



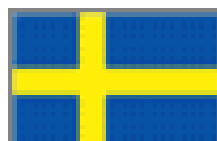
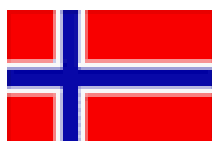
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## **STRENGTHENING PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY IN TIMOR-LESTE (PARLIAMENT PROJECT 2010-2014)**

UNDP Project Code: 00073810

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End of Project Report 2010 - 2014



## List of Acronyms:

AFPPD	Asian Forum for parliamentarians on Population and Development
APPC	Asian and Pacific Population Conference
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CAVR	Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation
CD	Capacity Development
CEDAW	Convention for the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEGEN	Centro de Fomação e Informação sobre Igualdade de Géneros (Centre for Capacity Building and Information on Gender Equality)
CNE	National Commission for Elections
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries
DIPAL	Divisão de Património, Logística e Serviços Gerais (Division of Fixed Assets, Logistics and General Services)
DIPIT	Diracao de Pesquisa e Informação Técnica (Directorate of Research and Technical Information)
DIPLEN	Divisão de Apoio ao Plenário (Division of Plenary Support)DIPFA Divisão do Plano, Finanças e Aprovisionamento (Division of Planning, Finance and Procurement)
DIRAT	Divisão de Redacção, Audiovisual, Transcrição e Documentação (Division of Drafting, Audiovisual, Transcription and Documentation)
DITIC	Divisão de Tecnologia de Informação e Comunicação (Division of Information Technology and Communication)
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GMPTL	Group of Parliamentarian Women of Timor-Leste
LOFAP	Parliamentary Administration and Service Law
MESA	Bureau of the National Parliament
MPs	Members of Parliament
NAP	National Action Plan
NP	National Parliament
NPST	National Parliament Strategic Plan
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RDTL	Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
RTL	Radio Timor-Leste
SEPI	Secretariat for Promotion of Gender Equality
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SO	Standing Orders
SOP	Standard Operational Procedure
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNMIT	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste
WTO	World Trade Organization

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## Introduction:

The multi-donor (MD)-funded, “Strengthening Parliamentary Democracy in Timor-Leste” 2010 – 2013 implemented by UNDP with financial support from Australia, Italy, Norway, and Sida focuses on 5 strategic areas:

*Output 1 Legislative support: To support the Parliament with legal, sector-specific and gender expertise for scrutinizing, debating and amending bills, analyzing and presenting policy implications, as well as initiating and drafting laws. It is also aimed at identifying opportunities to develop national, in-house lawmaking capacity.*

*Output 2: Oversight Support - To Consolidate the in-house legal sector-specific and gender support systems and processes that enable Members of Parliament to analyze, debate and approve the national budget and provide continuous oversight of government policies, programmes and expenditures.*

*Output 3: Strengthened Parliamentary Administration and Secretariat Function - To Assist Parliament to improve parliamentary administration and the capacity of the Secretariat to support parliamentary operations.*

*Output 4: Support Democratic Representation, Transparency and Accessibility - : Improved institutional capacity to exercise the democratic representation function by strengthening communication with civil society, expanding information dissemination and promoting greater engagement and awareness among the public, particularly the youth.*

*Output 5: Gender Mainstreaming - To Support Parliament in development of gender-based agenda that ensures gender equality in legislation and Parliament operations.*

The project has been implemented as a complementary project to the European Union (EU) funded project (2011 – 2015). The key inputs under both projects have been the deployment of full time advisors and specialists to work with the National Parliament’s committees, leadership and administration. Thus, the project made efforts to maximise synergies between the two projects and ensure sharing of resources where feasible.

During the implementation period, significant events unfolded and milestones were marked in the political and development context of Timor-Leste which impacted on the implementation of the project. Most importantly, in July 2012, a new parliament was sworn in following elections. While some activities and inputs needed to be aligned with the new government’s plans, most activities under the multi-donor project could resume fairly quickly.

In the same year, the closure of UNMIT marked another milestone for the country. With the closure of the peacekeeping mission, the national agenda shifted from one of stabilization and conflict prevention to one of development. However, this did not impact significantly on the national parliament’s priorities and plans, which allowed the project to be implemented without much disruption.

The project was initially planned for the period 2010 – 2013, however, significant challenges faced during implementation, partly due to the context described above, meant that many activities planned for 2013 were delayed to 2014. By the end of 2013, it became clear that some of the activities would need to be even further delayed, and the Norwegian contribution could not be expended as planned. As a result, the Project Steering Committee, at a meeting held on 24 December 2013, agreed to extend the project by one year.

Against this backdrop, the project has been completed successfully in December 2014 and contributed meaningfully to the institutional and human resource development of the National Parliament of Timor-Leste as highlighted below:

- ***The Parliament's legislative process and drafting capacity improved:*** Several key bills were reviewed, scrutinised, debated and approved at the Committee and plenary level during the project period. Some examples include: State Budgets for the years 2010 to 2014, the Social security Law, the Law Against Domestic Violence, Electoral Laws and secondary regulations and the Census Law.
- ***The Parliament has improved oversight and analytical capacities:*** The law made it mandatory, for the first time, for each Ministry or Secretary of State to present a report on the execution of the state budget on a quarterly basis to the parliament plenary. Since the promulgation of the Law, the government have been providing quarterly reports to Parliament on the execution of the state budget.
- ***The Transcription Unit set up and functioning:*** The Unit was incorporated under the Division of Drafting, Audiovisual, Transcription and Documentation (DIRAT) in 2012. Fifteen national transcribers who were recruited and trained under project in 2012 has been contracted by the National Parliament with their own budget. All plenary sessions are now being transcribed.
- ***Increased transparency and public participation in the parliamentary process:*** The launching of the national parliament's official website has allowed regular and updated information sharing with the public. Furthermore, 'public audiences' or consultation sessions with the public as part of the law-making process was initiated. In 2014 alone 187 public audiences were held with relevant authorities.
- ***Increased institutionalisation of gender analysis and Gender mainstreaming in parliamentary functions:*** The project supported the parliament's Centre for Gender Equality (CEGEN) to conduct gender analysis of laws and policies. CEGEN was established in 2012 as a resource centre for knowledge and skills on gender issues. It has been instrumental in building partnerships with state and non-state actors in the area and supports the NP to organise all gender related events and activities. d

This annual report captures the results achieved in line with planned outputs and challenges faced during the period 2010 – 2014.

## Project Results by Output

### ***Output 1 Legislative support:***

**Parliament supported with legal expertise for scrutinizing, debating and amending bills, analysing and presenting policy implications, as well as initiating and drafting laws**

#### **Key results:**

- ✓ *New structure of parliament established with 7 standing committees*
- ✓ *Directorate of Research Services established*
- ✓ *10 legal drafters and 3 sectoral analysts trained*

Over the course of the reporting period, the project provided support to the National Parliament through technical and advisory support to strengthen the primary parliamentary function of producing legislation. Key results have been achieved in strengthening the institutional structure and support structure to enable parliamentarians to scrutinize and approve laws, increasing capacity of national staff and MPs in research, analysis and drafting of laws, as well as strengthening the legislative process. The key results achieved during this period are:

***Role and functioning of standing committees and plenary has been strengthened:*** following the election of the new legislature in 2012, the project supported the National Parliament to establish the new committee structure which reduced the number of Standing Committees from 9 to 7 for increased efficiency. The project also provided advisory inputs to determine committee roles and draft internal regulations. Project Advisors provided legal opinions and technical support to establishing procedures to elect the new Speaker and members of the MESA (Bureau of the National Parliament) as well as establishing debating and voting procedures.

***National Parliament's capacity for research and analysis increased:*** The project supported the establishment of the Directorate of Research Services which has facilitated the analysis of laws, research and information collection on topics of interest. This in turn has contributed to more informed and effective debating in the plenary and committees by lawmakers. A key achievement of the project is the absorption of the 10 National Legal Drafter Trainees (7 retained as of 2014 as Legal Analysts), 3 Sectoral Analysts (2 retained as of 2014) into the Parliament-Secretariat structure. These national staff members were directly contracted under this project and provided with extensive training before they were recruited into Parliament-Secretariat with its own budget. The Legal Analysts and Sectoral Analysts have received consistent project support in developing legal and technical skills to provide drafting and analytical support to the MPs as needed. They have demonstrated increased ability to produce independent pieces of research.

In addition Legal advisors provided support to the Committees to draft, analyse and scrutinise as well as monitor implementation of legislation through providing training, mentoring and advisory support in research and analysis, production of legal opinions and technical papers, including international comparative studies on legislation. The legal advisors also supported in technical

preparations for debating in plenary and support in discussing and questioning/ consulting relevant stakeholders – government, CSOs, experts, etc.

***As a result of the above, the Parliament's legislative process and drafting capacity has improved:***

Several key bills were reviewed, scrutinised, debated and approved at the Committee and plenary level during project period. Particularly, it can be noted that analyses of Bills from a socioeconomic and gender perspective, have increased with project support. Some examples of key bills debated and approved during the project period include, State Budgets for the years 2010 to 2014, the Social security Law, the Law Against Domestic Violence, Electoral Laws and secondary regulations and the Census Law.

It can be noted that these and other Laws have been subjected to a high level of technical analysis, discussion and debate which has been enabled through project support including briefing sessions and training sessions for MPs and staff on relevant issues by advisors (such as sessions on the Timor-Leste economy, basic economic concepts - production, inflation, international trade, GDP, and gender equality). As a result MPS were able to actively contribute during committee and plenary discussions. Furthermore, targeted training for staff such as the use of statistics in analysing Laws contributed to enhancing the quality of support to the MPs.

## ***Output 2: Oversight Support***

**To consolidate the in-house legal sector-specific and gender support systems and processes that enable Members of Parliament to analyze, debate and approve the national budget and provide continuous oversight of government policies, programmes and expenditures.**

**Key results:**

- ✓ Mandatory quarterly reporting of State Budget execution initiated
- ✓ 20+ oversight reports disseminated by committees in 2014 (up from 1 in 2013)
- ✓ 4 trained budget analysts working with committees
- ✓ Parliament scrutiny of public accounts initiated

Over the course of the project period, the National Parliament has achieved improved oversight and analytical capacities, particularly in the areas of budget oversight, scrutiny of public accounts and expenditure as well as oversight visits to the field. This has enabled the NP to assert its oversight role in ensuring government accountability in public expenditure and fostering transparency in public finance management.

***Increased capacity in budget oversight;*** an indication of the increased capacity and understanding of the parliament's role in budget oversight is the Budget law which was approved in early 2014. The law made it mandatory, for the first time, for each Ministry or Secretary of State to present a report on the execution of the state budget on a quarterly basis to the parliament plenary. Since the promulgation of the Law, the government have been providing quarterly reports to Parliament on the execution of the state budget and relevant government figures have been invited for further

clarification, discussion and recommendations by the NP. The Parliament has shown increasing level of analysis of the State Budget proposals by the executive each year, which have been analysed from a socioeconomic and gender perspective as well as the macroeconomic and financial implications.

During the course of the project, the NP has *strengthened their role in the scrutiny of public accounts*, which was conducted for the first time in 2010 with project assistance. Since then the Court of Appeal has submitted and the NP has reviewed and scrutinized the Annual Audit Reports of the government.

A major area of progress has been in *robust implementation of physical inspections and oversight in the field* by parliamentarians individually and as Committees. With project support, tools, templates and methodologies for field visits have been developed, approved and applied which has enabled high quality reports from the field as well as better follow up. In 2014 alone, more than 20 oversight reports have been disseminated (to plenary and relevant government authorities). The oversight visits within Dili and to the districts have enable MPs to oversee government budget expenditures and policies from the relevant ministries. Gender related data is also collected during these visits although not consistently. Furthermore, mechanisms such as organizing special plenary sessions on specific themes, attended by relevant Government members have been put in place.

MPs and national staff skills and *understanding of the NP's oversight role and responsibilities have been enhanced* through targeted training and mentoring. MPs and staff have received training in areas such as research, accessing and using statistics, getting information from internet, utilizing online resources of government such as the Transparency Portal, Ministry of Finance, Excel application, understanding the budget Cycle and public expenditure.

### ***Output 3: Strengthened Parliamentary Administration and Secretariat Function***

**To Assist Parliament to improve parliamentary administration and the capacity of the Secretariat to support parliamentary operations.**

#### **Key results:**

- ✓ Manual on Parliament Administration was edited and published
- ✓ Handbook for MPs
- ✓ Transcription Unit established and 15 transcribers trained (200+ plenary sessions transcribed since 2013)
- ✓ 122 out 139 full time Secretariat staff on board in 2014, as a result of 5 rounds of merit-based recruitments

Over the course of the project, significant progress was achieved in developing the administrative capacity of the parliament and the capacity of the Secretariat to advance parliamentary operations.



With the support of the project, the *Council of Administration was further strengthened* through support to further defining its role, mandate, responsibilities and functions. The Council of Administration has been meeting more regularly over the past four years and has established its working methods, with project support, including the practice of putting in place an agenda prior to the meeting, producing supporting documents to facilitate decision-making and detailed minute taking for better records and follow up.

In addition, a two-volume Manual on Parliament Administration was edited and published, with support from Senior Management Advisor. The Manual has also contributed to the national Parliament's efforts to further improve the understanding of the parliamentary administration and parliamentary service role, functions and responsibilities among all staff. In addition, a Handbook for MPs, was developed as a reference guide to services and facilities for newly elected parliamentarians.

With support from the project, *a Transcription Unit was set up from scratch and is functioning well* now. The Unit was incorporated under the Division of Drafting, Audiovisual, Transcription and Documentation (DIRAT) in 2012. Fifteen national transcribers who were recruited and trained under project in 2012 has been contracted by the National Parliament with their own budget. Although the Transcription Manual, which has been drafted, is still pending approval by the COA and plenary, the Unit is regularly producing transcripts of all plenary sessions in the past three years which can be made available to the public upon request. Once the manual is approved, the transcripts will be regularly posted on the NP website for greater access and transparency. Under the EU funded project, the transcription unit received intensive language training in both Tetum and Portuguese which enhanced their writing and drafting skills.

A key area of focus in the final phase of support under the project was Human Resources Management (HRM) as part of the efforts to ensure sustainability beyond the project period and *systematic development of national capacity of parliament's human resources*. The Human Resources Specialist worked closely with the President of the Parliament, Secretary General, and relevant staff to conduct a needs assessment for all divisions in 2010. Terms of Reference was drafted for most of the key positions and an initial performance evaluation mechanism was established. The groundwork laid under the multi-donor project was built on through expertise provided under the complementary EU funded project. A Human Resources Strategy has been drafted and is pending approval by the COA and plenary. Furthermore, a Career Regime has been drafted for the parliament staff and is also pending approval.

The project also supported the establishment of a Finance and Procurement Division which as contributed to *increased sound financial management and procurement processes*. Capacity of relevant staff has been developed through training in the areas of planning, budgeting and procurement. The respective divisions can now develop their own activity annual plans and budgets with minimal inputs from international experts.

Another key focus area has been the initiative by the national parliament to establish e-governance and IT based administration. As a result the *use of IT in parliamentary work has increased significantly*. IT based systems have been introduced in the areas of human resources management, procurement and asset management and archiving (with support also from the EU project). The

project helped to set up the ICT Division with support from a specialist and provided relevant training for MPs and staff. A website has been developed and is being regularly updated and maintained by parliament staff. An IT service desk was also established under the project which facilitates learning and troubleshooting in the use of IT in everyday tasks by staff and parliamentarians.

## ***Output 4: Support Democratic Representation, Transparency and Accessibility***

**Improved institutional capacity to exercise the democratic representation function by strengthening communication with civil society, expanding information dissemination and promoting greater engagement and awareness among the public, particularly the youth.**

### **Key results:**

- ✓ Website of National Parliament launched
- ✓ Public consultations initiated as part of the law-making process (187 in 2014)
- ✓ Friday and weekend designated for party bench work and visiting constituents

Over the course of the project period, the National Parliament made good progress in increasing transparency through a number of initiatives. The launching of the website [www.parlamento.tl](http://www.parlamento.tl), mentioned above, has allowed ***regular and updated information sharing with the public***, including civil society organisations and the media and contributed to increasing awareness and understanding of parliamentary affairs.

With project support, the national parliament has ***increased public participation in parliamentary process*** in recent years through initiating ‘public audiences’ or consultation sessions with the public as part of the law-making process. A manual on public hearings has been produced and is in use. In 2014 alone 187 public audiences were held with relevant government and state agencies, civil society representatives, academicians and other stakeholders.

The project also produced two documentaries which was aired on national TV and distributed to all secondary schools, key universities, major media outlets and several international agencies in Dili. The documentaries are intended to be used as education material and has captured the history and progress of parliamentary development in Timor-Leste. Below is a description of both documentaries:

Documentary: Strengthening Parliamentary Democracy in Timor-Leste: This documentary takes a look at the evolution of the National Parliament of Timor-Leste from the formation of the Constitutional Assembly in 2001 to the establishment of the present day National Parliament, with the support of UNDP and the international community. Through the words of key interlocutors, the documentary sheds light on the history of the parliament, its role, mandate and functions, as well as progress achieved, challenges faced and the vision for the future. Timor-Leste has had

three successful parliamentary elections in its young history since the restoration of independence, which has contributed to the democratization of the nation and well-being of its people.

Documentary: Women in Parliament in Timor-Leste: Timor-Leste has made the progressive choice for affirmative action to promote women's participation in politics and promote gender equality. Hence, with one third of the Parliament's seats reserved for women, Timor-Leste has the highest percentage of women parliamentarians in the Asia Pacific. This documentary highlights the significant contribution of the Timorese women to the political life of the country as well as the establishment of the National Parliament. It looks at the opportunities and challenges that the National Parliament and society in general face in achieving gender equality, particularly in political participation and leadership.

## ***Output 5: Gender Mainstreaming***

To Support Parliament in development of gender-based agenda that ensures gender **equality in legislation and Parliament operations.**

### **Key results:**

- ✓ Gender analysis institutionalised as part of State Budget approval process
- ✓ Centre for Gender Equality (CEGEN) established
- ✓ Group of Women Parliamentarians of Timor-Leste (GMPTL) established

The National Parliament has progressed significantly towards institutionalisation of gender analysis and gender mainstreaming through three key strategic initiatives; the routine analysis of laws and policies, the establishment of the Group of Women Parliamentarians of Timor-Leste (GMPTL) and the establishment of the Gender Resource Center. In addition, efforts have been made to increase understanding and awareness of gender equality and women's empowerment through training and awareness programmes for MPS and staff.

***Increased technical capacity in research and gender analysis:*** With project support, the National Parliament led by the Committee F has routinely undertaken review and analysis of key laws from a gender perspective – in particular the annual State Budget Laws. Furthermore, key laws that would greatly impact women and other vulnerable groups have been analysed from a gender perspective. In 2013, for example, the project collaborated with UN Women to provide sessions on the draft Land Law package to ensure that once the law entered the parliament, the parliamentarians would be aware of the gender issues pertaining to the law. Another example is the support provided in 2014 to parliamentarians working on the issue of Domestic Violence to examine the Law Against Domestic Violence (LADV) and provide analysis and recommendations towards harmonisation of laws in this area. Other key pieces of legislation such as the Census Law and the Bill on Forest Management were also analysed from a gender perspective and amendments incorporated to reduce discrimination against and disadvantage for women, children and other vulnerable groups.

The National Parliament has established the GMPTL and developed a 5 year strategic plan to carry out its mandate, with project support. The formation of GMPTL has contributed to build the NP's relationship with civil society working on gender issues, through regular meetings and sharing of information. The GMPTL has also established two working groups on Gender Based Violence and Reproductive Health to advocate on these issues, share information, review policy and legislation and contribute to capacity building for other committees. In the run-up for the 2012 elections, the President of the Parliament and the President of GMPTL jointly launched the Report and Strategic Framework "Enhancing Women's Leadership and Participation in the 2012 Elections".

***Increased institutionalisation of gender analysis and Gender mainstreaming in parliamentary functions:*** The project supported the parliament's Centre for Gender Equality (CEGEN) to conduct gender analysis of laws and policies. One national Legal Drafter Trainee participated in various training programmes and study visits and has assisted GEGEN in identifying all gender-related laws and compiling these in one document for ease of reference. With support of the project, the Legal Drafter Trainee also contributed to the gender analysis of the 2014 State Budget.

CEGEN was established in 2012 with project support and is a resource centre for knowledge and skills on gender issues. It has been instrumental in building partnerships with state and non-state actors in the area and supports the NP to organise all gender related events and activities. The Center has been supporting the GMPTL and Committee F as well as other committees and divisions as needed to provides briefs and background documents with analysis of issues from a gender perspective and on specific topics – for example, the examination of the implementation of the National Plan of Action on Gender Based Violence in 2013 looking at successes, challenges and recommendations for each relevant Ministry.

The project has contributed to ***increased capacity of the national staff and MPs in the area gender equality and gender mainstreaming*** through targeting formal training and on-the-job training and mentoring. With the support of the Gender Advisor, the project focused on developing the skills of CEGEN's national staff to design and implement trainings for other divisions on gender equality, gender sensitive budgeting and CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women). However, due to a lack of adequate resources and staff, CEGEN's role became largely administrative and did not have the ability nor the time to deal with more technical issues concerning gender research and analysis. In 2013, an additional five national staff in addition to the only Research Officer were assigned to CEGEN. In addition one Legal Drafter/Analyst was also assigned to CEGEN. It is hoped that in future CEGEN will provide quality technical assistance.

Even with these limitations, CEGEN has contributed to research and analysis on specific issues such as sexual exploitation of women and girls, GBV, and reproductive health during the project period. CEGEN has also assisted in monitoring of drafting and implementation of the budget and laws to ensure compliance CEDAW.

***Parliamentarians' knowledge and understanding of gender specific issues increased:*** The project also contributed to increased awareness on gender equality, particularly among parliamentarians of both legislatures. Some key examples are below:

- Sessions on the Family book of Civil Code (promulgated in 2012) were held in 2013 aimed at strengthening MPs knowledge on Civil Code and gender issues including issues such as marriage, adoption, maternity and paternity. The Code has over 400 relevant articles.
- The project collaborated with UN Women to provide support to sessions conducted by the Parliament with civil society on the Land Law. As a result a series of recommendations to amend the draft law to make it more gender sensitive and guarantee equal rights to property for both men and women were proposed
- In collaboration with UN Women, the project supported workshops each year of the project duration on Gender Responsive Budgeting in time for discussions on the State Budget
- An International Seminar on “Gender in Parliament”, conducted from 23-24 October 2014 with support from Project. The Seminar, organised by the Committee F in collaboration with GMPTL, and CEGEN, focused on the areas of Cultural Rights and Education, Right to Health, Women in Politics, Domestic Violence and Laws Sensitive to Gender.
- As mentioned earlier, an educational documentary was produced on the issue of women’s political participation (especially women in parliament) and distributed to academic institutions, civil society, media and international organizations.

In addition, the project supported members of parliament, including GMPTL and Committee F members, to participate in a number of international conferences and events in order to increase exposure, understanding and a global perspective of women’s issues and gender equality. In addition, participants increased their knowledge on issues such as reproductive health and violence against, while building a network with their counterparts in different countries, which will contribute to sharing of information, best practices and comparative analysis.

## **Project Management**

Based on the needs of the Parliament, and with a significant amount of unspent balance of the contribution of Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the end of 2013, in consultation with the donor, the project duration was extended till end of 2014, during the Project Steering Committee meeting in December 2013.

The project held routine fortnightly meetings to share and discuss project activities and progress on implementation. Additionally, advisors were required to submit monthly logs of their activities and results which were reviewed by the Project Manager.

Within the framework of the EC-funded component of the project, two annual surveys (for 2013 and 2014) were conducted among the MPs and staff of the NP to learn whether the technical support is effective and identify the need and areas for further support. The surveys shows that in general the Parliamentarians and staff are satisfied with the technical knowledge and advisory support provided by the project as well as overall management of the project. Furthermore, the survey results show that there is a need for continued capacity development support to the NP.

## Issues/Challenges and Management Strategies

- The change of the legislature in July 2012 following parliamentary elections impacted on project implementation as the project activities needed to be reviewed and aligned with the priorities of the new leadership and legislature.
- The limited number of qualified staff in the Secretariat of the National Parliament for the first years of the project limited the ability of the project to achieve the planned capacity development objectives. As international advisors in many cases did not have a direct counterpart or professional level national staff, transfer of skills and knowledge could not be achieved to the best potential. However, in 2013, the project supported in recruiting legal drafters/analysts and sectoral analysts who were provided with intensive targeted training. In addition, in 2014, recruitment has taken place for eleven heads of Divisions, which provided some opportunities for targeted capacity transfer.
- The position of a Legal Gender Advisor remained vacant for many months and an advisor was recruited for the final six months of the project in 2014. This limited the ability of the project to maintain the level of support to the Committee F, GMPTL and CEGEN.
- CEGEN started with only 1 key staff and increased to 5 national staff only by the end of 2013. Therefore, there has been limited opportunity to train the CEGEN staff in the area of gender mainstreaming. Much more training is needed to enable the CEGEN to deliver on its mandate.
- Portuguese language barrier for the majority of Parliament Staff and MPs continues to be a major challenge in providing advisory services, particularly in understanding and interpreting laws as well as during daily work and technical discussions. Under the EU-funded project intensive Portuguese language training has been provided which has gradually improved the competence levels in Portuguese. English language also becomes a barrier for majority of staff and MPs in participating international forums such as seminar, conference, workshop and training.

# Financial Report

The UNDP Multi Donors Parliament Project mobilized contributions from different donors during the period of 2010 to 2014 as follows:

Descr	Contribution Received						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total Contribution
TRAC (Lines 1.1.1 and 1.1.2)		56,500.00	50,000.00	49,623.69	450.00		156,573.69
UNMIT			343,022.74				343,022.74
AusAID	1,290,738.90						1,290,738.90
SIDA	689,748.44	309,501.70					999,250.14
Norway	624,414.61	943,579.08	761,081.24				2,329,074.93
Italy		331,352.45					331,352.45
	2,604,901.95	1,640,933.23	1,154,103.98	49,623.69	450.00	-	5,450,012.85

The UNDP Multi-Donor Parliament Project expenditures during the project cycle 2010-2014 as presented in the following table:

Project	Descr	Fund	Donor	Descr	Total Contribution	Expenditures Per Donor							Remaining Balance
						2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total Expenditures	
00073810	MD-Parliament Project	04000	00012	TRAC (Lines 1.1.1 and 1.1.2)	156,573.69		56,500.00	50,000.00	49,623.69	450.00		156,573.69	0
		30000	11872	UNMIT	343,022.74			342,305.55				342,305.55	717.192
		30000	11234	AusAID	1,290,738.90	1,189,736.25	81,356.49	19,243.25				1,290,335.99	402.915
		30000	00555	SIDA	999,250.14	266,934.31	572,084.57	74,610.28	83,720.85	1,900.13		999,250.14	0
		30000	00187	Norway	2,329,074.93	400,701.11	831,074.65	284,679.30	318,217.72	451,497.20	37,632.04	2,323,802.02	5,272.91
		30000	000137	Italy	331,352.45		27,753.49	268,280.23	36,100.43	(1,900.13)	1,118.43	331,352.45	0
					5,450,012.85	1,857,371.67	1,568,769.20	1,039,118.60	487,662.69	451,947.20	38,750.47	5,443,619.83	6,393.01