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Better Data, Stronger Governance: Enhancing Government Performance in Timor-Leste

Quarterly Development Partner
Meeting (QDPM)

28 April 2025 – Dili

Purpose of Today's Session

- Introduce UMAD's role in enhancing government performance reporting.
- Highlight the importance of effective M&E for informed decision-making/policy making, budget planning, and accountability.
- Explain the vision and progress of the M&E and performance reporting system.
- Explain how the M&E system will benefit line ministries and development partners, and outline the expectations from each.

MoF/UMAD's Mandate

- Established under Degree law 70/2023 de 14 de Setembro, art. 36
- Establish and operationalize a comprehensive Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) framework aligned with the IX Government Programme, SDP, and SDGs.
- Strengthen strategic planning (MTPs), budgeting, policy effectiveness, accountability, and transparency across government entities.

Why M&E and Performance Reporting is Important for Government?

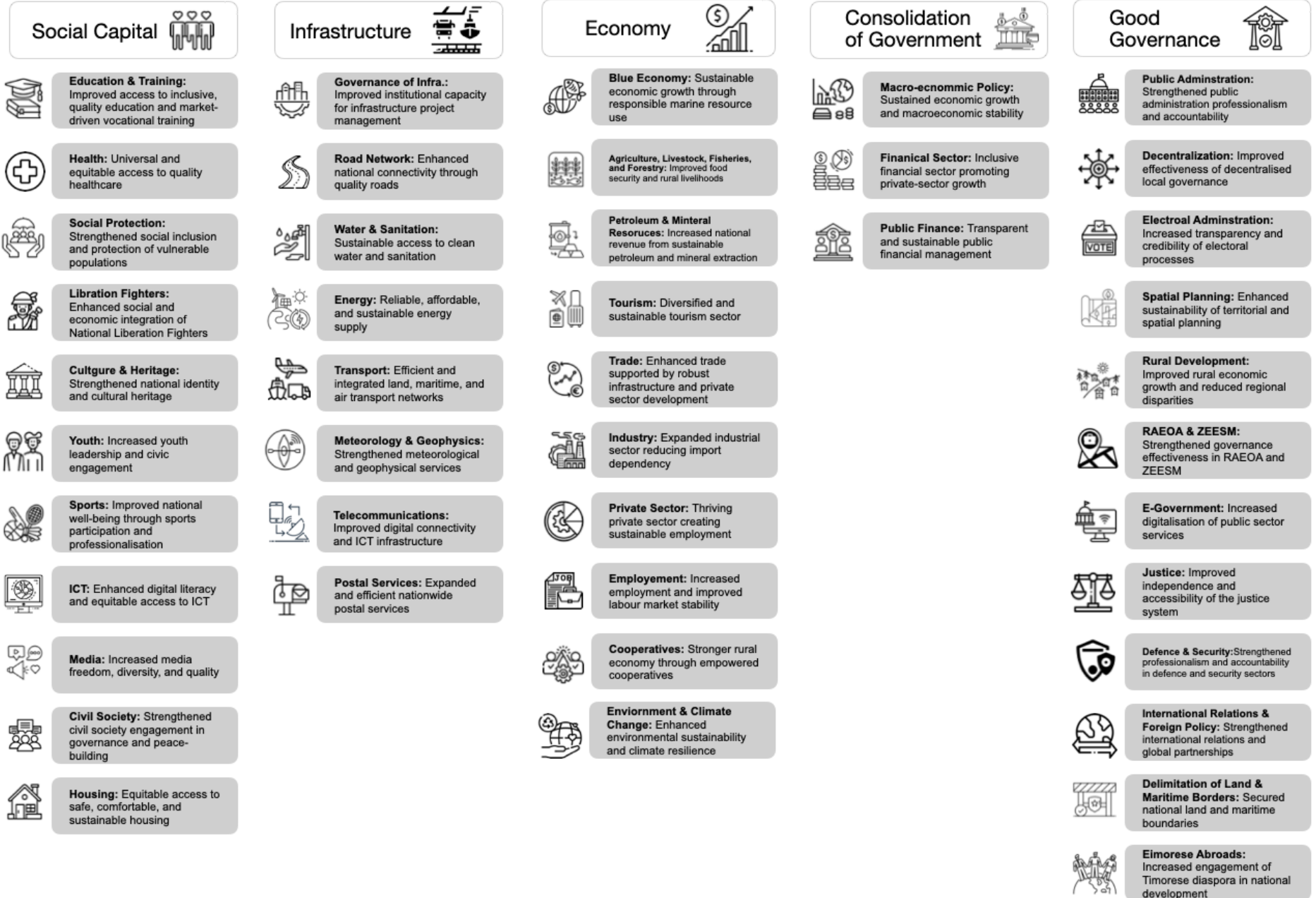
- Enhances **evidence-based** policy and decision-making.
- Ensures **transparency**, accountability, and effectiveness of public investments.
- Helps **track progress** against strategic priorities (IX Government Program, SDP) and international commitments (SDGs).
- Provides **quality data** to inform **budget planning** and **resource allocation**.
- Identifies **best practices** and **lessons learned** for continuous **improvement** (Evaluation)

What MoF/UMAD is Working on for the M&E and Performance Reporting System?

- **Developing a Results Framework (results and indicators):** Aligned with the IX Government Programme, SDP, and SDGs.
- **Indicator Mapping:** Ensuring alignment with IX government priorities, SDP, and SDGs.
- **Baseline Establishment:** Realistic targets based on historical data.
- **Data Collection & Management System:** Robust tools for systematic collection, verification, and visualisation.
- **Enhanced Performance Reports:** Concise/shorter, clear, and timely reporting.
- **Evaluations:** High-value programme evaluations using OECD/DAC criteria.

Results Framework

Long-Term Impact: Timor-Leste is a stable, prosperous, and resilient nation, driven by sustainable economic diversification, good governance, equitable social development, and strengthened national sovereignty, ensuring improved quality of life and inclusive opportunities for all citizens.



Indicator Mapping & Baseline

Indicator	Definition / Explanation	Alignment with IX Government Programme	Alignment with Strategic Development Plan (2011–2030)	Alignment with SDGs	Current/Baseline Value (Year, Source)
Number of Doctors per 10,000 Population	The density of physicians per 10,000 people. This includes generalist and specialist medical doctors. It is an indicator of health workforce strength.	<i>“Increase the number... of specialised doctors and technicians... taking into account a comprehensive package of secondary and tertiary health care”</i> . The Government Programme emphasizes training and recruiting more doctors (especially specialists) for hospitals. It also continues the placement of doctors in health posts (as part of 1 per <i>sucu</i>). All these efforts contribute to increasing the doctors per 10k population.	The SDP oversaw the massive scale-up of Timorese doctors through the Cuba training program. The SDP target was to achieve a doctor density comparable to other ASEAN countries by 2030 (roughly 8–10 per 10k).	SDG 3.c.1: Health worker density (physicians per 10,000). Target: substantially increase health workforce in developing countries.	7.5 per 10,000 (2020) ewsdata.rightsindevelopment.org (≈ 1 doctor per 1,333 people). This rose from 6.2 per 10k in 2013 to 7.56 in 2020, thanks to ~180 new doctors in that period. In absolute terms, TL had ~980 doctors in 2020 (for ~1.3 million population). Doctor density is much improved from <1/10k in 2004, but still below the global average.
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	Number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. It is a key indicator of overall child health and healthcare access in the first year of life.	<i>“Improve... neonatal healthcare”</i> – The Government Programme highlights efforts to expand hospital infrastructure and maternal/child health services timor-leste.gov.tl , which contribute to reducing infant deaths.	The SDP aims for sharp reductions in infant and under-5 mortality by 2030 as part of its human development goals. It calls for quality primary healthcare for all Timorese , which includes immunization, nutrition, and child healthcare to save infant lives. (By 2030 the SDP envisages Timor-Leste approaching regional averages for child survival.)	SDG 3.2.1: Under-5 mortality (infant mortality is a component). Also linked to SDG 3.8 (universal health coverage for children’s health).	41.5 per 1,000 live births (2022) fred.stlouisfed.org . Infant mortality has declined (e.g. ~44. in 2020), <u>but remains high relative to the region.</u>

Expectations from Line Ministries

1. Provide **timely** and **quality data** (indicators) for performance reporting.
2. **Align** strategic plans (MTP, AAP, etc.) and performance reports with the agreed Results Framework.
3. Participate actively in **M&E focal group** meetings.
4. Engage proactively with **capacity-building** and **system enhancement** activities.
5. Support in the **external evaluations**.

Expectations from Development Partners

1. Provide **technical and financial support** for specific data collection activities (e.g., UNICEF supporting out-of-school children data).
2. Support **capacity-building** initiatives to strengthen line ministries' capabilities in data management and reporting.
3. Actively participate in **M&E focal group meetings** and technical discussions.
4. Collaborate closely with UMAD and ministries to ensure **alignment** of development assistance.

Q&A Session

Sessão Pergunta no Resposta