

# East Timor



Norway's involvement in East Timor has remained at a stable level since the country became independent in 2002. In 2007, Norway established an embassy section in East Timor, placed under the embassy in Indonesia.

## Governance

**S** Through the World Bank, Norway provided budget support and funds to strengthen public finance management. The budget support has been crucial to the implementation of the country's National Development Strategy, but will not be continued. Through the UN, Norway supported the reinforcement of the justice sector, strengthening of parliament and a national programme for the promotion of children's and young people's rights. A decentralisation plan was also put in place.

## Petroleum and energy

**💧💡** East Timor is the largest recipient of development assistance under the Oil for Development programme. In 2007, Norway financed a number of advisers related to the sector, including in the fields of oil taxation, investment, asset management, geology and negotiations law. Negotiations on a new

five-year phase of cooperation were initiated with signing scheduled for 2008. Norway is also a central donor in the sectors of hydropower and electricity supply. Construction of dams and generator housing for East Timor's first hydropower plant in Gariuai was started and largely completion, providing employment for more than 1,200 Timorese. 820 street lamps were installed in the capital Dili, and repairs of broken pre-payment meters were completed.

## Peace and reconciliation

**🌿** Through the Norwegian Refugee Council, Norway has contributed funds to help internally displaced persons in the aftermath of the crisis in 2006. The funds have been spent on building temporary housing for internally displaced persons and on improving conditions inside the actual refugee camps. Norway has also supported an anti-violence project under the auspices of the Catholic Church. Special envoy Gunnar Stålsett's involvement was important for the reconciliation effort after the crisis in 2006.

## Women and gender equality

**♀️** Strengthening of women's participation in political processes was supported through a programme under the auspices of the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). This brought an increase in the number of women participating in the election campaign and standing as candidates.

## Facts

**Estimated population (2006):** 1.0 million  
**Gross national income per capita (2006):** USD 840 (LDC)  
**Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006):** 2.6%  
**Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006):** agriculture 32%, industry 13%, services 55%  
**Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2003):** 46% Figures over 30% are considered to be extremely high and are a strong indicator of poverty  
**Human Development Index (HDI) Level (2005):** 0.514. A country with an HDI level between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having a medium quality of life.  
**Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006):** 55.  
 Change 2000-2005: -47  
**Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005):** 3.8  
**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2005):** Unavailable  
**Children in primary education (2005):** 68.1%  
**Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2004):** Unavailable  
**Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2005):** 92/100/Unavailable  
**Percentage of women in parliament (2008):** 29%  
**Estimated pay for women as percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005):** Unavailable  
**Forested area (change (1990-2005), negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage):** Unavailable  
**Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007):** 7.3%  
**Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006):** 62%  
**Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005):** Unavailable  
**Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007):** 2.6  
 The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.  
**Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006):** No  
**Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2006):** Unavailable  
**Aid per capita (2005):** USD 189  
**Aid as a percentage of GDP:** 33.5%

Bilateral assistance<sup>1</sup> for East Timor, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. <sup>2</sup>	26 477	33,6
International NGOs	3 080	3,9
Local NGOs	1 500	1,9
Norwegian NGOs	18 752	23,8
Regional NGOs	1 000	1,3
Multilaterale organisasjoner <sup>3</sup>	27 969	35,5
<b>Totalt</b>	<b>78 778</b>	<b>100,0</b>

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

Bilateral assistance<sup>1</sup> for East Timor, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	17 318	22,0
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	-1 242	-1,6
Environment and energy	17 946	22,8
Good governance	25 430	32,3
Health, education and other social sector areas	19 325	24,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>78 778</b>	<b>100,0</b>

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance