



Seminário Panorama Orçamental 2025
16 e 17 de outubro de 2024, Luquiçá

National Budget Through the lens of the Strategic Development Plan (2011-2030) and the SDGs



Several factors shaping the global macroeconomic context

Geopolitical fragmentation: while the globalization is not in decline, it is becoming more regional and more political:

- The violent conflicts (in Gaza, Lebanon) did not have immediate implications on the global economy, but contribute to uncertainty and create fissures;
- Growing focus on the supply chain resilience;
- Proactive industrial policy in some developed countries with protectionist tendencies

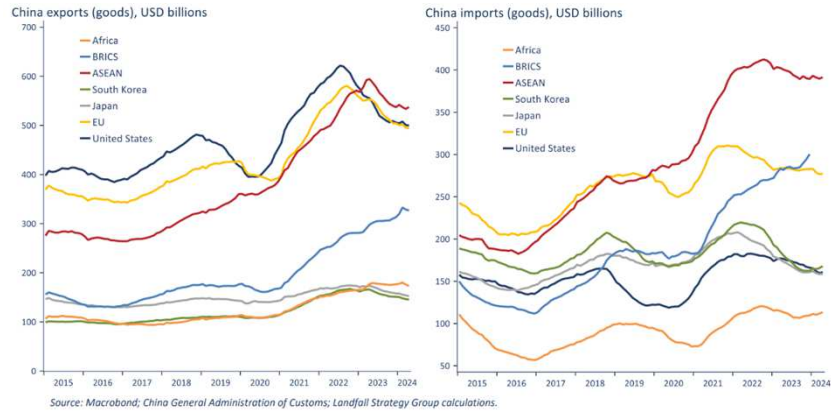
Changing macro environment as countries respond to changing context:

- Higher Government spending and debt (e.g. Indonesia)
- Higher inflation, also exacerbated by demographic, technological and climate-related dynamics as well as strategic competition.

Reconfiguration of supply chains around the world and in Asia and Pacific

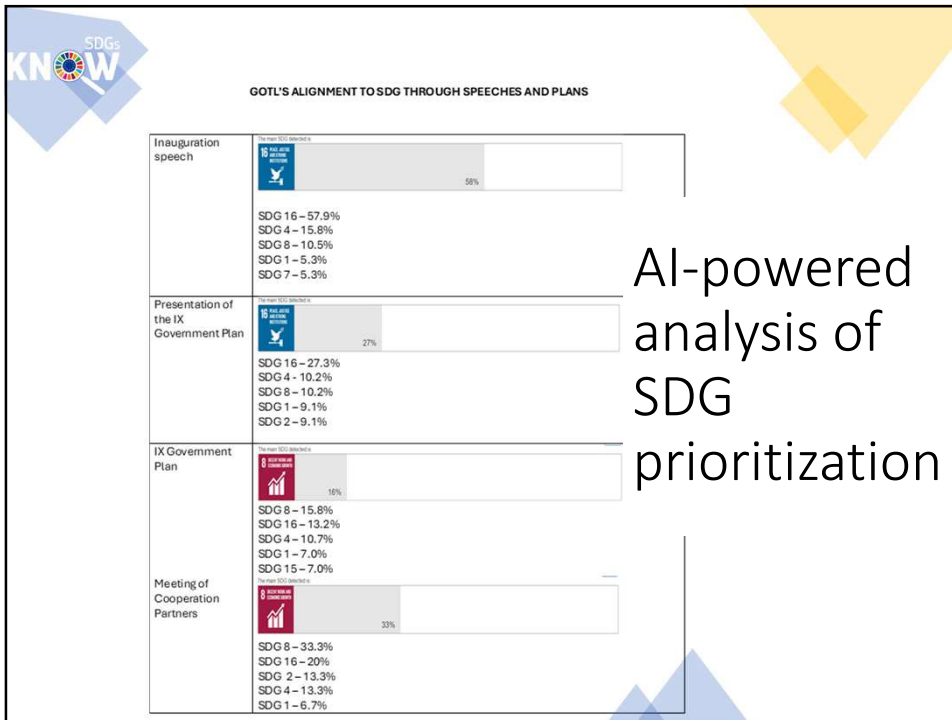
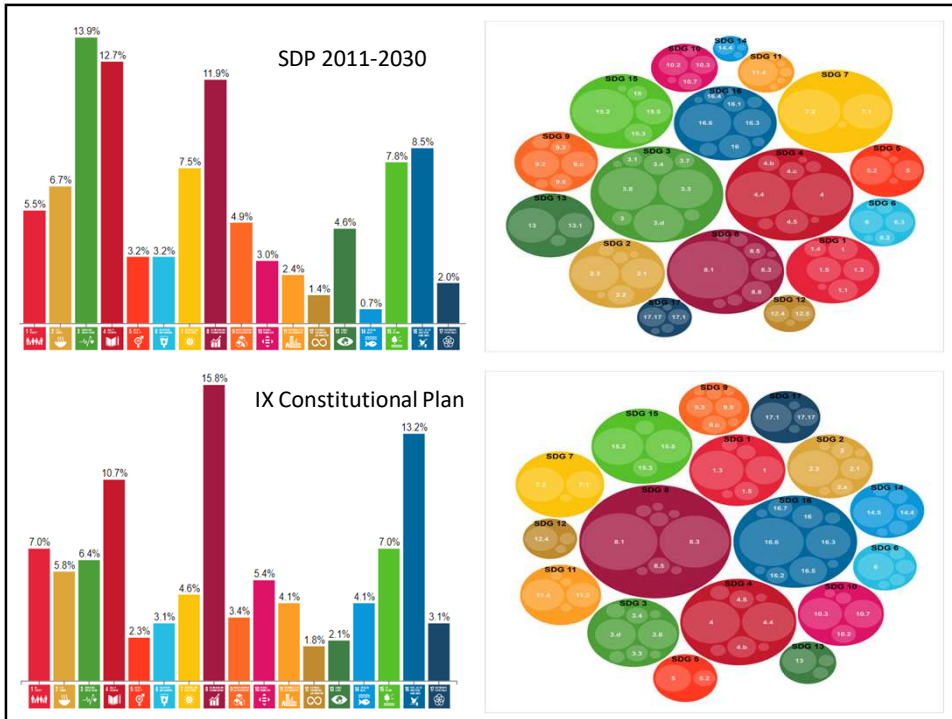
- ASEAN emerging as a significant trading partner for China.

Several factors shaping the global macroeconomic context (cont.)

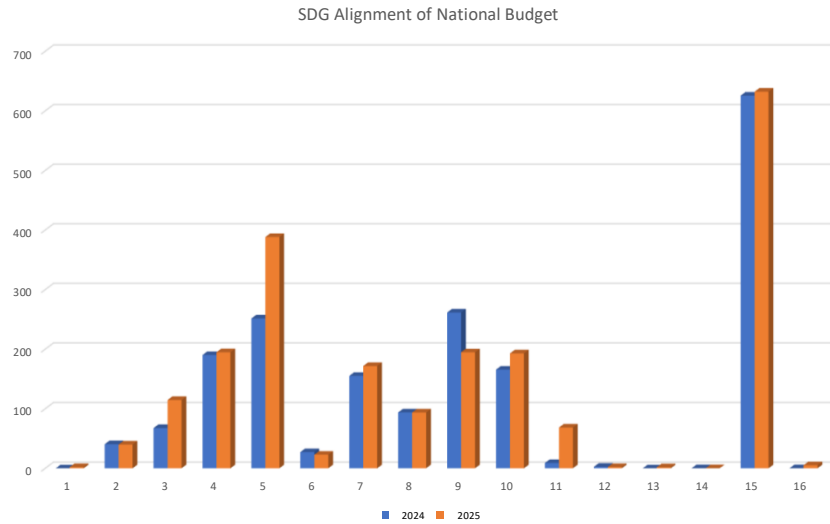


SDG Progress in Asia and the Pacific and in Timor-Leste





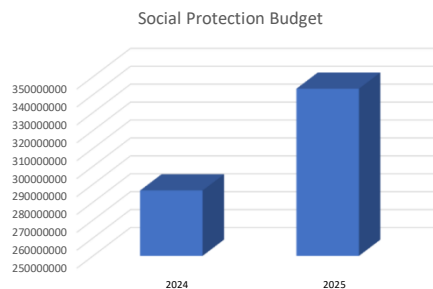
National Budget SDG Alignment



SDG 1: End poverty in all forms everywhere

Timor-Leste Poverty Profile: 48.3 percent of the population in Timor-Leste (637 thousand people in 2021) is multidimensionally poor while an additional 26.8 percent is classified as vulnerable to multidimensional poverty (354 thousand people in 2021). (Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index 2023)

Alternative approach to trace SDG 1 allocation could focus on **SDG 1.3: Social Protection Systems for all**, including and Floors, as it is key to eradicating poverty and building prosperity



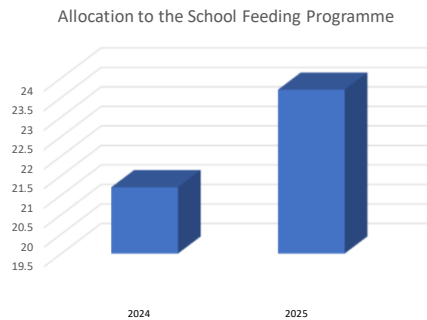
SDG 1: Possible Interlinkages



SDG 2: Zero Hunger

In the 2024 Global Hunger Index, Timor-Leste ranks 104th out of the 127 countries with sufficient data to calculate 2024 GHI scores. With a score of 27.0, Timor-Leste has a level of hunger that is serious. (Global Hunger Index)

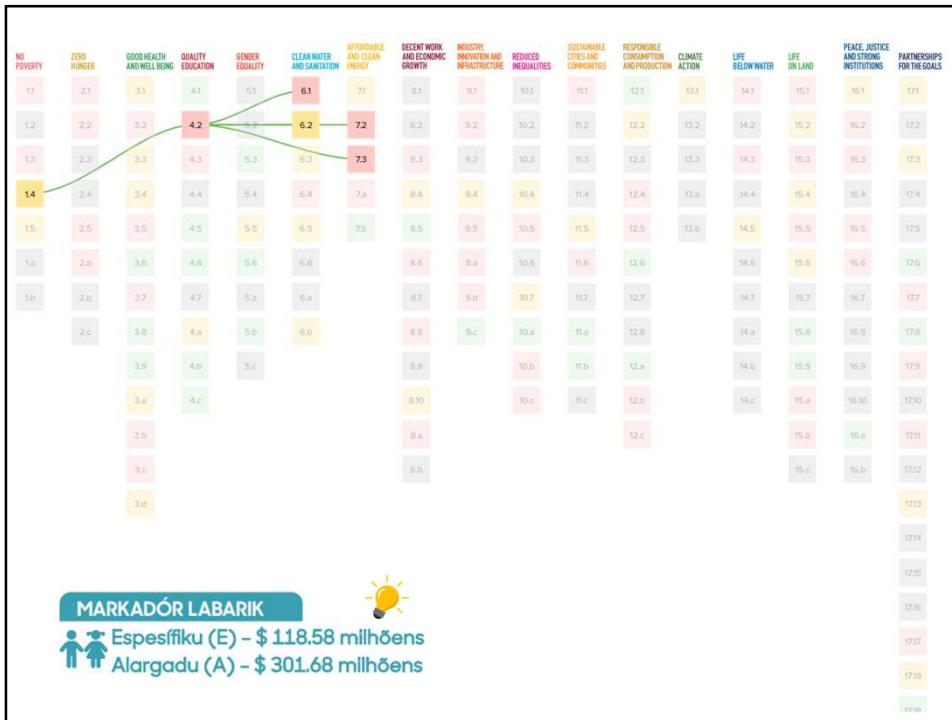
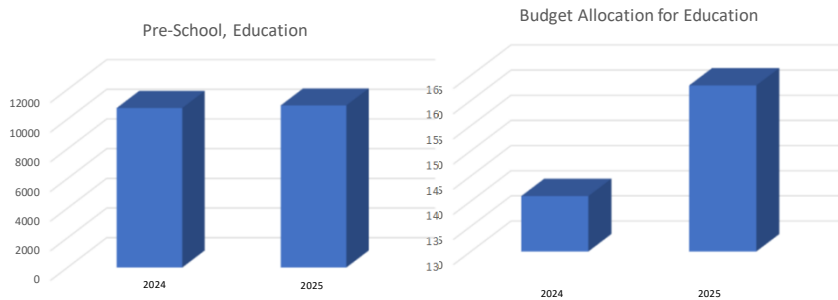
Allocation to the **School Feeding Programme** increased by \$2.5 million





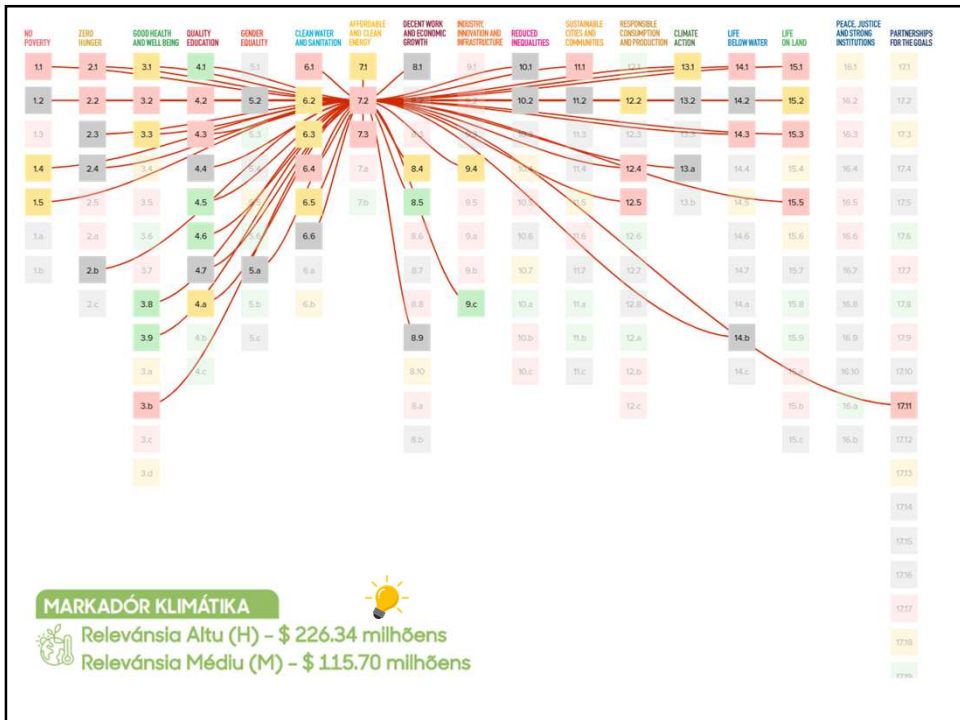
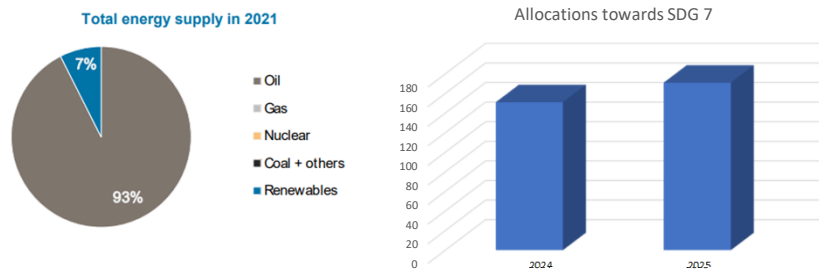
SDG 4: Quality Education

•Only 20 percent of preschool-aged children in Timor-Leste are enrolled in school. Nearly 37 percent of rural youth (15-24) are illiterate, compared to just six percent in urban areas. Approximately 70 percent of grade one students don't meet basic learning outcomes. 66 percent of basic education schools do not have functioning toilets.



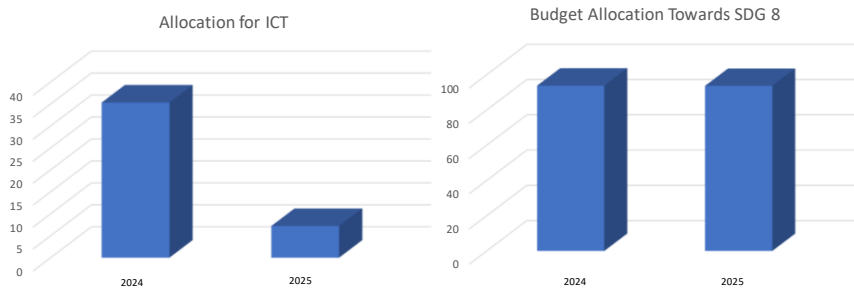
SDG 7: Access to Affordable and Clean Energy

- In the Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 (SDP), it has a commitment to achieve 50% **renewable energy** use by 2030, across the nation. Currently the energy mix is dominated by fossil fuels.



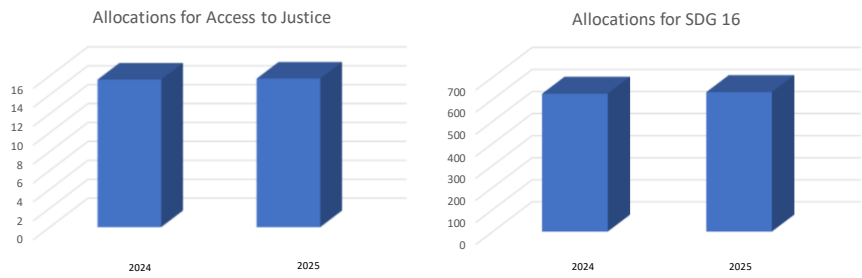
SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth

- The labour force participation rate was 30.5 per cent overall, with a sharp disparity between women (24.2 per cent) and men (36.9 per cent). (ILO Labour Force Survey 2021)



SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

Timor-Leste is well known for its achievements in building democratic institutions and it is one of the authors of SDG16.



NO POVERTY	ZERO HUNGER	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	QUALITY EDUCATION	GENDER EQUALITY	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	REDUCED INEQUALITIES	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	CLIMATE ACTION	LIFE BELOW WATER	LIFE ON LAND	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	PARTNERS FOR THE GOALS
1.1	2.1	3.1	4.1	5.1	6.1	7.1	8.1	9.1	10.1	11.1	12.1	13.1	14.1	15.1	16.1	17.1
1.2	2.2	3.2	4.2	5.2	6.2	7.2	8.2	9.2	10.2	11.2	12.2	13.2	14.2	15.2	16.2	17.2
1.3	2.3	3.3	4.3	5.3	6.3	7.3	8.3	9.3	10.3	11.3	12.3	13.3	14.3	15.3	16.3	17.3
1.4	2.4	3.4	4.4	5.4	6.4	7.4	8.4	9.4	10.4	11.4	12.4	13.4	14.4	15.4	16.4	17.4
1.5	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.5	7.5	8.5	9.5	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.5
1.a	2.a	3.a	4.a	5.a	6.a	7.a	8.a	9.a	10.a	11.a	12.a	13.a	14.a	15.a	16.a	17.a
1.b	2.b	3.b	4.b	5.b	6.a	7.b	8.b	9.b	10.b	11.b	12.b	13.b	14.b	15.b	16.b	17.b
	2.c	3.c	4.c	5.c	6.b	7.c	8.c	9.c	10.c	11.c	12.c	13.c	14.c	15.c	16.c	17.c
		3.a	4.a				8.d		10.d	11.d	12.d		14.d	15.d	16.d	17.d
		3.b	4.b				8.e		10.e	11.e	12.e		14.e	15.e	16.e	17.e
		3.c					8.f		10.f	11.f	12.f		14.f	15.f	16.f	17.f
		3.d							10.g	11.g	12.g		14.g	15.g	16.g	17.g
													14.h	15.h	16.h	17.h
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Conclusions

With deadline for SDP and the SDGs approaching systematic application of analytical tools (including SDG budgeting) can help **prioritize scarce resources** for strategic priorities.

The **core parliamentary roles** of law-making, budgeting, oversight and representation of constituency interests are all critical to the full implementation, strategic prioritization and acceleration of the SDGs.

Handbook on Parliament's Role in Implementing the SDGs can provide guidelines in this process.