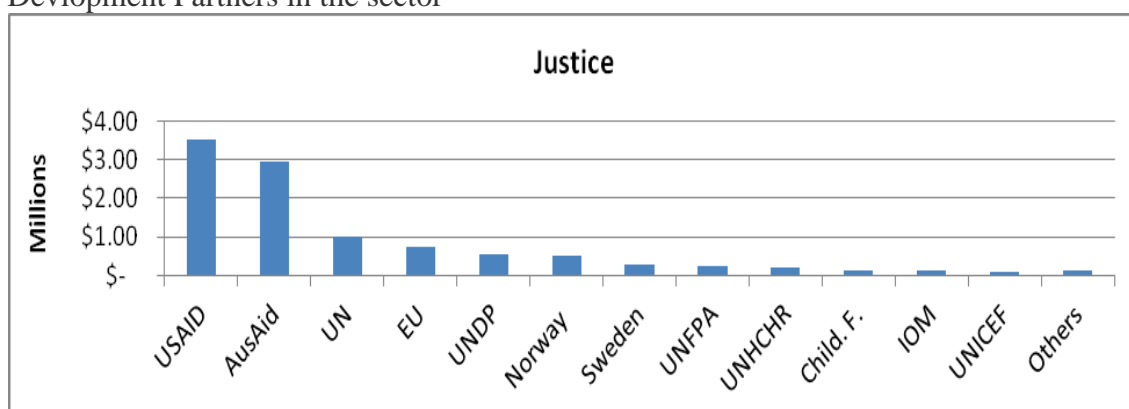


Major Projects (2012 Actual Disbursement basis)

Project Title	Development Partners	Project Description	Project Cost (Commitment)	2012 Actual Disbursements
Furniture for the Office Building of Ministry of Foreign Affairs	The People's Republic of China	Provide furniture for the Office Building of Ministry of Foreign Affairs	\$439,180	\$470,994
Data Collection Survey for Timor-Leste's accession to Association of ASEAN	JICA	The purpose of the Survey is to collect information on ASEAN agreements and Timor-Leste's situation relating to 4 major fields of ASEAN Economic Community, namely, trade, investment, industry development and food, agriculture & forestry.	\$208,021	\$246,154
Capacity Building in the MFA()	Irish Aid	Strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through English Language Teaching	\$65,380	\$47,383
Trilateral Cooperation with Indonesia (PN 03.2294.1)	German Government	Trilateral cooperation with Indonesia and Germany	N.A.	\$ 27,888

4.4.3. Justice

Development Partners in the sector

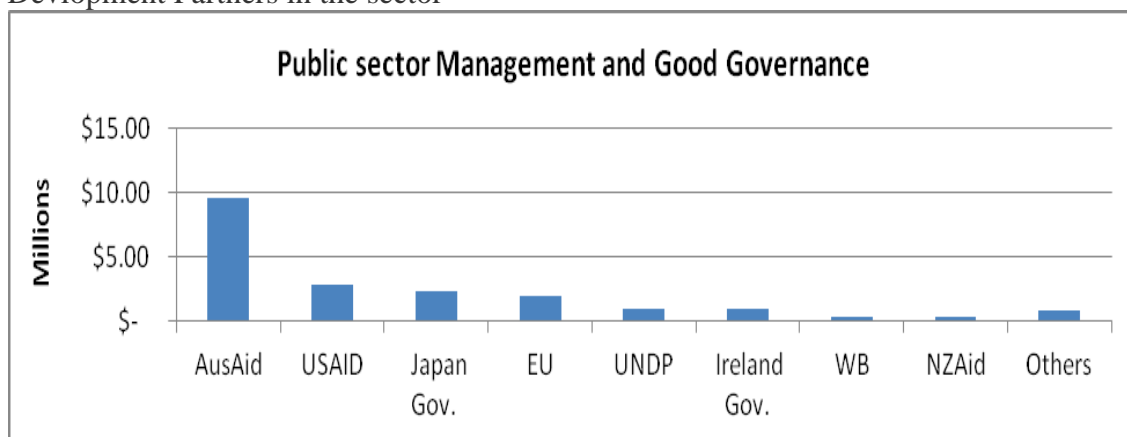


Major Projects (2012 Actual Disbursement basis)

Project Title	Development Partners	Project Description	Project Cost (Commitment)	2012 Actual Disbursements
Support to Justice System (00014955)	- AUSAID - Belgian Aid - AusAid - IrishAid - Norway - UNHCHR - Portugal - AECID - Swedish	Improving access to independent, effective, transparent and equitable justice by strengthening capacity of all national justice system actors through professional education, decentralizing the formal justice system.	\$1,022,83	\$2,576,334
Access to Justice and Legislative Development	USAID	Access to Justice and Legislative Development Program is designed to make timely and tailored contributions to progress in the justice sector.	\$ 13,762,044	\$2,480,060
Justice Sector Support Facility (JSSF)	AUSAID	The Justice Sector Support Facility contributes to stability in Timor Leste by working with GoTL and civil society to improve the operation of the justice sector	N.A.	\$2,026,870
Justice Institutions Strengthening Program	USAID	The Justice Institutions Strengthening program supports state institutions that are working towards justice, anti-corruption and good governance .	\$6,997,763	\$1,054,121
The Asia Foundation Partnership in Timor-Leste	AUSAID	AusAID's partnership with The Asia Foundation was requested on behalf of the Minister of Finance to support Public Financial Management Reforms in the way of undertaking	\$1,250,502	\$779,511

4.4.4. Public Sector Management and Good Governance

Development Partners in the sector

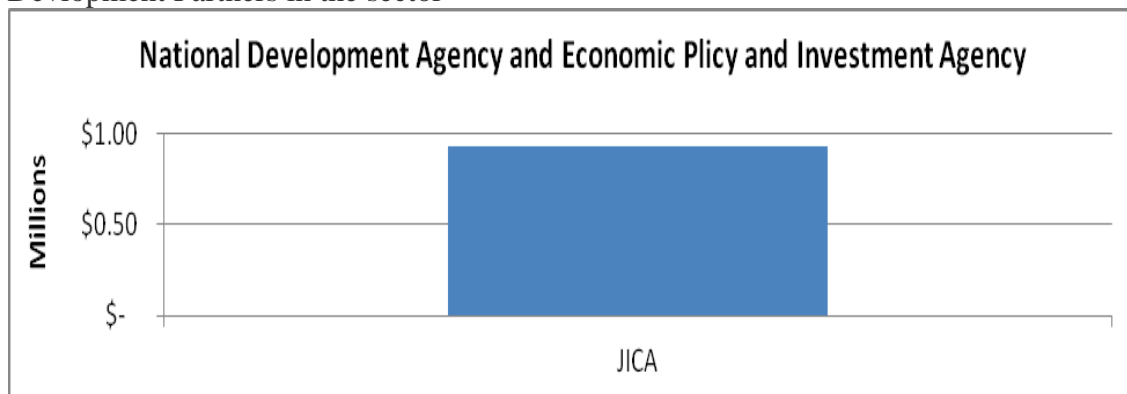


Major Projects (2012 Actual Disbursement basis)

Project Title	Development Partners	Project Description	Project Cost (Commitment)	2012 Actual Disbursements
Public Sector Capacity Development Program (PSCDP)	AUSAID	The proposed Capacity Development Program (PSCDP) aims to improve the ability of the Government of Timor Leste (GoTL) to implement the cornerstone of its national development efforts.	N.A.	\$3,173,421
P092484/TF093 959: Planning and Financial Management Capacity Building Program	AUSAID EU Irish Aid NZAid World Bank	Donors support the Government of East Timor's efforts to improve the quality of its financial management through a capacity-building program for the Ministry of Finance.	\$15,500,000	\$2,525,180
MCC Threshold Program for Anti Corruption	USAID	The Threshold Program for Anti-Corruption consisting of 6 project components aims to reduce corruption and impunity, primarily through capacity building.	\$6,961,340	\$2,100,000
Justice Sector Support Facility (JSSF)	AUSAID	The Justice Sector Support Facility contributes to stability in Timor Leste by working with GoTL and civil society to improve the operation of the justice sector and expanding people's access to justice.	\$1,562,641	\$1,967,256
Governance for Development (Interim)	AUSAID	Australia will work in partnership with the Government of Timor-Leste to assist where possible in meeting the Strategic Development Plan goals around good public sector management that enables growth and delivery of services to meet Timor-Leste's development needs.	\$1,660,807	\$1,660,807

4.4.5. National Development Agency and Economic Policy and Investment Agency

Development Partners in the sector



Major Projects (2012 Actual Disbursement basis)

Project Title	Development Partners	Project Description	Project Cost (Commitment)	2012 Actual Disbursements
Technical Cooperation Project for Strengthening Institutional Capacity on National Development Agency	JICA	The objectives of the cooperation are to strengthen capacity of ADN officers for Appraisal, Evaluation, Monitoring and Inspection of infrastructure projects in the following fields; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads and Bridges • Electric/Power • Sea Ports and Airports • Water Sanitation 	\$927,161	\$927,161
Development Planning Advisor	JICA		\$325,034	\$130,013

5. Timor-Leste's Assistance to Other Countries

In expressing Timor-Leste's solidarity with the international community, the country has contributed financial support to other countries, which have suffered from natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, typhoons, tsunami, etc., as well as other areas of support from 2008. In 2012, after Hurrican Sandy and in a show of solidarity with fellow g7+ nations, the Timor-Leste government provided one million dollars in humanitarian assistance to Haiti. The following table shows Timor-Leste's financial contributions to other nations since 2008.

Financial Contribution to Natural Disasters through Government Resolution (Unit US\$,000)

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Cuba	500					500
Guinea-Bissau	100					100
Philippines		200				200
Indonesia		200				200
Vietnam		100				100
Samoa		50				50
Tonga		50				50
Haiti			500		1,000	1,500
Chile			350			350
Portugal (Madeira)			750			750
Australia				500		500
Myanmar				500		500
Brazil				500		500
Sri Lanka				500		500
Japan				1,000		1,000
Total	500	700	1,600	3,000	1,000	6,800

ANNEX 1

2012 Actual Disbursement by Donor

Development Partner (Donor)	Actual Disbursement		
	2011	2012	
	(US\$,000.-)	(US\$,000.-)	%
ADB	6,163	10,987	5.1%
Australia	98,165	86,695	40.5%
Brazil	1,376	1,465	0.7%
Canada	23	46	0.0%
The People's Republic of China	37,882	7,379	3.4%
European Union	10,443	13,316	6.2%
FAO	30	368	0.2%
Finland	656	0	0.0%
Germany	8,545	3,244	1.5%
Global Environment Facility	187	297	0.1%
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	3,675	8,827	4.1%
International Finance Corporation	690	208	0.1%
IOM	382	335	0.2%
Ireland	3,361	4,566	2.1%
Italy	28	241	0.1%
Japan	32,762	20,634	9.6%
Korea	6,883	101	0.0%
Monaco	163	80	0.0%
Netherland	331	52	0.0%
New Zealand	5,878	4,970	2.3%
Norway	8,352	1,911	0.9%
Portugal	922	59	0.0%
Russia	0	247	0.1%
Spain	6,484	4,236	2.0%
Sweden	5,946	2,260	1.1%
Thailand	339	53	0.0%
UN Human Security Trust Fund	362	749	0.3%
UN Women	10	0	0.0%
UNDP	4,850	4,146	1.9%
UNESCO	622	437	0.2%
UNHCR	415	0	0.0%
UNICEF	4,523	4,084	1.9%
United Kingdom	145	296	0.1%
United Nations	0	1,745	0.8%
UNFPA	4,158	3,752	1.8%
United States of America	13,849	17,443	8.2%
UNOCHA	300	298	0.1%
UNOHCHR	377	266	0.1%
WFP	2,674	0	0.0%
WHO	1,923	979	0.5%
World Bank	10,038	7,166	3.3%
TOTAL	283,915	213,935	100.0%

ANNEX 2

2012 Actual Disbursement by Executing Agency

Executing Agency	Actual Disbursement	
	2011 (US\$,000.-)	2012 (US\$,000.-)
ADB	5,988	2,214
Australia/ AusAID	68,154	70,523
Brazil	608	1,331
European Commission	4,165	3,505
FAO	2,853	934
Germany	10,902	2,835
International Finance Corporation	690	208
ILO	5,441	7,900
IOM	3,554	1,007
Ireland		23
Japan	28,602	18,815
Korea	6	
New Zealand	4,683	4,061
Spain	203	417
Thailand	339	53
The People's Republic of China	37,882	7,379
UN WOMEN	833	1,709
UNCDF	896	1,288
UNICEF	10,878	9,563
UNDP	14,169	11,428
UNESCO	622	437
UNFPA	4,518	3,185
United States of America	13,861	17,776
WHO	1,965	1,022
World Bank	24,662	18,274
WFP	12,229	502

Source: Aid Transparency Portal

*The following table contains Executing Agencies that are also DPs. It does not include International NGOs.

2012 Actual Disbursement by Donor and SDP Pillar/Sub-Pillar (1/3)

	Social Capital						Infrastructure Development						Economic Development						Institutional Framework								
	Education and Training	Health	Social Inclusion	Environment	Culture and Heritage	Uncaterorized to Sub-Pillars	Roads and Bridges	Water and Sanitation	Electricity	Sea Ports	Airports	Telecommunications	Uncaterorized to Sub-Pillars	Rural Development	Agriculture	Petroleum	Tourism	Private Sector Investment	Uncaterorized to Sub-Pillars	Security	Defense	Foreign Affairs	Justice	Public Sector Management and Good Governance	ADN and EPIA	Uncaterorized to Sub-Pillars	
(US\$ million)																											
ADB	0.01	0.12					7.80	1.50					1.60											0.01			
Australia	13.80	11.40	2.80	2.10		2.40	2.00	3.20					0.46	0.43	4.70	8.50				2.40	19.60			3.00	9.50		0.46
Brazil	1.30	0.13																									
Canada																								0.05			
People's Republic of China													6.90									0.47					
European Union	1.70	0.24	0.37				1.90	0.72						0.68	3.70		0.14		0.06	0.96			0.74	2.00		0.08	
FAO			0.18											0.18													
Finland																											
Germany	0.03		0.74										0.88	0.28	0.89				0.40			0.03					
Global Environment Facility				0.15				0.11							0.04												
Global Fund		8.80																									
IFC																		0.10						0.10			

2012 Actual Disbursement by Donor and SDP Pillar/Sub-Pillar (2/3)

	Social Capital						Infrastructure Development						Economic Development						Institutional Framework							
	Education and Training	Health	Social Inclusion	Environment	Culture and Heritage	Uncaterorized to Sub-Pillars	Roads and Bridges	Water and Sanitation	Electricity	Sea Ports	Airports	Telecommunications	Uncaterorized to Sub-Pillars	Rural Development	Agriculture	Petroleum	Tourism	Private Sector Investment	Uncaterorized to Sub-Pillars	Security	Defense	Foreign Affairs	Justice	Public Sector Management and Good Governance	ADN and EPIA	Uncaterorized to Sub-Pillars
(US\$ million)																										
IOM			0.05			0.15																	0.14			
Ireland	1.10		1.40										0.00					1.00				0.05		1.00		
Italy	0.12																							0.12		
Japan	2.00	0.78	0.50	0.20			4.10	2.40		4.70				2.10				0.36				0.25		2.20	1.10	
Korea	0.01																		0.09							
Monaco													0.01	0.07												
Netherlands	0.05																									
New Zealand	3.20					0.02								0.21					0.02	1.20				0.37		
Norway	0.60		0.24					0.09															0.51	0.47		
Portugal																							0.06			
Russia			0.25																							
Spain		0.85	2.40										0.10	0.28					0.31				0.07			
Sweden	1.50	0.32	0.32																				0.29	0.16		

2012 Actual Disbursement by Donor and SDP Pillar/Sub-Pillar (3/3)

	Social Capital						Infrastructure Development							Economic Development						Institutional Framework						
	Education and Training	Health	Social Inclusion	Environment	Culture and Heritage	Uncaterorized to Sub-Pillars	Roads and Bridges	Water and Sanitation	Electricity	Sea Ports	Airports	Telecommunications	Uncaterorized to Sub-Pillars	Rural Development	Agriculture	Petroleum	Tourism	Private Sector Investment	Uncaterorized to Sub-Pillars	Security	Defense	Foreign Affairs	Justice	Public Sector Management and Good Governance	ADN and EPIA	Uncaterorized to Sub-Pillars
(US\$ million)																										
Thailand													0.03	0.03												
UN	0.54																						1.00	0.22		
UN Human Security Trust Fund			0.34										0.06	0.06									0.28			
UNDEF																										
UNDP	0.41		1.20	0.04		0.13		0.22										0.16	0.12	0.36				0.55	1.00	
UNESCO	0.30		0.08	0.06																						
UNFPA	0.25	2.30	0.25			0.74																		0.25		
UNICEF	1.80	0.14	1.20					0.32																0.23		0.44
UNOCHA	0.30																									
UNOHCHR	0.01		0.06																					0.19		
USAID	1.70	2.60	1.10	0.30		0.08								4.70						0.49				3.50	2.90	
WFP																										
WHO		0.98																								
World Bank	1.40	0.22	0.81	0.04			3.30		0.78					0.18											0.40	