



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
18 July 2020

Original: English
English, French and Spanish only

United Nations Children's Fund

Executive Board

Second regular session 2020

8–11 September 2020

Item 5 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Country programme document

Timor-Leste

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Timor-Leste is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$5,615,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$40,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2021 to 2025.

*E/ICEF/2020/17.

Note: The present document was processed in its entirety by UNICEF.



Programme rationale

1. The UNICEF country programme 2021–2025 marks a critical moment in the organization's support to Timor-Leste as the country accelerates its efforts to meet the Sustainable Development Goals to significantly reduce poverty, remain a stable and peaceful nation and graduate from the least developed country classification.
2. Timor-Leste is a small island nation, and with the restoration of its independence in 2002, it is also one of the world's youngest countries. It has a population of 1.293 million¹, of whom 69 per cent live in rural areas and 44.5 per cent are aged under 18. The 10- to 24-year-old age group accounts for one third of the population,² with a potential for demographic dividend if the fertility rates continue to decline.
3. While Timor-Leste benefited from high levels of economic growth until 2016, prolonged political uncertainty and high dependence on rapidly reducing oil revenue is hindering the country's economic development. Poverty levels have declined but remain high, particularly for children in rural areas but also for poor children in urban areas. Access to social services has significantly improved, but inequality in access remains a concern, especially for persons living with disabilities, rural communities and children, women and young people from socially marginalized and poor households.
4. The health of the population has improved substantially in the last decade, but system capacities and access to quality services constitute bottlenecks to further progress. The under-five mortality rate declined from 64 to 41 deaths per 1,000 live births between 2009 and 2016.³ Child mortality is higher among children of mothers with low levels of education (48 deaths per 1,000 live births) and those from poorer households (55 deaths per 1,000 live births). In comparison, neonatal mortality has stagnated, at 19 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2016 compared with 22 in 2009. Maternal mortality dropped from 557 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2009 to 218 in 2016⁴ due to improved antenatal and obstetric care.
5. The stunting rate among children under 5 years of age is strikingly high at 50.2 per cent, higher among boys (53.1 per cent) than girls (47.2 per cent), causing irreversible effects on early childhood development (ECD) and the country's development prospects.⁵ Timor-Leste ranks 110 out of 117 countries on the Global Hunger Index, scoring 34.5 based on high undernourishment, wasting, stunting and child mortality rates.⁶ Key bottlenecks include inadequate infant and young child feeding practices, childhood illnesses and low access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The latter is a critical issue that faces challenges around public financing, high costs of providing access to water in rural areas and lack of sustainable maintenance systems. Households using improved drinking water sources stand at 75 per cent (urban 92/rural 69), while improved sanitation is available for 57 per cent (urban 93/rural 44).⁷
6. Access to education has improved significantly, with a primary net enrolment rate of 89 per cent in 2018 (girls 93/boys 86) compared to 64 per cent in 2005.⁸ Challenges remain in the quality of education, lack of safe water and sanitation at

¹ United Nations population projection figures for 2019.

² Population and Housing Census 2015.

³ Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2016 and 2009–10.

⁴ Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2016 and 2009–10.

⁵ Timor Leste Food and Nutrition Survey 2013.

⁶ Global Hunger Index, Timor-Leste 2019.

⁷ Population and Housing Census 2015.

⁸ Education Management Information System.

schools, which disproportionately affects girls, and high repetition rates. The preschool gross enrolment rate was 21 per cent in 2018, far behind the national target of 50 per cent by 2015.⁹

7. Domestic violence remains a serious issue, affecting women and children who are both witnesses and victims. The 2016 Demographic and Health Survey shows that 30.3 per cent of women aged 15 to 19 years had experienced physical violence since the age of 15, with no progress since 2009 (30.8 per cent). Limited data are available on violence against children; however, several studies have highlighted the widespread practice of physical violence in disciplining children at home and in school. In a small-scale study conducted by UNICEF in 2016, 75 per cent of boys and 67 per cent of girls reported having experienced physical violence by a schoolteacher in the previous 12 months.¹⁰

8. Birth registration rates have increased from 53.6 in 2010¹¹ but remain low at 60.4 per cent of children under 5 years of age, of whom only 29.2 per cent have a birth certificate. Fewer children in urban areas are registered, with only 51.7 per cent registered compared to 63.9 per cent in rural areas.¹²

9. Adolescents and youth are crucially important to national development but often lack access to health information and services; education and skills development outside of formal education, especially for pregnant adolescent girls; viable job opportunities; and civic engagement and participation, including in local governance. The lower secondary net enrolment rate is low at 60 per cent among girls and 47 per cent among boys. Child marriage and pregnancy remain common, especially in rural areas, with 19 per cent of women aged 20 to 24 reporting being married before the age of 18 years. The adolescent birth rate is 51 births per 1,000 for girls aged 15 to 19.¹³

10. Timor-Leste has a multipronged social protection programme, with cash transfer schemes, contributory social security, free health care and school feeding. However, social transfers are often too small and insufficiently distributed to bring vulnerable families out of poverty. Significant inefficiencies remain in the execution of these schemes, including beneficiary registration and payment modalities.

11. Despite successes in ensuring peace and stability, political uncertainty has hindered efforts to accelerate progress on sustainable development, and challenges to effective and efficient governance remain. Public financial management is hampered by inadequate and ineffective social spending due to limited strategic planning capacities and insufficient attention to equity. The decentralization process, seen as key to modernizing public administration, has been slow and ineffectual.

12. Timor-Leste is vulnerable to climate emergencies and natural hazards. The country has experienced recurrent strong winds, flooding, drought, landslides and a rising sea level. Timor-Leste carries a median score on the Index for Risk Management, with a 2020 Global Risk Index of 4.5.¹⁴ High poverty rates contribute to a limited capacity to cope with disasters¹⁵ and shocks, including the ongoing coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) crisis. Climate projections in Timor-Leste predict further weather-

⁹ Education Management Information System.

¹⁰ UNICEF, Ministry of Education Youth and Sport and the Commission for the Rights of the Child, *Study on Violence Against Children in and around Educational Settings* (2016).

¹¹ Population and Housing Census 2010.

¹² Population and Housing Census 2015.

¹³ Population and Housing Census 2015.

¹⁴ Timor-Leste: Disaster Management Reference Handbook (October 2019).

¹⁵ World Bank, *Timor-Leste systematic country diagnostic: Pathways for a new economy and sustainable livelihoods* (2018).

related challenges, including wetter and hotter periods and increased risks of epidemic outbreaks and food insecurity.

13. The extensive experience of UNICEF in promoting child and adolescent rights in Timor-Leste is well-recognized, built on longstanding collaboration with the Government, United Nations entities and development partners, and strong partnerships with civil society organizations (CSOs). Owing to its equity focus and its ability to bridge the humanitarian and development divide, UNICEF is uniquely positioned as a trusted policy dialogue facilitator to leverage public and private resources towards building and strengthening social systems and services, fostering innovation, promoting adolescent and youth civic engagement, mobilizing families and communities, and strengthening and broadening advocacy and strategic partnerships.

14. Lessons learned from the 2015–2020 country programme – which have been confirmed through programme reviews, evaluations and consultations with partners – point to successful implementation and measurable results for children, but also remaining challenges in the Government’s capacity to scale up and sustain UNICEF-supported programmes. In response, UNICEF will emphasize scalability in programme design through multifaceted and expanded partnerships, including with the private sector, costing analysis, sector reform, alternative delivery mechanisms, advocacy and leveraging, and expanding local capacities. Another lesson learned through engagement with adolescents demonstrated that they see themselves as key changemakers, evidenced by their focus on what they can do rather than what they need from others. This shows that supporting their actions, and not just their participation, should be further prioritized in UNICEF programming.

15. These priorities will be executed through four interdependent programme outcomes: (a) child survival and development; (b) learning; (c) child protection; and (d) inclusion and participation.

Programme priorities and partnerships

16. The vision guiding the country programme is to contribute to national efforts so that all children and adolescents progressively fulfil their basic rights to survival, care, learning, protection and participation to reach their full potential in safe, healthy and green communities.

17. The UNICEF country programme is guided by the Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan, 2011–2030, particularly the chapters on social capital and institutional frameworks, builds on national sectoral frameworks, and aligns with and supports the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Cross-cutting issues of poverty, gender equality, disability, climate action, ECD, adolescents, violence and social norms will connect programme outcomes.

18. The country programme is fully integrated with the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), 2021–2025. The UNSDCF focuses on developing capacities and strengthening systems of Timorese institutions and on empowering the most vulnerable rights-holders (women, children, the poor and rural communities) to ensure that no one is left behind. The UNSDCF will focus on six interrelated priority outcomes: (1) nutrition, food security and sustainable agriculture; (2) sustainable economic opportunities and decent work for all; (3) access to quality education and lifelong learning outcomes and skills; (4) quality health care and well-being; (5) accountable, inclusive and participatory governance and quality public services; and (6) sustainable management of natural resources and resilience to climate change.

19. The overarching theory of change of the UNICEF country programme is as follows: if communities, families, children, adolescents and youth are positively engaged in innovative solutions to the development and protection of girls and boys; if social service systems are strengthened and providers improve their capacities and accountability to provide quality essential social services for children and families; if the Government develops, finances and operationalizes equitable and gender-sensitive policies that strengthen systems in social sectors; and if opinion leaders, development actors and the private sector support children's rights and integrate a child lens in their activities; then children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable, will be empowered, healthier, more educated and productive and safer.

20. UNICEF will expand gender-responsive interventions such as alternative education pathways for adolescent mothers, menstrual health and hygiene and nutrition for adolescent girls, targeted interventions for adolescent girl survivors and those at risk of violence, and male involvement in effective parenting, with sex-disaggregated data collected to the extent possible.

21. The programme will prioritize working with and for adolescents on alternative learning pathways and twenty-first century skills, innovation, environmental protection, child marriage and teenage pregnancy, and empowerment, civic engagement and participation of girls, boys, and children of diverse gender, including their role as agents of change. Social and digital media will engage adolescents and youth, providing them with information and platforms for engagement, with special attention to online protection and addressing gender-related barriers.

22. To leverage results for children and adolescents, UNICEF will expand joint programming with United Nations entities in support of the United Nations development system reform and under the coordination of the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations system. UNICEF will also strengthen partnerships with development partners – bilateral, multilateral and nongovernmental organizations – and expand collaboration with the private sector to strengthen advocacy for children. Partnerships with the media and social influencers will play a critical role in programme advocacy.

23. The country programme will prioritize in-depth knowledge and evidence generation and the use of disaggregated data on emerging and cross-cutting issues to better address the needs of children and adolescents in rural and urban poor areas, linked to ongoing discussions around the 2030 Agenda.

Child survival and development

24. To address stagnant neonatal mortality rates and the high burden of undernutrition among Timorese children, the child survival and development outcome aims to ensure that undernutrition and neonatal mortality are reduced through equitable and inclusive access to and utilization of quality and environment-friendly health, nutrition and WASH services, with a special focus on children, adolescents and women of reproductive age.

25. This outcome will contribute to the: National Health Sector Strategic Plan (2011–2030); National Strategy on Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (2020–2025); National Health Sector Nutrition Strategic Plan (2020–2025); National Strategic Plan for Rural Sanitation (2013); and National Basic Sanitation Policy (2012). Partnerships with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Health Organization (WHO), will contribute to UNSDCF outcomes 1, 3, 4 and 6. The programme will prioritize greater alignment between policy, planning and national

budgeting for effective scale-up of high-impact interventions, including cross-sectoral ECD and nurturing care. It will support a strong legislative framework and effective policy enactment and enforcement.

26. UNICEF will accelerate efforts to improve coverage of high-impact nutrition interventions, including improving nutrient intake and care of pregnant mothers, infant and young child feeding and care practices, detection and treatment of acute malnutrition, provision of micronutrient supplements, deworming and use of iodized salt. UNICEF will support implementation of multisectoral national nutrition policies, strategies and guidelines; strengthening of governance, coordination and accountability mechanisms; social and behaviour change communication; and generation and use of evidence to inform programme and policy.

27. UNICEF will support maternal, neonatal and child health (MNCH), including antenatal care, essential newborn care, postnatal care, immunization, and community case management of pneumonia and diarrhoea, supporting efforts towards universal health coverage. UNICEF will focus on systems strengthening for improved service delivery and promoting family and community behaviour and practices around MNCH and adolescent health. To ensure synergy of efforts and impact, interventions will converge with nutrition interventions at local levels.

28. UNICEF will support WASH services in rural communities, and increasingly in urban areas, advocating for increased public financing of affordable water and sanitation supply, promoting innovation and partnerships on climate-resilience, strengthening community, market and finance-based approaches to total sanitation, strengthening social and behaviour change communication, providing technical assistance to the provision of disability-accessible and age-appropriate WASH facilities, including improving menstrual health and hygiene, improving WASH in health facilities, and convergence with ECD programming.

29. The programme will be risk-informed and support risk reduction and emergency preparedness across systems and in communities, including for epidemics. It will prioritize local community engagement and improved accountability to ensure individual and communal buy-in and demand for MNCH, adolescent health, nutrition and WASH services.

Learning

30. The learning outcome will contribute to ensuring that children and adolescents, irrespective of gender, ability, socio-economic and geographic status, are in age-appropriate learning pathways stimulated by a positive policy environment and social norms. It is aligned to the National Education Strategic Plan 2011–2030, Education Strategic Plan 2020–2024 and National Strategy for WASH in Pre-Schools and Basic Schools and Costed Action Plan. Partnerships with UNDP, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), WFP and WHO will contribute to UNSDCF outcome 3.

31. The learning programme will proactively tackle equity issues, building on lessons from the COVID-19 response, including the use of innovative measures to reach children with disabilities, and blended learning through offline and online platforms. UNICEF will provide support as the sector-lead agency to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, and other key ministries, to strengthen capacities to plan, execute and monitor results-based and gender- and disability-sensitive plans and budgets. It will focus on strengthening the Government's central role in quality assurance and standard setting, including enactment of the ECD policy.

32. The programme will prioritize early learning and promote school readiness. To accelerate access to quality pre-primary education, especially for those in disadvantaged, rural and remote communities, UNICEF will advocate for at least one year of free and universal preschool, promote a play-based approach to early learning, strengthen involvement of communities and caregivers, and promote innovative and alternative models that complement traditional centre-based programmes.

33. UNICEF will strengthen the capacity of teachers and education policymakers to deliver quality basic and secondary education and to better support children and adolescent learning. This will include building the capacity of teacher education institutions to improve learning outcomes and to integrate twenty-first century skills, such as critical thinking and creativity throughout the curriculum.

34. The programme will support increased access to inclusive, equitable, relevant and quality education and innovative learning pathways to ensure that out-of-school children, children with disabilities, adolescents, young mothers, and working children in rural and urban poor areas continue to learn, either through formal or non-formal education.

35. UNICEF will adopt social mobilization strategies and partnerships with local communities for improved enrolment, continuity, attendance and learning. It will also focus on addressing beliefs, practices and social norms that adversely affect access to quality learning and education, notably those related to gender, early motherhood, disabilities, age or socio-economic status.

36. Through its emergency cluster leadership, UNICEF will seek to minimize the impact of climate-related disasters, environmental degradation and pandemics on learning and build capacity at all levels, through skills-based training, in climate risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response.

Child protection

37. The child protection outcome will ensure girls and boys increasingly benefit from an effective child protection system and quality services, and adoption of positive behaviours at family and societal levels that prevent and respond to violence and promote a protective environment. It is aligned to the Government's National Action Plan for Children in Timor-Leste (2016–2020), National Action Plan on Gender-Based Violence (2017–2021), Child and Family Welfare Policy (2015) and Law Against Domestic Violence (2010). Partnerships with UN-Women and the Human Rights Advisor's Unit will contribute to UNSDCF outcomes 3 and 5.

38. UNICEF will assist the Government to further strengthen the child protection system to reduce violence, abuse and neglect, improve child and family welfare, enhance justice for children and adolescents and strengthen birth registration. It will support child protection partners, including the Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion and the Ministry of Justice, in the development, financing and implementation of legislative and policy frameworks to regulate and standardize care and protection services for children and adolescents, including coordination, monitoring and evaluation.

39. The programme will support the development of a strong child protection workforce to provide prevention and response services, including supporting justice sector agencies to apply principles of child-friendly justice and juvenile crime prevention, and to build cross-sectoral capacity and linkages to improve birth registration. A key focus will be to establish greater educational opportunities and higher professional standards for the social welfare workforce in the areas of child protection and gender-based violence. Capacity-building of partners, institutional strengthening at scale and utilization of innovative approaches will contribute to

increased access to quality and gender-sensitive protection and care services by vulnerable boys, girls and adolescents.

40. A social movement of advocates and agents of change will be built to engage children, adolescents, parents, caregivers and communities to prevent and respond to violence and family separation by tackling persistent attitudes and behaviours that perpetuate violence. Positive social and gender norms will be promoted through the nurturing care framework, parenting interventions, communication for behaviour change, teachers' training on non-violence and community engagement around child protection practices.

41. The programme will support government agencies and CSOs to gain the knowledge, tools, resources and authority needed to strengthen family's roles as stakeholders and agents of change. It will enhance the capacity of the Commission on the Rights of the Child to promote, safeguard and monitor child rights, providing technical assistance to establish appropriate complaint mechanisms, referral procedures and follow-up.

Inclusion and participation

42. The inclusion and participation outcome aims to ensure that children, particularly the most marginalized, benefit from pro-poor and equity-focused plans and budgets and systematic inclusion in decision-making and solution-finding processes. It is aligned with the National Action Plan for Children in Timor-Leste (2016–2020), National Youth Policy (2016–2020) and Public Administration Reform. Partnerships with the International Labour Organization, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA and UN-Women will contribute to UNSDCF outcomes 2, 5 and 6.

43. UNICEF will support the Ministry of Finance to build its capacity to measure and respond to poverty and inequities. This will include evidence generation on monetary and multidimensional poverty, integrating a risk lens and reflecting first-hand experiences by adolescents and youth. UNICEF will engage stakeholders, across the budget cycle, to ensure that planning and budgeting is evidence-based and equity-focused, and will assist the Government to strengthen its social protection framework to achieve broader coverage, improved efficiency and greater shock-responsiveness.

44. The programme will focus on strengthening participatory local governance, ensuring that children, adolescents and youth voices and issues are better integrated within local processes. UNICEF will support evidence-generation on capacity gaps at the decentralized level, with particular emphasis on planning, budgeting and inclusiveness; build capacities to facilitate meaningful participation; strengthen existing mechanisms for adolescent and youth participation; and support the development of child-responsive social accountability initiatives. These actions will help to ensure local government decisions are supportive of children's and adolescents' well-being and social inclusion.

45. UNICEF will raise awareness of children's rights among children, adolescents and youth, and will empower them to act as agents of positive change on social, economic, climate and environmental issues, with a focus on those most left behind, particularly children with disabilities. The programme will support greater access to information capacity-building on topics such as life skills and youth innovation. Government and other stakeholders' initiatives will be leveraged to achieve at-scale programming.

46. Collaboration with opinion leaders, including religious figures and youth advocates, will expand to gain greater visibility for children's issues and to influence action for the most disadvantaged. The private sector will be an important focus, in

its capacity as an influencer of economic and political life and as a duty-bearer encouraged to protect and promote children's rights.

Programme effectiveness

47. The programme effectiveness outcome ensures that the country programme is efficiently designed, monitored, managed, evaluated and supported to meet quality standards in achieving results. The outcome includes cross-sectoral support for gender issues; ECD; adolescent development; communication for development; emergency preparedness and response; disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation; public advocacy, external communications and partnerships; planning, monitoring and evaluation; and supply, logistics and other operational support. The outcome facilitates UNICEF country presence, guides cooperation towards implementation of the UNSDCF, enhances the effectiveness of programmes at subnational and national levels and promotes engagement with local communities and non-State actors.

Summary budget table

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Child survival and development	840	16 000	16 840
Learning	840	12 000	12 840
Child protection	1 125	6 000	7 125
Inclusion and participation	1 685	4 000	5 685
Programme effectiveness	1 125	2 000	3 125
Total	5 615	40 000	45 615

Programme and risk management

48. The Ministry of Finance is the main coordinating body providing strategic direction for UNICEF cooperation with the Government and coordinating the UNSDCF implementation and monitoring. Through agreed United Nations joint workplans and UNICEF annual workplans, UNICEF will work with United Nations entities and government ministries at the national and subnational levels to ensure efficient and effective programme implementation, monitoring and reporting, including through midyear and annual reviews. UNICEF will contribute to UNSDCF coordination mechanisms by participating in the joint UNSDCF Steering committee, to be coordinated by the Resident Coordinator and Ministry of Finance, and in the UNSDCF results groups. An annual review will be undertaken of the UNSDCF management and achievements, indicating UNICEF contributions.

49. A significant risk to the country programme implementation is the limited amount of government resources allocated for investments in children, reduced government revenue, a decline in official development assistance, stagnant economic growth, corruption and vulnerability to disasters and shocks, including pandemics and climate-induced disasters.

50. As a mitigation strategy, UNICEF prioritizes evidence-based advocacy to protect social sectors, provision of technical assistance to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of government spending, technical support to the Government to access external resources, support to Government in risk-informed programming, and assessment and monitoring of risks related to climate change and natural hazards.

51. Innovative and result-focused programming will drive engagement with bilateral donors, multi-donor global and country-level partnerships, international foundations, private sector and UNICEF National Committees as sources of financial resources for the country programme, supplemented by UNICEF regular (core) resources.

52. This CPD outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and UNSDCF outcomes, and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

Monitoring and evaluation

53. The results and resources framework forms the basis for monitoring programme results, and the country programme's contribution to the UNSDCF outcomes, and is supported by the costed evaluation plan. UNICEF monitors results for children through annual management plans, annual workplans and regular meetings to assess progress, constraints and risks to planned results, and to take corrective measures to address bottlenecks, feeding into the results assessment module and country office annual report.

54. UNICEF will provide technical assistance to strengthen existing (health and education) and new (child protection and WASH) sector information systems to ensure the timely generation, analysis and use of reliable information at the national and subnational levels to plan, implement and monitor programme achievements and Sustainable Development Goal targets. This will be undertaken in collaboration with United Nations agencies and partners, through sector coordination mechanisms and joint programmes, when applicable.

55. UNICEF will strengthen the national monitoring and evaluation capacity of the Government and non-governmental organizations by promoting the use of real-time programme monitoring and strengthening the links between findings and the development of policies and strategies. It will support quality data collection and analysis through national surveys, training, supervision and analysis to address data gaps on disaggregation by age, sex and disability status, multidimensional poverty and violence against children.

56. Annual reviews of UNSDCF joint workplans and annual workplans will be conducted to inform necessary strategic shifts commensurate with the changing programme environment. The eTools platform will be deployed to strengthen planning, partnership management and monitoring for results. Support towards innovative, real-time data collection will identify and address bottlenecks to children's access to social and protection services.

57. Evaluations will support learning and accountability for results, focusing on country-led evaluations and joint United Nations evaluations, to build national capacity, maximize cost-effectiveness, and increase use of findings for programme design and financing. UNICEF will support the Government to evaluate the early childhood education and nutrition programmes and will take part in the United Nations evaluation on the cooperation framework. Wherever possible, evaluations will involve national evaluators.

58. A gender and disability review of the country programme is planned for 2021. The results will optimize the ways in which gender issues and disability status are mainstreamed across programme areas and identify where targeted interventions are required.

59. For humanitarian action, UNICEF uses routine programme monitoring data from the Government and partners to complete country office humanitarian performance monitoring and situation reports, and will conduct real-time evaluation in the event of large-scale emergencies.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Timor-Leste – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2021–2025

<p>Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 6, 7, 9, 18, 19, 24, 27–29, 34, 36, 37, 39 and 40.</p> <p>National priorities: Strategic Development Plan, 2011–2030; Sustainable Development Goals 1–6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16</p>
<p>UNSDCF outcomes involving UNICEF: 1) Nutrition, food security and sustainable agriculture; 2) Sustainable economic opportunities and decent work for all; 3) Access to quality education and life-long learning outcomes and skills; 4) Quality health-care and well-being; 5) Accountable, inclusive and participatory governance and quality public services; and 6) Sustainable management of natural resources and resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Outcome indicators measuring change that reflect UNICEF contribution: prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age; prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age; percentage of children aged 3 to 47 months who are developmentally on track on the early child development index score; adult and youth literacy rate; proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel; neonatal mortality rate; under-five mortality rate; maternal mortality ratio; proportion of children aged 12 to 23 months fully vaccinated; adolescent birth rate; proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical and/or, sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months; number of deaths, missing persons and persons displaced and affected by disasters</p>
<p>Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 Goal Areas: 1–5</p>

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
1. By 2025 the rate of undernutrition and neonatal mortality reduced through equitable and inclusive access to and utilization of quality [environment friendly] health, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services with special focus on children, adolescent (boys	Prevalence of childhood wasting (under age 5) B: 11% Timor-Leste Food and Nutrition Survey (TLFNS) 2013 T: <5 % (males/females (M/F))	Ministry of Health National Nutrition Programme database; Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), TLFNS	1.1. Government systems and institutions capacity increased to deliver equitable, accessible and quality maternal, neonatal and child health and immunization services, including in emergencies 1.2. Municipality health workers capacity increased	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, United Nations entities, multilateral and bilateral development	840	16 000	16 840

<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
					<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
and girls) and women of reproductive age	Prevalence of childhood stunting (under age 5) B: 50.2% (TLFNS 2013) T: <40% (M/F)	Ministry of Health National Nutrition Programme database; DHS, TLFNS	to deliver quality nutrition services, address undernutrition and support optimal growth and development. 1.3. Government capacity increased to deliver basic and climate resilient WASH services at households and in institutions (health facilities and schools) 1.4. Key community influencers are capacitated to promote positive social norms and healthy behaviours and increase demand for quality nutrition, health and WASH services.	partners, international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs).			
	Neonatal mortality rate B: 19/1,000 (DHS 2016); T: 15/1,000	DHS					
	Percentage of children aged 12 to 23 years vaccinated with all basic vaccinations (completely vaccinated) B: 49% (DHS 2016); T: >80%	DHS					
	Proportion of people with basic sanitation B: 54% (rural 44%, urban 76%) - Joint Monitoring Programme 2019; T: >90%	Joint Monitoring Programme, DHS, Population and Housing Census					
2. By 2025, children irrespective of gender, ability, socio-economic and geographic status are in age-appropriate learning pathways (traditional or innovative alternate pathways) stimulated by	Youth literacy rate (aged 15 to 24 years) B: 84.4% (Census 2015) T: 95% (M/F)	Population and Housing Census	2.1. Government and partners capacities increased to increase equitable access to quality ECD programmes. 2.2. School leaders and teacher capacity increased to provide quality basic and secondary learning	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, United Nations entities,	840	12 000	12 840
	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who	National Early Childhood Development					

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
positive policy environment and social norms	are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being (SDG 4.2.1) B: 44% for under 4; M-42.7; F-45.2 (DHS 2016) T: 60%	Action Plan results framework, DHS	opportunities and improve learning outcomes. 2.3. Government and partners capacities enhanced to develop and execute innovative and alternative pathways to promote lifelong learning, including in emergencies.	multilateral and bilateral development partners, CSOs, INGOs			
	Participation rate in organized learning one year before the official primary entry age (SDG 4.2.2) B: 33% (EMIS 2019) T: 50%	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	2.4. Families, schools, communities, civil and religious organizations have increased capacities and opportunities to actively promote positive social norms and child-friendly and inclusive learning environments.				
3. By 2025, girls and boys increasingly benefit from a functioning child protection system, quality services, and practice positive behaviours that prevent and respond to violence and promote a protective environment	Women (aged 15 to 19 years) who reported they experienced physical violence in the last 12 months B: 29% (DHS 2016) T: 25%	DHS	3.1. Parliament and Government have improved political will, knowledge, capacities, and evidence to develop and enact laws, policies, regulatory frameworks, and budgets for an effective child protection system, including in emergencies.	Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, Commission on the Rights of the Child; national police, academia, National Institute of Public Administration, United Nations entities, multilateral and bilateral development partners, CSOs and INGOs	1 125	6 000	7 125
	Under-five birth registration rate B: 60.4% (Census 2015) T: 71%	Population and Housing Census	3.2. Child protection workforce has increased capacities, accountability and supervision to deliver, coordinate and monitor child-sensitive protection services.				
	Number of mothers, fathers and caregivers reached through parenting programmes	Programme report	3.3. Children, families, caregivers, and communities have increased knowledge,				

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
	B: 35,000 T: 70,000		skills and attitudes to prevent, reduce and respond to violence.				
4. By 2025 children, particularly the most marginalized, benefit from pro-poor, equity-focused plans and budgets and from systematic inclusion in decision-making and solution-finding processes.	Public spending on health and education as a share of gross domestic product B: 7.5% (5.3% education, 2.2% health) (2016) T: 11%	World Bank databank	4.1. Government capacity and commitment increased to account for child poverty in planning, budgeting and expanded shock-responsive social protection. 4.2. Government capacity at sub-national level increased to ensure participatory, child-responsive planning and budgeting processes and social accountability mechanisms.	Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Solidarity and Inclusion, Ministry of State Administration, Commission on the Rights of the Child, Secretariat of State for Youth and Sports, Secretariat for Social Communications, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Timor-Leste, United Nations entities, multilateral and bilateral development partners, CSOs and INGOs	1 685	4 000	5 685
	Local governments (including municipalities) with implemented plans and budgets that reflect local child priorities, including priorities of the most vulnerable children B: 0 municipalities T: 3 municipalities	Municipal plans	4.3. Children, adolescents, youth and communities are empowered to demand their rights and act as agents of positive change on social, economic and climate issues.				
	Number of adolescent girls and boys aged 15 to 24 who participate in or lead civic engagement initiatives B: 368 (246 girls, 122 boys) (2019) T: 2,500 (1,400 girls, 1,100 boys) (cumulative 2021 – 2025)	Project survey and partner reports	4.4. Key actors, including opinion leaders, donors, the private sector, the media and youth, have increased capacity and commitment to leverage their influence to raise the profile of and drive action on children's issues.				

<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
					<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
5. Programme effectiveness					1 125	2 000	3 125
Total resources					5 615	40 000	45 615